

PERSONAL

It is necessary for me once again to call attention to the exhibition (titled "The Pre-Raphaelites") to an article by Bernard Levin (*The Times*, May 7), this time on the Pre-Raphaelites. For sheer unadulterated vitriol, without concessions to balance, fairness, historical perspective or tolerance, it can have no equal. His adjectives included "ugly", "vulgar", "doll-like", "butch", "vapid", "perfumed", "putrescent" and many more.

If I hadn't agreed with every word he said, I should have been galvanised into visiting the exhibition myself. Which goes only to show how futile balance and the bland tones of the judicial critic are: they would never cause anyone to go and see for themselves. And let no one say that Levin showed prejudice; he was judging, not prejudging, for he had actually seen the pictures.

I remember once trying to shelter from the rain for half an hour in Manchester, and going into a friendly neighbourhood art gallery for the purpose, when suddenly I came upon *The Scaperego*, looking behind a screen. It was an amazing shock. Like Levin I reeled out of the gallery, preferring to get wet than to look at it again.

But in the interest of that balance I am too pusillanimous absolutely to put behind me, I must record that I have in

my life been powerfully influenced by the Pre-Raphaelites, and not for the good. When at school I had just made the great decision to learn Greek, and thus irrevocably to devote myself to the Classical Tradition, I was given a book of Greek myths and legends, illustrated with reproductions of pictures by the Pre-Raphaelites. Bernard Levin forgot to mention the classical subjects, though he spoke with deep feeling of the Biblical, Shakespearean and historical canvases. (Ford Madox Brown's depiction of Christ Washing the Feet of St Peter, for example.) A respectable assistant at Lilley and Skinner engaged in showing customer the latest line in patent leather.

But there must be hundreds of the Classical Studies too, and many appeared in my book. There was Narcissus, deliciously flexible, gazing into a pool full of water-lilies. There was Circe, curvy and sinister, surrounded by pigs, the lapsed attendant of Odysseus. There was Persephone in a girdle, doing I can't remember what.

All their faces, as Levin noted, looked exactly the same, but all equally remotely desirable by me. The mythological scenes they enacted were all equally romantic, mysterious, and above all elegant. I loved them all.

I never could, and still never can, remember the characters in Greek mythology (a sad drawback when it came to understanding Pindar, or



Mary Warnock

Sophocles or, indeed, Ovid). I could never be sure who turned into what animal, was raped by what god, or swam whither in what sea. But my Pre-Raphaelite pictures made it unnecessary to tell one from the other; all, and all of Greek culture, was one in a swimmy romantic haze. It was they who led me on from Ritchie's *First Steps* through *Hecuba* for School Cert, to the Glory that was Greece.

It was not until I actually got to Oxford, and, by the greatest good fortune, had had a term or so reading

classical mods taught almost entirely by German scholars, exiled from Germany because they were Jews, that I began to fight my way out of the fog, and see the way to understanding the Greeks as they were (though of course I was able to take only a few hesitant steps in this direction).

It was not the Pre-Raphaelites only who were to blame. It seems to me that, at school, every text book, every teacher, the very atmosphere that surrounded the concept of "doing classics" combined to cheat and lie, and suggest not only that the Greeks were bathed in a perpetual sweet light, but that they alone had had the secret of culture, and that since about the fifth century BC things had been gradually declining into stupid vulgarity.

There was a sickly nostalgia about the whole business. Every essay set was to show that Aeschylus (or, as it might be, Sophocles and Euripides, Homer and Hesiod, each in turn) was the greatest poet who ever lived. Through the grim struggle to understand the language, there emerged a kind of compulsory gasping wonder that people who had lived so long ago in that distant sunny land could have been so much greater and better than us. I really believe that I was rescued by the fierce winds of German scholarship from death by an excess of sugar.

I by no means regret having read classics. I am glad to have read, and still to read, Plato and Aristotle in Greek; I am infinitely glad to have spent hours of my life writing Latin prose (Greek prose were less satisfactory, but perhaps only because I couldn't do them so well). For one thing, it made me read, with great care, long extracts from Macaulay, Gibbon and other great writers, in order to translate them into the style of Cicero, the greatest of them all. But all the same I believe I spent absurdly too much time on it all, and in particular that I was conned into a false view of the importance, and historical significance, of the Greeks, as well as an almost complete delusion about what they were like.

It is good, then, that the study of classics has taken its place among other specialist interests, certainly to be encouraged among those who find it exciting, but no longer a dominating influence (nor, as it was, a source of endless criticism of girls compared with boys, because they had not started Latin at six and Greek at ten, and had probably read only the books set for A level). But above all it is good that those who do choose to study Greek and Latin no longer have to worship at the shrine of the Classical Spirit, interpreted through the eyes of Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

DIARY

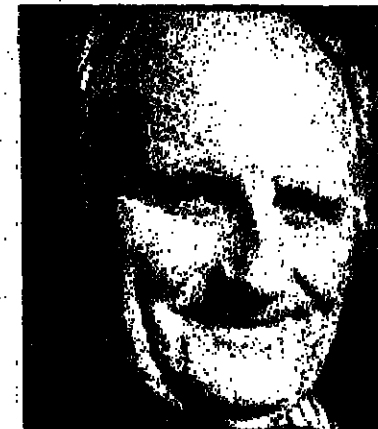
And I am sure similar pressures are building up elsewhere.

Resources are so strained at the moment that if there is to be a new initiative to put more specialist teachers into the primary schools, this will simply increase the pressures to reintroduce streaming into the whole primary sector and concentrate on the clever youngsters.

The current secret weapon to enforce primary specialization is parent power. Sir Keith is already looking for ways to give "parents" a majority holding on governing bodies - in the hope these august bodies will be increasingly dominated by upwardly mobile folk, using free primary education to get a toehold in the secondary private sector. I remain sceptical about parents as a force for selection and very much in favour of greater parent power on governing bodies.

For I suspect that the best laid plans of the Right on this issue may "gang agly". Funny things happen to parents when they become governors. I have seen them quite quickly submerge their individual aspirations for their own children into collective ones for the school - or sometimes even for the local authority - as a whole.

Losing your head



Michael Duerie pushed

So if any school or I.e.s. wants to heighten classroom awareness of local government, I can recommend an excellent animated video (10 mins, in colour) called *Council Matters*, financed by Sheffield, and produced by Leeds Animation Workshop. It tells the story of a town hall cleaning lady who takes a small boy, Mary-Poppins-like, on a trip on her "hoovercraft", visiting council services at risk. I guarantee that no child will sleep through it. Suitable for third-forms and upwards, teachers and parents, it will open up either lessons or PTA meetings no end. It's available on hire in video or 16mm. film from the Publicity Department, Town Hall, Sheffield S1 2HH for just £5. (Or £40 to buy a copy of the video.)

Enter the 9-plus

Now Robert Dunn and Stuart Sexton (those representatives of the unreformed Right at the DES) have signally failed to reintroduce the "11-plus". I see a new "9-plus" looming. Eric Bolton, the senior chief HMI, wants less class teaching and more specialist teaching - a development forecast in the White Paper *Teaching Quality* last year; and no doubt the Select Committee will be deluged with recommendations to this effect in its current primary school inquiry.

I suspect the Assisted Places Scheme is at the root of it all. In ILEA's swankiest south London primary, Dulwich Hamlet, there's an almighty rowing over the discipline of the headteacher, to use the school as a forcing house for the Assisted Places Scheme and the local private sector.

When the services of headteachers are dispensed with (which is not very often), it's either because they're no good, or just too creative; and it's dangerous to sack the good ones.

When ILEA got rid of Michael Duerie from Rislinghill 20 years ago, the deal was that Michael was employed by ILEA for the next two decades with nothing to do but propagate that very educational philosophy which had lost him his job at Rislinghill. Shropshire did not get themselves into quite the same position with Philip Toogood who left Madeley Court in Telford of his own accord just before he was pushed; but Philip now shows every sign of widening his parish and becoming an even more awkward toad in the educational Peash of his

His book of the affair - *A Head's Tale* - is coming out just after the Bank Holiday (available at £4 from Dialogue Publications, 11 The Wharfage, Ironbridge, Telford, Salop). He's also launching a new magazine, *Dialogue*, in the autumn and, as an honorary research fellow at Keele, he is helping organise a course there (on June 9) telling others how to go right where he



Philip Toogood: jumped

went wrong trying to manage change and run a community school.

Philip Toogood came unstuck at Madeley Court, partly because some unfriendly politicians (including Philip Hawkesley, the local Conservative MP) had it in for the place and put some scare stories in the tabloid press. The truth, I suspect, is that community schools thrive best under bushes.

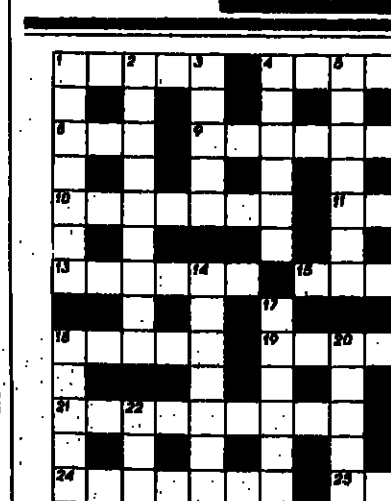
I discovered on my visit to Northumberland the other day that, by basing the youth service in schools, the county runs some of England's most impressive community schools. But they don't put a "community" label on them or write articles in the tabloid press about them. So, loyal to my theory, I won't mention any names.

Trying time ahead

I was fascinated to read the new rightist litmus test for public school policy order attributed to Ian Bone (head of Harrow) in *The Guardian*. "Look for the black faces in the serum" it is a salutary reminder of how far racist campaigns have yet to go if they are to conquer the elite, commanding heights of our English society.

Christopher Price

No 153 CROSSWORD by Rufus



- Down
- 1 Passing through capital of Turkey, change capital (7)
 - 2 Will meant to return after the trial (9)
 - 3 It may be there in space (5)
 - 4 A bad hand (6)
 - 5 Assemble for project (7)
 - 6 Writer turns up at the wine's kept (3)
 - 7 Likely to trip under pressure (5)
 - 8 Kindly support (9)
 - 9 Caterer gets involved in a domestic row (7)
 - 10 Hung having to pay taking us in (7)
 - 11 Friend allowed to make the bed (6)
 - 12 Best bit up in riding helmet city (5)
 - 13 German unusual in out (5)
 - 14 Let no time passing for election (3)
 - 15 Solution to puzzle No 152

Across

- 1 It has to go back on the north (5)
- 2 Old instrument for making wine nevertheless (7)
- 3 Quietly led, this animal will get by (5)
- 4 Difficult for 18 across? (7)
- 5 Shamel (4,5)
- 6 A bird to fight and subdue (7)
- 7 Perhaps my pet needs feeding! (5)
- 8 Attempt to get round tea-blending agreement (6)
- 9 Set forth in America (6)
- 10 His work is another's play (5)
- 11 Bookmakers (7)
- 12 Sailor-sailor water-proof material (6)
- 13 One note produces anger (3)
- 14 Satisfied with what's inside (7)
- 15 A solemn profession (5)

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Structure talks need 'a miracle'

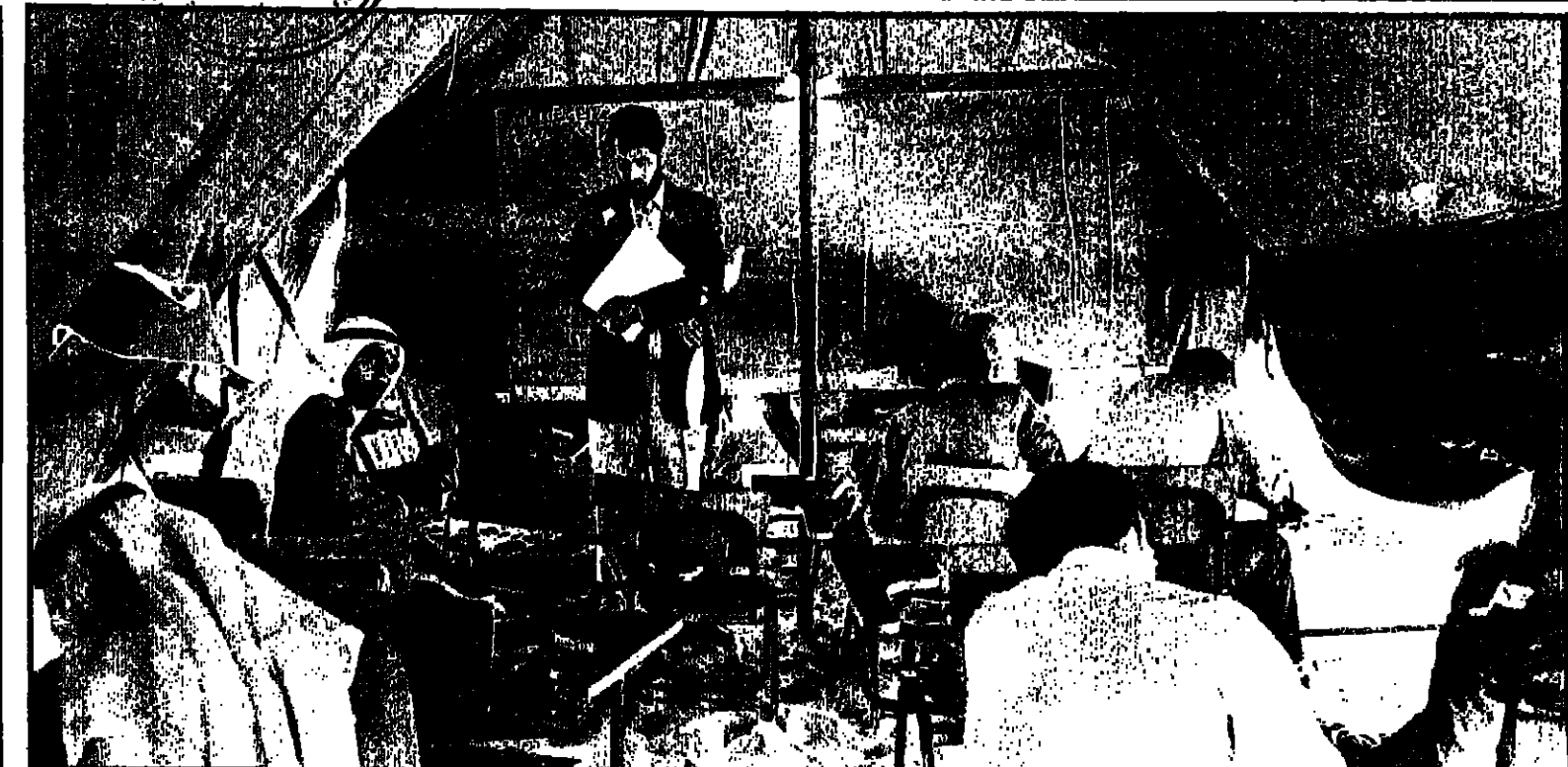
by Richard Garner

Agreement over a re-structuring of teachers' salaries by next year would be "almost a miracle", it was claimed this week on the eve of a three-day summit between the teachers' leaders and local authority representatives who are conducting the negotiation.

Mr Arthur Pendlebury-Green, treasurer of the 23,500-strong National Association of Head Teachers, which was holding its annual conference in Brighton this week, (page 9) said: "We have done only half the amount of work that has to be done to get the structure off the ground. It is going to be a miracle if we achieve it in time for 1985."

Mr David Hart, general secretary of the NAHT, said that there was a "question mark" over whether agreement could be reached by 1985 and added that he felt that Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, and Mr Philip Merridale, leader of the management side in pay negotiations, "suffer under the delusion that in some way you can put pressure on the teachers to settle for 4.5 per cent this year."

Mr Hart (left) and Philip Merridale (right) are seen in a meeting.



Campus camp: Classes continue under canvas at the University of Gaza in the Gaza Strip while the Israeli Government blocks building funds contributed by wealthy Palestinians in Saudi Arabia. Israel is seeking assurances that the money will not be used to finance political activity. Picture: Judah Passow

Budgets drop £20m - 5,000 jobs to go

by Mike Durham

Local authority spending on education has dropped in real terms this year for the first time since the Government squeeze on council spending began, a TES survey reveals this week. It also shows that a further 5,000 teachers' jobs are set to disappear over the coming 12 months, with secondary posts worst hit.

The survey suggests that I.e.s.s in England and Wales have budgeted to spend about £20m less this year than in 1983-84. This contrasts with an increase of about £50m on education spending last year.

The TES survey of local authority education budgets also shows the expansion in further education has been curtailed, with only a few new jobs in post-16 education this year.

Returns were sent in to *The TES* by 79 of the 104 I.e.s.s in England and

Wales, representing about three-quarters of the authorities and just over 80 per cent of the teaching force.

The figures suggest that for the first time since the Government launched an offensive against local government spending, a large number of authorities are being forced to cut back on education. In our sample twice as

many I.e.s.s are spending less rather than more this year. Last year a similar survey indicated that most I.e.s.s were still planning to spend more.

On these figures, all 104 I.e.s.s will spend approximately £20m less on education in real terms this year than they did last.

Even so, education authorities are expected to overspend by up to £450m

on the targets laid down for all their services by the government. The Inner London Education Authority is exceeding its spending target by £125m and other big overspenders are Cheshire, Avon and Kirklees.

However, official figures show that in percentage terms, the worst overspenders are Haringey, Sunderland, Cleveland and Brent.

Early retirement will account for the majority of the job disappearances, with every authority offering it to some teachers.

The gloomy picture extends to further education, where rapid expansion last year has been followed by equally rapid retrenchment in 1984-85 budgets.

Spending survey and tables, pages 11, 12, 13

Suffolk shoves the humble halfpenny

by Nick Wood

Just as the heroes of the Russian Revolution found that their pictures and deeds were erased from official histories when they fell from grace, so the little-loved halfpenny is to be written out of British school history by Suffolk education authority has told its schools that teaching materials must

be modified to eliminate all reference to the halfpenny now that the coin is being withdrawn from circulation.

Mr Thomas Cornthwaite, deputy director of education, has issued this Orwellian task. He has told teachers to go through text-books, worksheets and test papers and delete all mention of it.

"It would be unsatisfactory if the 1/2p coin which has fitted so awkwardly into the decimal system were to feature in lessons any longer than necessary," he says.

Suffolk hopes to start the next academic year with the halfpenny safely consigned to history's scrapheap.

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'Pie-eyed' peace courses accused of bias

Peace studies should not be taught in schools and universities because it lacks the intellectual content and rigour to qualify as a serious academic discipline, encourages prejudice and conceals a concerted attempt to manipulate the political thinking of young people.

That is the message behind a scathing new critique of the subject by two prominent academics - Baroness Cox and Dr Roger Scruton - which was published yesterday by the Institute for European Defence and Strategic Studies.

The authors base their conclusions on an analysis of existing peace studies courses from universities, local education authorities and schools and on examination of their associated publications.

"We deny that peace studies can constitute a clearly defined subject at any level. In particular, we believe that peace studies is not a respectable subject for a first degree, and is even less respectable - indeed downright disreputable - as part of the school curriculum", they write.

Baroness Cox, a sociologist, best known for her controversial research on exam results, and Dr Scruton, reader in philosophy at Birkbeck College, London, take issue with all the existing peace studies courses including those run by the University of Bradford and Atlantic College in South Wales, an independent school, which have achieved widespread acceptance.

They argue that any proper consideration of the questions raised by the issues of peace and war should be founded on serious study of subjects such as philosophy, logic, military strategy, economics and politics.

Nick Wood reports on a very critical analysis of anti-war teaching in schools and higher education

"The peace studies papers put out by the teachers and graduate students of the Bradford school make depressing reading. They show a marked bias towards unilateralism, a pie-eyed and even whimsical approach to major problems of strategy, logic and moral and political philosophy, and an indifference towards the geopolitical situation which has caused the present crisis", they say.

The failings of the undergraduate course are even more blatant, they say, and dismiss it as a "muddled ragbag" concerned more with a hesitant and incestuous investigation of the nature of "peace studies" rather than with tackling real problems.

Again, there is evidence of political bias, they say. Typical is the question which asks: "In order to achieve an egalitarian society, we must positively discriminate in favour of those currently disadvantaged. Discuss."

They conclude that: "Bradford's programme demonstrates that the subject (peace studies) does not exist".



Baroness Cox and Roger Scruton... attacking 'academically incoherent practices'.

The Centre for Peace Studies at St Martin's College, Lancaster, and the World Studies Teacher Training Centre at York University are also accused of producing materials for teachers biased towards the case for unilateral disarmament.

The authors are equally trenchant in their condemnation of peace studies in school which, they say, is the product of a "dogmatic seepage of academically incoherent and politically partial teaching practices in the name of an educational goal".

They accuse Teachers for Peace, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament-linked pressure group that dominates the field, of astonishing naivety in their attitude towards the Soviet Union.

Dovogap, TIP's introductory pack for schools, represents a "level of intellectual attainment and moral awareness... so low as to make us doubt whether those who distribute it are really capable of critical thinking", they add, saying it presents the desire for peace as if this could be achieved

by the West acting alone. Baroness Cox and Dr Scruton reject the central arguments of the peace studies lobby at school level - that nuclear strategy is so important that young people should be encouraged to discuss it in the classroom so that they will later be able to make informed choices as adults.

Proponents of this viewpoint are committing the besetting sin of "irrelevance", they say.

"Peace and nuclear strategy are not the only major issue of our time. Sex too is a major issue; so is socialism; so is the environment; so is the market economy; so is constitutional government, and so on.

"Should all these be discussed in school, by children who have yet to acquire the historical knowledge, articulate expression, and grasp of argument that might enable them to discuss them profitably?"

"In which case, will there be time for mathematics, history, English or

French? Clearly, the whole force of this argument for peace studies depends upon a failure to attend to the real nature and purpose of a school curriculum."

The authors also condemn the recent "innocuousness" of the schemes for peace education, notably that devised at Atlantic College by Stefan Ducek, which has proved highly influential.

At first sight, the Atlantic syllabus search for non-violent solutions to conflicts between individuals, organizations and nations gives little cause for concern, they say.

But the course is biased because Ms Ducek has made clear, one of the central concepts is "structural violence" which, they claim, in language means equating the type of a totalitarian government with the unequal relationship between worker and capitalist.

Baroness Cox and Dr Scruton attack peace studies syllabuses, not that outlined by Avon, which they encourage children to be tolerant to settle their disputes through peaceful words and gestures.

Such laudable aims are the product of simple good manners, taught simultaneously at home and school, and not merit the status of a separate subject with all the trappings of intellectual pursuit, they say.

In fact, such syllabuses are also smokescreens for yet more unilateral propaganda, they add.

Peace Studies: A critical survey by Caroline Cox and Roger Scruton. Published by Alliance Publishers, the IEDSS, 13/14 Golden Square, London W1. Price £2.50 (includes postage).

It's a long march from Jarrow to London. But that's the route that Doug McAvoy, the acting general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, has taken to lead the teachers' side during their current pay battle.

Mr McAvoy, aged 45, comes from an impeccable trade union background - his father was a print union leader and the young Doug, while at Jarrow Grammar School, on Tyneside, was taught by a then prominent member of the NUT executive, Mr Walter Cook.

Doug McAvoy started work as a PE teacher at a secondary modern school. This was followed by a spell as a college lecturer. He became the NUT's deputy general secretary nine years ago. His wife is a teacher and NUT member and they have a son aged 18.

Indeed it was soon after entering teaching that he realized a career in the union would interest him and he was elected to the NUT executive from the Newcastle area in 1970.

He says: "In Newcastle there was emerging a young group of interested members of the union who felt that the leadership of Newcastle had been around for a long time and needed to be gingered up".

This group included Mr Don Winters, now the union's treasurer and its immediate past president, and Mrs Margaret Carter, another member of the executive.

But this isn't an everyday story of trade union folk, meeting in smoke-filled rooms and deciding that the old guard at the helm of their local branch need replacing.

As one colleague put it: "The first thing to realize is Doug is really apolitical. My experience of him is he doesn't govern by a left-wing or right-wing ideology. His main strategy is just to be competent and get the best deal he can."

Doug McAvoy says he has been fortunate in his union career ("I seem to have been in the right place and always at the right time") especially in his election to the executive and to the job of deputy general secretary.

'He does respect ability and he's not blind and unserving to some political creed.'

He found it easy to move from further education into full-time union work but admits to having found the initial move away from the secondary school classroom "traumatic".

"I had been responsible for all the sports at the secondary modern school - football, basketball and athletics and my teaching life was very full."

In FE he did a lot of work with Civil Service students in a Newcastle college. "I would never have stayed in FE but for becoming involved in union work and all the time that took. The union work replaced teaching - and so it was much easier to move to a full-time union job from there."

When Doug McAvoy became deputy general secretary he inherited a job which had changed. Fred Jarvis had taken special responsibility for education, but Doug McAvoy's brief is to deputise on all matters and he takes over special responsibility for negotiating teachers' conditions of service in CLEAs.

He took over the reins at the NUT when Fred Jarvis was injured in a car accident just before Christmas. He was immediately plunged into one of the most crucial meetings to take place for several years to discuss the restructuring of teachers' salaries.

"This was the three-day residential meeting between teachers' leaders and local authority representatives at Manchester's Midland Hotel at which substantial progress was made towards putting together a restructuring package."

Some representatives from rival teachers' organizations praised the way Doug McAvoy carried out "the Manchester negotiations. They have also said that despite the impasse over the year's pay negotiations he has put the teachers' case forcefully and with clarity."

Colleagues at the union's Hamilton House headquarters liken Doug McAvoy's style to that of a print union negotiator. They say that he is more democratic than Mr Fred Jarvis but concede that he is "extremely skilful in using his opponent's arguments to drive a hard bargain."

A member of the management team who has sat opposite him in negotiations adds: "Doug is a pretty liberal

Richard Garner interviews Doug McAvoy, the 'stand-in' leading the teaching unions' side in this year's protracted Burnham pay negotiations.

The Jarrow lad who carries the teachers' banner



sort of man - very near to being non-political. His allegiances aren't visible on his sleeve.

"He does respect ability and he's not blind and unserving to some political creed. He comes across as somewhere between the right-wing of the Labour Party and the left-wing of the Tory Party - and by that I don't mean the SDP."

Doug McAvoy is, in fact, a member of the Labour Party. But he says: "I

certainly do not try to do the job solely paying regard to my political affiliation".

He says of the management negotiators: "Each has their own style and I've always found it easy to have amicable negotiations - because of all the formality and constitution surrounding the Burnham committee. But there has been a reasonable rapport when we have had informal

meetings with Sir John Wordie, the independent chairman of the Burnham committee, and there has been no animosity in these exchanges."

Of course, the outcome of the current dispute will depend on whether and when Merriam and McAvoy meet again. And before then the teachers will need to gain public sympathy and persuade the local authorities and the Government to come up with the goods.

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Sir Keith allays fears for arts

by Biddy Passmore

Aesthetic subjects should have a place in the curriculum for all pupils, Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, said firmly last week.

But he reminded the Confederation of Art and Design Associations, meeting in London, that the curriculum was already overcrowded and asked: "Can we expect that all pupils will continue to study art and design throughout the years of compulsory education?"

Referring to forthcoming discussions with teachers and local authorities on the core curriculum, he said: "I expect agreement on three-quarters, seven-eighths, of the curriculum, and then an slightly squabble over the rest, with everyone trying to squeeze a quart into a pint pot."

He promised, however, to see that the case was "put strongly and argued strongly" for art and design to be taken by all pupils in both primary and secondary schools, adding that he did not think those subjects were in much danger. His audience seemed content with that.

The Education Secretary drew a distinction between art and design as part of general education, where it had a mainly aesthetic focus, and art and design with a vocational purpose. "I see no conflict between these two roles and everything to be gained by considering them together", he said.

Neither he nor any member of his audience, however, seemed to have a concrete proposal for breaking down this division. Sir Keith merely sug-

gested that design students should be introduced to "some of the economic factors which will be of direct relevance to them in their careers".

He said he was constantly struck by the excellence of the work he saw in schools but gave a warning that there was no room for complacency. Her Majesty's Inspectorate too often spoke in their reports of "over-prescribed or derivative work, of low expectations, and of the narrowness of the art and design curriculum in too many schools", he said.

"One of the keys to the future development of art and design in schools, he suggested, was greater breadth: simple design as well as sculpture, graphic design as well as painting and drawing, textile design as well as print-making, for example."

He promised to pass on to the School Curriculum Development Committee a widely supported request for curriculum development work in art and design.

While Sir Keith had no new initiatives to announce and was speaking from a wordy official text (much of which he left out), his speech and subsequent answers to questions were mostly well received. In particular, there was widespread belief that he had not concentrated exclusively on the vocational aspect of design. "It was less narrowly instrumental than we had feared", one member of his audience

HMI to lead fight against centralization

Welsh local authority chiefs have chosen a Government Inspector to lead them into battle against central control of education.

Mr Gareth Lloyd Jones, an HMI in the Welsh Office for the past 20 years, has been appointed secretary of the Welsh Joint Education Committee.

He takes over in September from Mr John Brace, who is retiring early in protest at what he sees as the Government's increasing interference in education.

The WJEC is a unique inter-authority body which also runs the Principality's GCSE and CSE exams board. Its secretary acts as the "voice of Wales" on a number of national bodies, and the appointment of Mr Lloyd Jones, 55, is bound to fuel the controversy over the organization's future.

His appearance on the short-list for the £25,000-a-year post provoked a private protest from the Society of Education Officers that the candidates did not have enough experience in education administration.

Traditionally, the job has gone to a Welsh director of education, but none applied this time. Supporters of Mr Lloyd Jones say he will be a "pouchier turned generalist" who will be able to stand up against the Welsh Office.

He is a fluent Welsh-speaker, though the WJEC decided that neither the ability to speak Welsh nor knowledge of the Welsh scene were necessary qualifications for the job.

His brief at the Welsh Office has included advising the Secretary of State on the curriculum for 14 to 18-year-olds, with particular reference to technical and pre-vocational courses.

Brent NUT members rebel over closures

The brief truce between teachers in Brent and the north London borough's new Conservative administration has broken down.

A mass meeting attended by around 450 members of the local association of the National Union of Teachers last week threw out their leaders' plan to cooperate with the authority's scheme to merge eight secondary schools into three new ones.

The meeting voted overwhelmingly to stick to the NUT's declared policy of outright opposition to mergers and closures and to campaign for an even reduction of intakes to all 18 schools in response to the fall in rolls, which is most acute in the south of the borough.

An attempt to censure the union's officers was ruled out of order by Mr

John Poole, the president, who said the teachers to accept mergers was the best answer to falling rolls.

Mr Hank Roberts, NUT representative at Sladebrook School and one of the leaders of the grassroots rebellion, said: "The BTA officers last week represented our policy. The union membership turned up in large numbers and voted 4:1 to reiterate our policy."

The effect of the association's vote would be to cut school intakes between 100 and 110.

It would also require some parents in the north of the borough to send their children to schools in the south.

Mr Bob Lacey, the council leader, said he had no intention of forcing teachers to accept mergers in Brent.

Bill faces Lord challenge

The Bill which will abolish next year's elections to metropolitan counties and the Greater London Council - and set up an interim joint board of the boroughs to run inner London's education for a year - finally passed through the Commons last week after the longest sitting for nearly half a century.

The controversial Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill now faces its stiffest test in the Lords, where it will receive its Second Reading on Monday week.

Although the Lords does not, by convention, vote against Government legislation on Second Reading, a motion condemning the principle of the Bill is certain to be backed by Liberal

and Labour peers and some Conservative Whigs had vowed to ensure the defeat of a similar motion on the Rates Bill last month.

The Liberal MP, Mr Simon Hughes, suggested might concede in the Lords direct elections to the interim Education Authority should be taken place next year, so that there would be no need for an interim arrangement.

But it is understood there is little hope of introducing such concessions next May because of the need for the necessary legislation to be in place by then.

Conference speech

The words attributed to Mr Edwards, of Sunderland, in a report of the NAS/UTW conference at Llandudno (TES May 4) were spoken by Mr Bob Bates, of Dorsetshire association. We apologise for this error.

No loafing for Mastermind winner

"Don't be a loafer, I said to myself. It's the sort of sentiment Cecil Rhodes would have approved of. He once described his brother Bernard, who was keen on field sports, as 'a very pleasant loafer'."

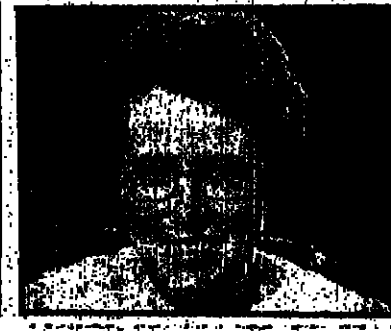
If Cecil Rhodes said it then Margaret Harris (left), deputy head of a Southampton 11-16 comprehensive, would know, for her knowledge of Rhodes gained her this year's Master-

mind title in the BBC quiz programme last Sunday night: that plus her general knowledge, where she answered 22 questions (20 is usual) getting 18 right out of a new record of 38 points.

Educational Miss Harris, who came to Woolston School 10 years ago as senior mistress and was deputy within a year, has never strayed far from Southampton Water. She did her BA in history at Southampton, stayed

there for her teacher training followed a few years later by an MA in education at the same university. And she has always taught in the area, getting on for 24 years now.

Why Rhodes? "Well, I have a long-standing interest in southern Africa and you simply can't understand the area unless you know something about Rhodes."



The annual conference of the 76,000-strong National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education took place last weekend in Birmingham. Mark Jackson and Diane Spencer report

Discretion the better part of valour

Heroism took a beating at the NATFHE conference. Fear for their jobs persuaded the college lecturers to pull back from their previous threats to withdraw from the Youth Training Scheme. Instead, they chose to condemn the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative, in which few of them are yet involved.

And a majority agreed with their leaders not to

back "heroic personal gestures" against racism when, they were warned, these could imperil jobs. Instead, they opted for a more conventional and "disciplined" approach.

The conference was staunch in its opposition to all forms of privatization, and fear that this might be extended from the YTS to adult training reinforced its opposition to the principle of the White Paper proposals to hand over part of local

authority FE funding to the MSC.

Delegates were more ready to ignore the platform's advice over issues which did not involve jobs - such as deciding to do more to help the union's homosexual members.

Conference approved in retrospect an executive decision to give the miners £10,000, after overcoming its anger at not having been told

earlier. But it was far more angry about the leadership's attempt to block any involvement in the North London Polytechnic dispute over the presence of a National Front student on course.

It voted overwhelmingly to help those of the poly's staff who are the subject of legal proceedings.

If you don't like 4.5% then fight for more - Dawson

College lecturers were urged to take up the challenge and fight for a better pay deal by Mr Peter Dawson, general secretary of NATFHE.

For the first time in 15 years members had rejected their negotiators' recommendation to accept the 4.5 per cent offer.

"Through the democratic structures of the union, they have said they have had enough of constant erosion year by year of offers like 4.5 per cent, when they need more than 16 per cent just to maintain living standards of four years ago," said Mr Dawson.

In 1981 the general rise in earnings had been 14.5 per cent but lecturers and teachers got 7.5 per cent. Last year it was 11 per cent compared with 5 per cent for lecturers and teachers.

"Our members have said go back, argue our claim and get some more," said Mr Dawson. This called for commitment from everyone.

He outlined the action programme agreed by the National Council in the event of a breakdown of talks at the Burnham meeting likely to take place next Wednesday or Friday.

A one-day strike will be called this month, but not for those involved in exams. Branches will then decide on withdrawal from voluntary duties, and plans will be made for action next September.

Mr Dawson said later he would not seek arbitration even if it was offered to the teachers. "We have not found arbitration a helpful route in the past and we have no instructions from

our members to accept it." According to NATFHE tradition the main plank for the 1985 salary claim was debated just after the general secretary's address, so the conference was in the bizarre position of considering next year's demands while preparing to fight for this year's.

The executive committee called for a claim which would restore the real-terms of the Clegg and Wood awards and for public sector unity in the fight to restore pay levels.

Mr David Trieman, for the executive, and recently appointed as the next assistant negotiating secretary in NATFHE, argued strongly for a claim based on relativity with other professions.

Delegates from the north-west attempted to delete references to Clegg and Wood. "We need this benchmark like a hole in the head," Ms Judith Summers said.

Mr Steve Little said the union should ask for a reasonably large sum of money "and then go on strike if it did not get it."

But the executive won the day with the south-east amendment accepted which called for closer collaboration on strategy and campaigning with the National Union of Teachers and the Association of University Teachers.

Conference committed the union to a long-term strategy to introduce standard conditions of service for all lecturers and unify all lecturers scales and also to abolish the separate heads of department scales.

'Marketplace' education

The Government was "hellbent" on reducing the education service at all levels, said Mr Cecil Robinson, NATFHE's president.

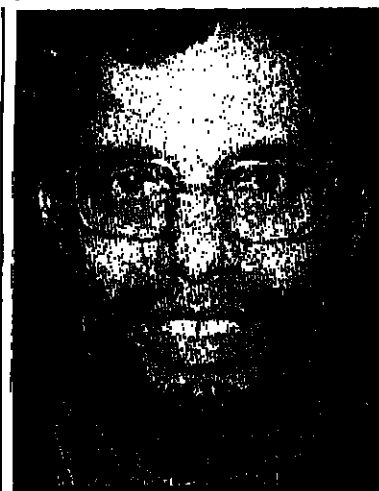
In his address he said economic development and progress needed a well educated and properly trained workforce. Yet the Government was relying on an "unproven and probably mythical set of market forces" to provide education and training instead of allowing the local education authorities to do so.

"The only result of that policy will be

the growth of 'bucket shop' training establishments operated by people of little skill or experience but out to make a 'quick buck' by courtesy of Her Majesty's Government and the Manpower Services Commission.

Further education has been the subject of misunderstanding, malvoled attacks, misinformed judgments and material deprivation, he said.

"But we have not only survived; we have proven our capacity to respond quickly and effectively to the demands made upon us."



John Fernandes

Executive attacked on Fernandes

A group of delegates failed in an attempt to censure the union's executive for its "gross mismanagement" of the Hendon Police College affair 18 months ago.

The move came from supporters of Mr John Fernandes, the Kilburn Polytechnic lecturer whose course for police cadets was discontinued after he accused them in a TV programme of holding deeply racist views.

Mr Peter Dawson, union general secretary, said that Mr Fernandes' case was the most difficult he had come across in 15 years at NATFHE. Mr Fernandes had opted not to accept its help, although the union had pressed his case for reinstatement. And he had declined to give evidence to a union inquiry into the affair.

Mr Frank Griffiths, for the executive, said that the way to overcome racism was not by individuals undertaking "grand heroic gestures" but by a disciplined and planned campaign involving the whole labour movement.

Afterwards Mr Fernandes said that it was untrue that he had declined to give evidence. He had refused the offer of individual help because it was put forward as "casework" which meant that it would be treated as his personal problem rather than an issue to be fought.

The debates had shown that NATFHE leaders were concerned all the time with their professionalism rather than with the wider issues of racism. It meant that there was bound to be conflict from now on between the union and the black movement.

Front case raises issues for all lecturers

Lecturers everywhere are affected by the issues of anti-racism and professional integrity raised in the North London Polytechnic dispute, the conference was told.

And it voted overwhelmingly to provide "tangible assistance" to the poly staff who have been taken to court by the National Front student at the centre of the affair.

The union's leaders had allowed an appeal for unequivocal support from the poly's staff to be put to the conference on Monday despite misgivings about possible legal dangers.

Lawyers had warned that anything said in a resolution or in the course of debate might be taken as contempt of court and could endanger NATFHE funds. Frantic negotiations had taken place during the previous two days to composite resolutions from eight NATFHE regions into a safe form of words.

Mr Cecil Robinson, the union's president, was dissuaded from blocking the motion by the likelihood that the conference would overrule his decision, as it had done on an earlier matter.

The resolution expressed deep concern at the High Court's ruling that the lecturers concerned must comply with a court order to identify students from photographs and give their names to solicitors acting for an official of the National Front.

It described this as an affront to the civil liberties of lecturers and warned that it was liable to destroy the professional relationship between lecturers and students and to damage anti-racist work at the polytechnic.

Mr Keith Cook, secretary of the poly's union branch, said that all reasonable offers of alternative teaching for Patrick Harrington, the National Front student, had been rejected. His presence, reinforced by a High Court order, had resulted in a massive police operation.

Intense pressure on teaching staff to identify 20 students in a picket line photograph had failed, said Mr Cook, because the staff felt that it would break a relationship of trust.

Understanding gays

A call for understanding of homosexuality to be part of in-service training courses for NATFHE members was passed unanimously by the conference. Mr Malcolm Wren, a senior London member, said many union members were hostile and prejudiced towards gays and lesbians, and nationally agreed NATFHE policy had not received enough publicity within the association.

Gwent condemned

Gwent County Council was accused of acting like a nineteenth-century colonial owner by Mr John Carby of Cwm Llan. He said that while talks were in progress on alternative ways of raising money other than increasing staff contact hours, the jobs of the 300 lecturers were advertised by local authority. Local members will be holding a strike this month.

Miners backed

Delegates gave an ecstatic welcome to a group of miners from the East Midlands. The executive had earlier tried to suppress an emergency motion from Yorkshire and Humbershire congratulating solidarity with the miners and for donating £10,000. The motion also noted "with alarm the increasing use of economic, legal and police sanctions against members of NUM."

CNAA concern

The Council for National Academic Awards must not be turned into a "National Academic Awards Agency" in its of "academic superiority" in its relations with the National Advisory Relations with the National Front, Griffiths, an executive member, said.

NATFHE welcomed the constructive role played by the council in the NAB planning exercise. "But we are not prepared to accept that they can threaten the jobs of our members and close down opportunities for students by the lawless practices of conspiracy and then ranking, individual courses and colleges by referring to what passes as so-called quality."

Adult sacrifices

Adult education must not be sacrificed to the gods of monetarism, Mr Allan Cushman, of Inner London, told the conference. The Government had said that if people want adult education they must pay for it. But why should the unemployed have to give up their day to study full time?

Executive seats

The conference committed the union to the principle of reserving five seats on the executive for women. Although specific proposals put before delegates failed to get the necessary two-thirds majority for a rule change, the executive to commit itself to the principle.

Real chance of pay restructuring

Richard Garner reports from the annual conference of the National Association of Head Teachers in Brighton.

Teachers must grasp the opportunity to restructure their salaries now or "say goodbye" to the chance of a professional salary scale until 1990 or beyond, the annual conference of the National Association of Head Teachers was warned yesterday.

Mr David Hart, general secretary of the NAHT, said the salary structure working party was of "crucial significance" and urged all teachers' organisations to strive to reach agreement.

"There are very real prospects of a professional salary structure being on offer in return for which teachers will have to accept a much tighter contract, making it a breach of contract to opt out of activities which are at present called voluntary work at times of national or local conflict," he said.

"It would be no bad thing if industrial action in the teaching profession became confined to 'true' action, namely withdrawal of labour for which salary is at risk."

Mr Hart said he was convinced that the salary package being discussed in the working party would go a long way to restoring the damaged morale of the profession and improving its quality.

"This could, in turn, do wonders to improve the lack of motivation, disaffection, indiscipline and truancy which are some of the root causes of under-achievement among pupils."

Mr Hart attacked the proposal by Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, that headteachers should be placed on two-year probationary contracts, saying it was "based on a series of naive assumptions which are largely false."

"I have no hesitation in describing Sir Keith's proposal as quite the most ludicrous I have heard for many a long day and one which should be consigned to the salary package being discussed in the working party."

He said that interference in the rights and responsibilities of heads and governors arose either from political imposition or "rank bad management", concluding: "I believe the time is ripe for a national debate upon the whole subject of the role, powers and responsibilities of the parties that make up the education service."

"This should be followed by a new Education Act which not only gives

statutory support to these concepts but puts the whole education service in a statutory framework applicable to the last two decades of the twentieth century."

Mr Hart claimed that the Government's proposed rate-capping legislation posed "the greatest threat to education resources". "It is a disgrace that so many MPs and peers, who presumably support the concept of democracy, have allowed themselves to be 'lobby fodder' and vote for this pernicious piece of legislation," he commented.

He also accused the Government of making "wholly false and offensive statements about teachers' pay awards raiding cash for books and equipment. It is clear from all available statistics that the teaching profession is very badly paid," he said.

"No right-thinking person can conceivably believe that an average salary for a classroom teacher of £8,200 or for a head of £12,000 is anything other than grossly offensive."

Radical changes to the law governing religious instruction in schools have been called for by the NAHT working party that was set up to investigate the subject.

The working party, whose report was accepted by the conference this week, recommends that the obligation on schools to hold daily "collective acts of worship" should be removed.

Instead, the working party believes that schools should be compelled to hold an assembly of all their pupils at least once a week - and that school governors, in consultation with the

headteacher, should determine the nature and frequency of acts of worship.

The working party also wants to remove the obligation on schools to provide religious instruction for every pupil - and instead tell them to provide religious education.

The working party was set up after last year's NAHT conference at which many heads said that the present law was outdated because Britain was now a multi-cultural society.

It took evidence from a host of religious organisations and the main political parties.

Outside pressures deplored

Headteachers are rapidly moving into an age when they have responsibility without power, Mr John Rex, the incoming president of the National Association of Head Teachers, told the conference.

Mr Rex, who is head of Halton Middle School in Leeds, attributed that to "constant pressure from outside sources on internal organization and discipline."

Much of that pressure was direct political interference, and it "makes one year for the situation once stated to be the case in several local education authorities 'that we have four political parties - Conservative, Labour, Liberal and Education'."

"It always seems odd to me that, if headteachers be the top of the education milk, many i.e.s do not have headteacher, in addition to teacher, representatives on their education committees. Add this to the frequent overwhelming of headteacher opinion on joint consultative committees, and one cannot wonder at our anxiety."

Mr Rex called for the formation of a General Teaching Council, which should have the power to draw up a professional code of conduct for teachers.

However, he added: "Incompetence should remain to be dealt with by the employers, who would also retain the right to take their own action on misconduct."

He said teacher trainers, advisers and administrators as well as teachers should be represented on and registered with the council.

Morning assembly: must it be held every day?

Is advertising bad for children?

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To help teach them what to look out for, the Advertising Standards Authority has prepared a project kit for 8-14 year olds.

Through an example it exposes the sort of trick used by an unscrupulous advertiser. It explains the rules and regulations advertising has to conform to, and how 'bad' advertisements are stopped by the ASA. And it encourages children to be aware of how they can be unduly influenced by advertisements.

Each kit contains a wallchart, which traces how a 'bad' advertisement was spotted, reported to the ASA, and stopped. In addition are 18 leaflets, which explain the workings of the ASA and the basic rules of legality, decency, honesty and truthfulness.

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Inquiry urged into HE

A Robbins-style inquiry into higher education is being urged on the Government by Labour's front bench. They say it is needed because the DES is wrong in predicting a fall in the future demand for places.

Mr Giles Radice, Shadow Education Secretary, told a fringe meeting of the Socialist Education Society that the Royal Statistical Society was forecasting an increase in the demand for higher education for the rest of the century.

Mr Radice said: "Human capital will be at a premium over the next 20 years and we have to invest systematically and imaginatively in higher education if we are to survive and prosper."

strong case in the national interest for setting up a top level independent inquiry into higher and continuing education which would do the kind of job for the 1980 and 1990s which the Robbins committee did for the 1960s.

Mr Radice gave the meeting a pledge that he would not desert education when Labour came to office. "I certainly want to be the Secretary of State for Education if they'll have me," he said.

"I am extremely fortunate to have a leader and deputy leader who have done my job themselves and who are on the ball when it comes to educational matters. They take a very high priority indeed."

SCHOOL TO WORK

Stop worrying about the future and concentrate on teaching the basics, say American employers. Meanwhile, Britain's industrialists insist that schools must give priority to the traditional core—but seem to want them to do a lot more besides.

US firms see few new tech jobs ahead

From Peter David in Washington

American industry does not want secondary schools to dilute traditional academic curricula to make room for vocational training. That is the emphatic conclusion of a major report on schools and employment published last week by the US National Academy of Sciences.

The report, compiled by a committee of public and private sector employers, says that what American industry really wants is a supply of school-leavers with a good command of the English language and "core competencies" in reasoning and mathematics. A "positive attitude" and "sound work habits" are also of basic importance.

It continues: "The major asset required by employers of high school graduates is the ability to learn and to adapt to changes in the workplace. Technical education, vocational training, and specific jobs skills can enhance a student's employability, but cannot substitute for education in the core competencies."

Contradicting the fashionable assumption that high technology is going to cause revolutionary structural changes in the labour market, the report points out that most new jobs created in the United States over the next 15 years will be in traditional



manufacturing and service industries. While high technology industries are expected to grow at a faster rate, they will spawn relatively few jobs because they start from a small base.

Thus the demand for computer service technicians, expected to double by 1995, will form a "barely measurable" proportion of the overall labour market at less than 1 per cent of the total.

The national academy's sober appraisal of high technology is likely to cause dismay in the countless American school districts that have invested heavily in microcomputers so that school-leavers can be taught rudimentary programming. Although the academy recommends that all school-leavers should know basically what computers can and cannot do, it excludes programming from its list of "core competencies".

In another departure from conventional wisdom, the committee presumes that the job market of the 1990s will be "more like today's than unlike it", and that changes in the workplace will happen gradually. Since change will nevertheless be a permanent feature of most occupations, the report recommends that all pupils—including those who will go straight into employment—should be taught the same basic intellectual skills as those bound for further education.

Apart from a good command of English, these include the ability to reason and solve problems, to write clearly, to apply basic mathematical concepts such as fractions and percentages, and to apply the scientific method—"the ability to formulate and state hypotheses, and then to evaluate them by experimentation or observation".

... but UK counterparts want more than the core

Britain's industrialists see the traditional secondary core as the first priority. But they also want "vocational-relevant" courses and teaching about industry and technology.

An unpublished memorandum from the Confederation of British Industry to the National Economic Develop-

ment Council says that those who cannot communicate in written or oral English or handle figures, whether they are leaving school or university, are liable to be excluded from all but the increasingly scarce kinds of work.

British firms regard the right attitudes and habits as vital. They do not want leavers who cannot work with others, lack the will to learn and adapt, or "are outlandish in manner and appearance".

But the CBI is far less dismissive than the American employers of the need for schools to trim courses to respond to changes in technology and future patterns of employment. They stipulate that science and technology must be part of the core, and say that, while they cannot predict their future skill requirements, they are convinced that the proportion of highly skilled and qualified people in manufacturing will increase, and that the actual numbers of them required may grow in the commercial and service fields.

The CBI places far more emphasis on the need for schools to teach information technology, and approves recent moves in this direction.

Although the memorandum argues against early specialization it supports the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative for the 14-18s as applicable to the whole ability range. And it appears to reflect a strong ambivalence

among employers to the academic examination system.

It says it has a "beneficial influence" and that industry is well aware that exams are best at measuring the ability to pass them but have little value as selection for jobs.

Nevertheless, the CBI says that rigorous and high standards of A level are valued by employers, and that they are inseparable from the process of qualifying for professional and technical careers.

Backing the moves to introduce forms of assessment and recording of pupil achievement, the CBI says that the YTS has led many companies to recruit leavers with much lower levels of academic attainment, and that many of these employers have been obliged to discover their lack of basic skills.

The memorandum implies that companies concerned have been more successful than the schools in teaching these basics, and that schools will have to learn how to do it. "Industry will not for long be prepared to sustain a situation in which it is seeking to achieve at short notice what has not been achieved in the full years at school", warns the CBI.

Edited by Mark Jackson

NOTICEBOARD

PEOPLE...

SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS
Mr Alan Robinson, deputy head of St Anne's RC primary school, Blackburn, to be head of St Charles' primary school, Wyndhurst, Lancashire.
Mrs Tamara Imison, deputy head of Abbey Wood School, Greenwich, to be head of Hampstead School, North London.
Mr Ian Anderson, head of the High School, Fakenham, Norfolk, to be head of Doddridge Hill School, Drottwich, Worcestershire.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
Dr Brian Fender, director of the Institute Max von Laue-Paul Langmuir in Grenoble, France, to be vice-chancellor of the University of Keele, in succession to Dr David Harrison, who is to become vice-chancellor of the University of Essex in October.
Mr Barry MacDonald, reader in educational evaluation in the Centre for Applied Research in Education (CARE) at the University of East Anglia, to be professor of education. He will also succeed the late Professor Lawrence Stenhouse as director of CARE.
Dr R. Telfer, personal adviser to the Secretary of State for Energy, to be director of the Manchester Business School for five years from September.

THE STUDY PACKS
The study packs tackle specific practical issues of concern to teachers and are designed for flexible use by individuals or groups in schools or colleges.
These include Education for Family Life; Children, Language and Literature; Micros in Schools; Calculators in the Primary School; Curriculum in Action; practical classroom evaluation; Visualizing Mechanics and a new range of packs for those involved in Adult Education.

FURTHER INFORMATION
For a free guide to the Associate Student programme, which gives details of the courses and packs, please send the coupon below to:

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June 13-15
Association of Colleges for Further and

Higher Education summer meeting in Blackpool. Speakers include David Hancock, George Tolley, W. Ritchie, and Norman Evans. Details from the ACFHE, Doncaster Metropolitan Institute of Higher Education, High Melton, Doncaster DN5 7SZ.

June 16
Profiling in Practice: South Wales branch of the Centre for the Study of Comprehensive Schools conference at Caerleon Comprehensive School, Newport. Details from Mr Dave Jones, Newport Bellows Comprehensive School, Newport, Gwent NP23 5XL.

EVENTS...

June 5
A lively guide to the opportunities available to young people with disabilities is being reached the age of 16, including information on further education, benefits, allowances and grants, services, aids to mobility and publications for further sources of advice and practical help. Prepared by the Social Policy Research Unit at the University of York. It is available from the National Bureau for Handicapped Students, 40 Brunswick Square, London WC1N 1PS, including postage.

June 6
Labour and Education 1945-1951: Containment or Advance lecture by Professor Brian Simon, visiting scholar in the Department of History and Humanities at the Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1. Admission free.

Unit June 14
Promises, Promises - Growing up in the 50s and 60s - a photographic exhibition of work by Henry Grant at the Cockpit Gallery Holborn. After June 14 it will become a touring exhibition for schools, colleges and youth clubs. Details from the Department of Cultural Studies, ILEA Cockpit Arts Workshop, Princeton Street, London WC1.

June 25-29
Energy Week organized by the Centre for Energy Studies at the Polytechnic of the South Bank, London. An exhibition "Living with Energy" on alternative sources of energy and energy conservation will be open daily from 10am to 6pm and seminars held on New Perspectives for Conservation (June 26); Local Authorities and Energy Planning (June 27); Combined Heat and Power (June 28); and Energy in London (June 29). Full details from Mrs Chris Richards, Centre for Energy Studies, Polytechnic of the South Bank, London SE1. Tel: 01 928 8999 ext 2399.

INFORMATION WANTED

The National Youth Bureau is developing a learning resource guide in the areas of Personal Effectiveness and the World Outside Employment. They would like to hear from any practitioners working with this type of programme who would be willing to take part in a survey and field testing of available resources. They would also like to hear from publishers with relevant material. It is hoped to produce the guide in October or November. Please contact Judy Parnell, NYB, 17-23 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6GD.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

After 16 - What Next?
A lively guide to the opportunities available to young people with disabilities is being reached the age of 16, including information on further education, benefits, allowances and grants, services, aids to mobility and publications for further sources of advice and practical help. Prepared by the Social Policy Research Unit at the University of York. It is available from the National Bureau for Handicapped Students, 40 Brunswick Square, London WC1N 1PS, including postage.

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Cope: a compendium of 16-18 year olds in residential training establishments. A handbook for young people, their families, 120 colleges and centres and for social workers. Its aims and the categories of handicap accepted, details of courses, training programmes, methods of application, waiting lists and fees, and care provision, and links with the community. Available from the NYBIS (address as above) price £3 including postage.
Compiled by Mary Crickshaw

SPENDING SURVEY

Rate-capping threat brings l.e.a.s to heel

The annual TES survey of local authorities' budget plans confirms that most councils are now finding it impossible to protect the education service from the Government's attack on public spending. Reports by Mike Durham. Research by Lois Rodgers.

rise by nearly 1.5 per cent but capital on books and materials is to be cut by 3 per cent, about £50,000.

With rate-capping only just over the horizon, both the Government and local authority treasurers will be keeping a particularly keen eye during the next 12 months on town hall spending.

How authorities fare this year will influence the size of their budgets next year and, because of the cumulative effect of penalties for over-spending, possibly for successive budgets. Even councils which escape rate-capping may find themselves heavily penalized under the Government's rules.

According to the TES survey, more than two-thirds of all authorities are likely to breach their public spending targets this year. Of the 79 l.e.a.s which responded 56 expect to exceed

the target, and 23 to meet it or stay below.

At the same time about half of the authorities said they expected to over-spend on their GRE (Grant Related Expenditure) the basic sum which, in the Government's view, every authority needs to spend to maintain a "comparable" level of service in every department.

The GRE is the figure on which each authority's level of block grant from central government is assessed. Spending targets are effectively a further hurdle which can reduce the basic level of grant.

The Government intends to penalize overspending authorities on a sliding scale by docking central government grant according to the level of the overspend. This year the penalties

have been increased with particularly heavy consequences for some councils.

Overspending on target by 1 per cent will cost an authority the product of a 2p rate in Government grant. A further 1 per cent overspend will mean an additional 4p rate clawback, the next 1 per cent will cost an 8p rate and for every additional 1 per cent the penalty will be the product of a 9p rate.

The figures are cumulative, so an authority overspending by 4 per cent would stand to lose the equivalent of a 23p rate in central government grant during the year.

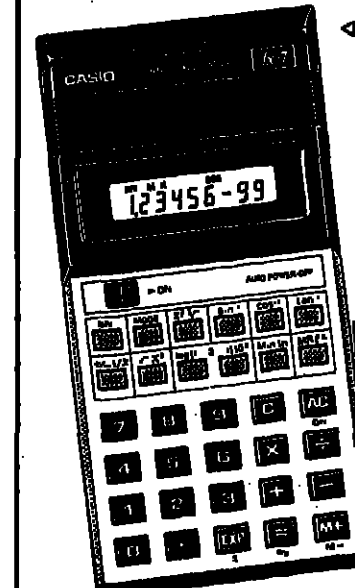
In the past many authorities have opted for a modest overspend in order to guarantee services. But as the penalties have been increased, more and more councils are settling for a



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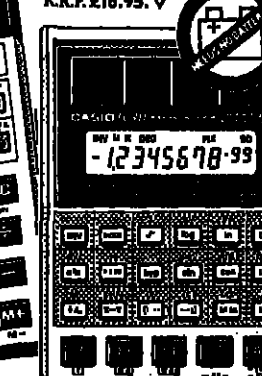
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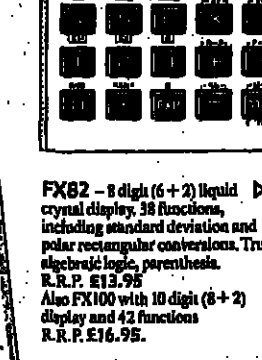


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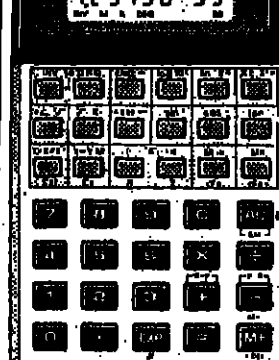


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(TES 9)

SPENDING SURVEY

Threat of rate-capping brings councils to heel

Continued from page 11

smaller overspend in the "acceptable" range of 1 to 2 per cent.

Nationally, local authorities of all types are budgeted to overspend by £848m, or just over 4 per cent, this year. In cash terms, according to *The TES* survey, the Inner London Education Authority is the biggest overspender with £125m budgeted in excess of target. Cheshire said it expected to overspend on all services by £15.7m, Avon by £12.7m and Kirklees by £6m.

Official figures returned to the Department of the Environment reveal that, in percentage terms, the biggest overspending i.e.s. (all services) this year are Haringey (5.96 per cent), Sunderland (5.26 per cent), Cleveland (5.01 per cent) and Brent (4.89 per cent).

The consequences for education budgets in all these authorities could be severe. Haringey, which failed to send in a return to *The TES* survey, also overspent on its GRE allocation this year and could be a candidate for rate-capping next year.

Labour-controlled Sunderland, which increased its rates bill by 10 per cent this year, reports an education budget virtually at a standstill despite its massive overspend. Capitation, however, has been increased by 11 per cent.

The other high-spending authorities, Cleveland and Brent (which both failed to respond to *The TES* survey) will have incurred heavy penalties and will have to decide how much priority to give education spending within their budgets in difficult circumstances.

Altogether, the overspend among education authorities is £344m, or 2.3 per cent. This represents the authorities' total budget with education normally accounting for 60 per cent of spending.

Several education authorities appear to have reduced their level of overspend since replying to the survey. They include Manchester, Norfolk, North Tyneside, Walsall and Kirklees, all of which seem to have made last-minute revisions in the returns to the Environment Department.

While spending controls have had a serious impact on education budgets,

other factors have continued to influence the level of spending this year.

The fall in pupil numbers is still relieving some of the pressure on funds, but in many ways this is offset by the cost of redeployment of teachers, school reorganizations, early retirement deals and redundancy agreements. And while secondary numbers are still falling, primary rolls are beginning to stabilize.

With growing unemployment, an increased uptake in free school meals has been an unpredictable factor in many i.e.s. budgets. The level of rate support grant does not take account of the changes. Transport, too, is costing i.e.s. more.

Perhaps the biggest unpredictable factor is in the level of spending on post-16s. Most authorities effectively lost money on the YTS schemes last year, because a shortfall of candidates meant many schemes did not generate the expected returns in grants or income from managing agencies.

This year less money all round is likely to be available for FE. Many of the cuts created for the expected boom in further education college students have been cut back again.

Low interest rates and low inflation are still working in i.e.s.'s favour. Last year the drop in interest rates caused what some treasurers called a "wind-fall" for education budgets. But this year the effects have been built in to the budgets, and the accounts now fear a rise in the rates which would leave them unexpectedly out of pocket.

Over the next few months, as block grant levels for individual authorities next year are worked out, the next stage in the Government's strategy will become clear. Rate-capping will be on the statute book and the Department of the Environment will be able to announce its "hit list" of most profitable councils.

Meanwhile, targets and penalties clearly are having an effect on spending on education, and other services, seems set. *The TES* survey strongly suggests that for the first time, local authorities are beginning to tighten their belts in earnest.

Tory authorities will breach spending limits

by Willis Pickard

Of the ten Scottish region and islands councils which responded to the survey, five are planning to increase educational spending, four to reduce it and one - Tayside - to strike a budget which in real terms will be exactly the same as for 1983-84.

The Government's spending guidelines will again be breached - by Conservative councils as well as by Labour ones. Strathclyde, a Labour bastion, plans the largest over-spend, but Lothian (Conservative-controlled with Alliance support) and Tayside are both over the Government's targets.

By far the most seriously affected Scottish education authority this year is the Western Isles. Its budget cuts are proportionately the heaviest endured by a Scottish authority since the reform of local government in 1975. At first it seemed that a large number of small primary and secondary schools would have to close - but after widespread protests, the council pulled back and substituted cuts in the supply of books and equipment.

Fewer school-teachers' jobs are expected to be lost this year - 809 compared with 1,076 last year. But the growth of the further education sector



Public protests saved a number of Western Isles schools from closure.

largely because of the Youth Training Scheme - will slow down. An extra 43 jobs are planned by the 10 authorities, compared with 97 last year.

Proportionate to size, one of the largest declines in teacher numbers is in Conservative-controlled Grampian. A loss of 126 school jobs is planned, and last week a threat by the Educational Institute of Scotland of selective strikes in primary schools, aimed at combating the job losses, was narrowly averted.

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EDUCATION SPENDING BUDGET 1984-85

Authority	net education budget			all services budget			don't know % from 1983-84
	1984-85 £m	real terms change from 1983-84 £m	%	total GRE £m	compared with spending target £m	%	
London							
Barking & Dagenham (Lab)	37.8	0	0	+ 7.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.8
Barnet (Con)	60.0	- 1.1	- 2.0	+ 4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Bexley (Con)	60.6	- 1.0	- 2.0	+ 4.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.8
Brent							
Bromley (Con)	68.9	- 1.2	not returned	- 6.7	0	0	0
Croydon (Con)	66.8	0	not returned	+ 3.4	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.8
Enfield (Con)	42.4	- 0.7	not returned	+ 7.1	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	+ 1.4
Haringey (Con)	66.0	- 1.0	not returned	+ 5.0	0	0	0
Harrow (Con)	60.5	- 0.02	- 0.4	+ 12.6	+ 3.8	+ 3.8	+ 3.8
Hillingdon (Con)	26.7	- 0.04	- 0.2	+ 1.2	0	0	0
Hounslow (Lab)							
Kingston (Con)	46.3	0	0	- 2.3	- 2.0	- 2.0	- 2.0
Merton (Con)	30.0	n.a.	n.a.	+ 3.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.0
Newham (Con)	33.9	- 0.3	- 0.9	- 0.4	0	0	0
Redbridge (Con)							
Richmond (Lib/SDP)							
Sutton (Con)							
Waltham Forest (Lab)	923.0	+15.0	+ 1.7	+390.0	+125.0	+125.0	+125.0
Metropolitan districts							
Bolton (Lab)	62.8	- 1.5	- 2.8	- 2.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
Bury (Con)	40.8	0	0	+ 3.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Manchester (Lab)	127.8	- 0.8	- 0.6	+52.9	+ 3.1	+ 3.1	+ 3.1
Oldham (Lab)							
Rochdale (Lab)							
Salford (Lab)							
Stockport (Lab)	58.3	- 0.3	- 0.5	- 0.8	0	0	0
Tameside (Lab)	44.7	- 1.1	- 2.4	- 0.6	0	0	0
Trafford (Lab)							
Wigan (Lab)							
Knowsley (Lab)							
Liverpool (Lab)	50.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 4.8	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.0
Salford (Lab)							
Wirral (Lab)	75.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Barnsley (Lab)	54.5	- 1.0	- 1.8	+ 7.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.5	+ 1.5
Doncaster (Lab)	70.6	- 2.1	- 3.0	+ 2.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Rotherham (Lab)	55.8	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 2.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Sheffield (Lab)	134.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+38.1	+ 9.4	+ 9.4	+ 9.4
Gateshead (Lab)	45.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 9.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.0
Newcastle upon Tyne (Lab)	69.0	+ 1.8	+ 2.8	+28.8	+ 4.1	+ 4.1	+ 4.1
North Tyneside (Lab)	46.8	+ 2.2	+ 4.8	+18.5	+ 7.4	+ 7.4	+ 7.4
South Tyneside (Lab)	40.8	- 0.9	- 2.4	+ 8.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.8
Sunderland (Lab)	71.2	+ 0.05	+ 0.1	+ 8.5	+ 5.8	+ 5.8	+ 5.8
Birmingham (Lab)	228.9	- 3.7	- 1.7	-24.4	0	0	0
Coventry (Lab)	78.0	- 0.5	- 0.8	+ 5.2	0	0	0
Dudley (Lab)	62.7	- 1.1	- 1.7	- 7.5	0	0	0
Sandwell (Lab)	82.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 3.0	0	0	0
Solihull (Con)	46.3	- 0.7	- 1.8	- 3.9	0	0	0
Walsall (Lab)	76.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.4	+ 8.1	+ 7.4	+ 7.4	+ 7.4
Wolverhampton (Lab)	71.4	- 0.7	- 1.0	+ 0.4	0	0	0
Bradford (Lab)	120.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	+ 2.0	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.8
Caldersdale (Lab)	42.5	- 1.0	- 2.3	+ 0.7	+ 1.3	+ 1.3	+ 1.3
Kirklees (Lab)	88.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	+ 6.0	+ 6.0	+ 6.0
Leeds (Lab)	183.0	- 1.3	- 0.8	+ 0.5	0	0	0
Wakefield (Lab)	76.5	- 2.3	- 3.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.7	+ 1.7	+ 1.7
English counties							
Avon (Lab)	188.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	+16.3	+12.7	+12.7	+12.7
Bedfordshire (Con)	127.0	- 1.0	- 0.8	+ 5.3	+ 3.8	+ 3.8	+ 3.8
Berkshire (Con)	156.2	- 3.1	- 2.0	-10.2	- 2.8	- 2.8	- 2.8
Buckinghamshire (Con)	141.5	- 0.5	- 0.3	+ 1.0	0	0	0
Cambridgeshire (Con)	123.0	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 7.2	+ 3.9	+ 3.9	+ 3.9
Cheshire (Lab/Lib)	248.0	- 1.0	- 0.4	+17.6	+15.7	+15.7	+15.7
Cleveland (Lab)							
Cornwall (Lab)	87.5	- 0.5	- 0.6	- 9.0	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	+ 1.4
Cumbria (Lab)	96.3	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.3	+ 3.3	+ 3.3
Derbyshire (Con)	180.4	- 0.1	- 0.1	-12.0	+ 3.0	+ 3.0	+ 3.0
Devon (Con)	108.9	- 0.7	- 0.8	- 5.1	+ 3.0	+ 3.0	+ 3.0
Durham (Lab)	131.0	- 0.8	- 0.8	+ 2.0	+ 3.0	+ 3.0	+ 3.0
East Sussex (Lab)							
Essex (Con)	104.4	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 8.8	0	0	0
Gloucestershire (Con)	330.1	+ 2.8	+ 0.8	-18.5	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.2
Hampshire (Con)	128.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	- 8.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
Hartfordshire (Con)	214.6	- 2.7	- 1.3	- 0.9	+ 3.2	+ 3.2	+ 3.2
Humberdale (Lab)	206.7	- 6.9	- 2.9	- 0.9	+ 8.3	+ 8.3	+ 8.3
Isle of Wight (Lab)	258.8	- 0.5	- 1.8	- 0.9	+ 5.1	+ 5.1	+ 5.1
Kent (Con)	253.6	- 1.1	- 0.4	-12.8	+ 5.7	+ 5.7	+ 5.7
Lincolnshire (Con/Lib)	193.0	+ 1.8	+ 1.0	-13.0	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.8
Lincolnshire (Con)	118.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.8	- 7.4	+ 5.0	+ 5.0	+ 5.0
Northamptonshire (Lab)	122.7	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 9.0	+ 4.2	+ 4.2	+ 4.2
Northumberland (Lab)	143.9	+ 1.3	+ 0.9	- 2.5	0	0	0
Nottinghamshire (Con)	227.1	- 1.7	- 0.8	- 3.0	+ 7.2	+ 7.2	+ 7.2
Oxfordshire (Con)	108.0	- 1.0	- 1.4	- 3.0	0	0	0
Shropshire (Con/Ind)	88.0	+ 1.3	+ 1.6	- 6.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Somerset (Con)	85.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 3.6	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	+ 1.4
Staffordshire (Lab)	238.1	- 8.7	- 1.8	- 2.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.2	+ 8.2
Suffolk (Con)	121.7	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 3.5	+ 2.8	+ 2.8	+ 2.8
Surrey (Con)	177.2	- 3.4	- 1.9	- 5.2	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.8
Warrington (Con)	107.7	- 0.7	- 0.8	- 4.2	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.8
West Sussex (Con)	118.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	-18.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.0
Wiltshire (Con)	118.8	- 1.2	- 1.1	- 9.2	0	0	0
Welsh counties							
Carmarthen (Lab)							
Dyfed (Lab)							
Gwent (Lab)							
Gwynedd (Lab)	53.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	- 1.2	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	+ 1.4
Mid-Glamorgan (Lab)	139.0	- 1.0	- 0.7	-12.0	+ 7.0	+ 7.0	+ 7.0
Powys (Lab)	84.5	- 0.8	- 0.8	- 2.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
South Glamorgan (Lab)	98.8	- 2.5	- 2.6	+10.2	+ 3.1	+ 3.1	+ 3.1
West Glamorgan (Lab)							
Scotland							
Argyll (Lab)	24.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	not returned	0	0	0
Borders (Lab)							
Dumfries & Galloway (Lab)	88.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.0	not returned	0	0	0
Fife (Lab)	97.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 5.0	0	0	0
Grampian (Lab)	133.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.4	0	0	0	0
Highland (Lab)	122.7	- 1.0	- 2.0	0	0	0	0
Lothian (Con/Alliance)	180.6	- 2.1	- 1.1	+18.1	0	0	0
Orkney (Lab)							
Shetland Islands (Lab)	9.8	- 0.1	- 1.3	not returned	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.8
Strathclyde (Lab)	60.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.1	+ 6.8	+ 6.8	+ 6.8	+ 6.8
Tayside (Con)	102.1	- 0.4	- 3.5	0	0	0	0
Western Isles (Lab)	14.0			+ 0.1	0	0	0

Con: Conservative; Ind: Independent; Lab: Labour; Lib: Liberal; non-pol: non-political; SDP: Social Democratic Party; n.a.: not available.

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Another 5,000 teachers' jobs in jeopardy

The steady loss of teachers' jobs looks set to continue in the coming year with an estimated 4,300 jobs disappearing last year, three-quarters of the country's local education authorities, according to a *TES* survey.

Returns from 79 of the 104 i.e.s. in England and Wales also show that 4,300 jobs disappeared last year, 700 less than estimated. Scotland faces slightly better with about 800 jobs set to go, compared with 1,084 last year.

The decline reflects growing anxiety among i.e.s. faced with ever tighter spending targets and, from next year, the threat of rate-capping. But the job losses are to be achieved by redeployment, natural wastage and premature retirement rather than compulsory redundancies.

In contrast to last year, however, secondary teaching will bear the brunt of the cuts. Almost four times as many secondary posts are destined to vanish as primary jobs. In the past 12 months slightly more primary jobs disappeared than secondary.

Response to the *TES* survey came from 28 metropolitan districts, 34 county councils, 12 outer London boroughs, and the Inner London Education Authority as well as four Welsh counties and 10 Scottish regions, together representing more than 80 per cent of the country's teaching force.

The biggest job losses in 1983-4 were in Hampshire (321), Surrey (304), Devon (240) and Avon (229). Projected cuts in the i.e.s. are likely to be Lancashire (332), Birmingham (236), Cheshire (228) and Staffordshire (218).

Last year's job cuts were offset by recruitment in some areas, especially in Birmingham - where a Conservative council took on an extra 479 teachers - in Somerset, and in Bradford. The authority planning to take on most new teachers next year is the i.e.s., which is to increase its payroll by 234.

Bradford intends to employ a further 78 school teachers, and Hereford and Worcester is to offset earlier cuts with an additional 81 posts. Other i.e.s. making new appointments include North Tyneside (25), and Humberside (38).

Altogether, just over 4,000 secondary jobs are expected to disappear next year, compared with only 1,000 in the primary sector. This reflects the continuing fall in secondary pupil numbers in most areas, while numbers in the primary schools have begun to stabilize with fewer large scale job losses.

The i.e.s. is to take on an extra 304 primary teachers. This contrasts with a loss of 70 secondary jobs. Birmingham, on the other hand, is losing 260 secondary teachers but gaining 24 in primary posts.

Despite the cuts, falling rolls mean that many areas will avoid worsening pupil-teacher ratios, particularly in secondary schools.

Nearly a third of authorities report worsening primary ratios next year, but over half say the secondary ratio

will improve. The figures show that in the primary sector, Harrow anticipates the worst ratio at 27.1. The i.e.s. will continue to show highly favourable ratios at 15.3:1 (primary) and 12.6:1 (secondary).

The pattern is one of little change or slight improvements, in line with a Government forecast of an overall ratio (primary and secondary) of 17.7 by the spring of 1987.

North Tyneside plans the highest growth rate in 1984-5, at 4.6 per cent. Its budget will increase by just over £2m in real terms but this figure hides a net increase in staffing of only 25 teaching jobs. Capitation will be increased by 5 per cent.

Hereford and Worcester is making a big drive to restore educational provision, following criticism by HMI last year in which the country was singled out as one of four giving cause for concern.

The county is creating 85 new teaching jobs, effectively replacing the 81 lost during cuts last year. Capitation has been increased by £65,000, about 3 per cent, and spending on remedial teaching staff is being increased by 135 per cent.

The other i.e.s. that HMI was concerned about, Norfolk, Wiltshire and Somerset, are all shedding teaching jobs. Somerset created 142 new teaching jobs last year in response to earlier HMI criticism, but is planning to lose 84 in 1984-85. Capitation has been cut by 3 per cent. Wiltshire is increasing capitation by nearly

OVERSEAS

Clash over civil rights Bill

UNITED STATES

Peter David on the impact of new sex bias laws

Congress and President Reagan are heading for another bitter clash over the extent of Government powers to enforce civil rights in education.

In the House of Representatives last week two committees brushed aside the President's objections, and endorsed a draft Civil Rights Bill which will force the Federal Government to take a more active part in policing sex discrimination laws in schools and colleges.

The committees' decision came the morning after President Reagan announced he would oppose the legislation because it was too far-reaching. He said that while the administration would support a law to cut off Government funds for educational institutions that discriminated against women, the Bill proposed in Congress would open the door too wide for

"Federal intrusion" in local and state government.

Civil rights groups persuaded Congress to consider passing a new and stronger civil rights Bill after a controversial Supreme Court ruling in February. This severely limited the scope of the main law which has been used for more than 10 years to prevent sex discrimination in education.

That law, Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments Bill, said simply that sex discrimination was forbidden in any programme or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. But the statute has been a cause of heated controversy for most of its life because it does not contain a clear definition of Federal financial assistance, or spell out exactly how it could be enforced by Federal authorities.

In February the Supreme Court finally settled two main issues. It pleased civil rights groups by ruling that private colleges at which students received Federal grants were indeed receiving Federal financial assistance, and therefore came under the scope of the law. But it angered them by saying that under Title IX Federal funds could be suspended only from activities that received Federal money

directly, not from whole institutions.

The ruling came after the private Grove City College in Pennsylvania appealed against a Department of Education decision to cut off Federal grants and loans to its students. This was because college officials refused to sign a form asserting its compliance with Title IX. The college argued that since it was a private institution and received no funds directly from the government, it was not covered by Title IX.

A narrow majority in the Supreme Court agreed with Grove City's argument, ruling that the only activities at Grove City that fell under the jurisdiction of Title IX were those which had received direct government assistance.

Two of the Supreme Court judges, however, wrote a strong dissenting opinion in which they said the majority's position would lead to "absurd" situations. They pointed out that the court's decision meant there would be nothing to prevent Grove City from running separate maths and English classes for its students even though they received Federal grants.

The court's decision was hailed as a victory for private educational institutions which believe the Federal Gov-

ernment interferes too much in the way they conduct their affairs. But the decision may well rebound if Congress agrees to pass the new and stricter Civil Rights Act proposed as a replacement for the weakened Title IX.

Under the new Act, the Federal Government could cut off funding for an entire institution for discrimination - because of sex, race or handicap - in any of its activities. In hearings on Capitol Hill, however, Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds said the enforcement costs would be "staggering".

He also complained that the legislation would introduce "unnecessary tension" between the two worthwhile aims of reducing Federal interference in local affairs and upholding equal opportunity.

The Administration has made no secret of its belief that the narrower interpretation of Title IX upheld by the Supreme Court in February is an adequate safeguard against discrimination. President Reagan has hinted that he might veto the new Bill. But if Congress insists on passing it just before the Presidential election in November his decision will be a difficult one.

Why the working girl always loses out

WEST GERMANY

Paul Bendelow on a report about careers

The findings of a five-year research project into career choice in West Germany indicate that girls are disadvantaged both by role assumptions in the working world, and by continuing to such assumptions.

A Bremen University team interviewed 200 secondary modern school pupils in their last three years at school to discover the origins of their attitudes towards employment. They also wanted to find how attitudes change - it becomes more urgent for pupils to choose a career.

The project report suggests that girls are less influenced in their career interests than boys by other people's views of what is appropriate and possible. A girls adjust their career expectations accordingly, they tend to pursue traditional female professions which are among the worst hit by unemployment. Then they become a "problem group" on the labour market.

Two-thirds of school-leavers with out training places or access to further education are girls, many of whom have no qualifications. The number of girls going on to skills courses linked to jobs has increased by 50 per cent in the last ten years, with a parallel increase of less than 50 per cent for boys.

"Secondary modern school girls have reason to be depressed," according to Professor Helga Krüger, leader of the research project, "because in terms of career choice and opportunities they are in the worst position of all."

Her research discovered little difference between third-year boys' and girls' career aspirations, though they were already afraid of discrimination when they aimed for male-dominated jobs.

By the fourth year, half the girls opposed to a third of the boys expected no choice in their career and were reconciled to whatever was available. Similarly, the girls - and only a fifth of the boys - were considering casual work after leaving school.

Shortly before leaving school, girls were hoping for careers in traditionally female jobs such as banking, office work and shops.

What Professor Krüger terms the "vicious circle of persuasion and conformity" completes itself when girls secure training places. They then almost always speak of their chosen profession as the one they had always hoped for, often in stark contrast to previously expressed hopes.

Girls also attach importance to skills courses even though many, such as those in domestic skills, do not provide qualifications valued on the labour market. Less than half the girls who secure these courses find apprenticeship or job-training schemes. As Professor Krüger puts it, "no-one likes to be cheated or manipulated, so the girls justify what happens in terms of their past experience."

As co-author of a Government-commissioned report into opportunities for girls, Professor Krüger advocates positive changes for those with no competition for apprenticeships and training places. The recommendation was to place the present Bonn Institute for Women's Studies, which she describes as "negative" on women's issues.

She agrees that the federal government's responsibility in education for the central Government's capacity for "problem group" label Bonn Institute for Women's Studies is doing its duty to ensure equal opportunities for girls.

The Bonn Education Minister accepts that girls have a harder time of making the transition from boys' life, but points to the continued support for measures to provide access for girls to male-dominated jobs.

Anne Good reports from the European Trade Union Confederation

Time to invest in people

With more than 13 million officially registered as unemployed in the European community, compared to two million a decade ago, the European Trade Union Confederation is calling for a major "investment in people" through education and training, since it is they "who will bring about qualitative renewal in the economy and in society".

During a three-day colloquium in Brussels on May 21-23, on the theme Education, Training and Employment, trade union representatives from 17 European countries underlined the urgent necessity of action from the EEC and from national governments to ensure adequate, relevant education and training programmes for both young people and adults.

Echoing the observation of Mr Schwartzberg, on behalf of the French presidency of the EEC council of ministers, that education is "having great difficulty standing up to the pressure of a society undergoing total transformation, while in full crisis", speaker after speaker pointed out that revitalized education and training are necessary prerequisites of economic recovery, although alone they cannot provide a way out of the crisis.

The needs of adults for both general education and specific retraining were a preoccupation of the colloquium. Mr Richard, social affairs commissioner, said "I was shocked to be told recently that well over 90 per cent of public expenditure on education and training within the member states goes

on young people, within the education system. Adult education and training needs are neglected by comparison. A new "contract of solidarity" between governments, employers and unions to guarantee access to good-quality training for all adults, employed and unemployed, was required, he said.

The trade unionists went further. "There are people who left school 15 or 20 years ago who can't read or write," Mr Mathias Hinterscheid, general secretary of the ETUC, pointed out. So governments must devise a general framework for adult education and training, within whose terms discussions between employers and trade unions can be held.

Training of workers is a form of investment, it was emphasized, so the cost must not be left to the individual to bear. Employers must be obliged to contribute financially, perhaps through a levy or "a special education fund", into which the state and employers would pay a specific percentage of the total wage bill. This fund under trade union control, this would be used not just for very narrow, specific training but also for broader educational purposes.

Many speakers warned of the danger of a gap opening up in European society as a result of technological change. On the one hand there will be an elite of largely male, technical specialists - highly trained, well-paid and with stable and worthwhile jobs", Mr Richard said. While at the other extreme "substantial numbers of tech-

nological illiterates - many of them women - will be condemned to unstable, low-paid jobs or to long-term unemployment".

If this trend is to be halted, adults must become familiar with the new technologies, especially those being introduced in their field of work, and children must learn to use them from an early age. "The discussions on new technology were extremely important for Britain," said Ms Carol Bailey, TUC representative. "We haven't begun to think about a lot of the issues yet in the United Kingdom. We're rather far behind compared to Scandinavia, for example."

One point of keen debate was the way in which informatics should be taught in schools. A consensus emerged in favour of the "Scandinavian approach", that computer studies should not be a separate subject, taught only to some pupils, but rather that informatics technology should be introduced into all the subjects.

Although the ETUC wants to see more effort going into adult education and training, the spectre of nearly five million unemployed young people in the EEC haunted the colloquium.

Trade unionists attacked the commission's efforts, such as the pilot projects on the transition from school to working life, as "flimsy" and "piecemeal solutions" while the commission passed the buck back to national governments.

New possibilities within the reformed European Social Fund, were, however, seen as positive. They in-



Mathias Hinterscheid

clude access to ESF funding for those aged 16 to 18, using ESF funding to set up trade union courses in the new technologies and the allocation of 5 per cent of the fund to "experimental projects". But the commission official responsible for selecting from among the 260 applications received for the 5 per cent this year, expressed disappointment that the necessary link between the proposed experimental projects and the general training system seems to be lacking.

On the basis of the colloquium discussions the ETUC intends to finalize a major policy document on education and vocational training. The confederation, representing more than 40 million workers in 18 European countries, hopes through this to have an impact on decision-making in this field, at both European and national level.

Upset balance

FRANCE

The French Socialist Government has had to make concessions to the anti-clerical lobby on its much-amended draft law on private education, which look set to upset its equilibrium.

After nearly three years of painstaking negotiations with representatives of the country's predominantly Catholic private schools, M. Alain Savary, the Education Minister, had reached a point that might have ended almost a century of feuding between the private and state systems.

But faced with a rebellion among its own majority, the Government has accepted a Socialist amendment which has tipped the balance against private education.

At the same time, debate in the National Assembly is being curtailed by a clause in the Constitution which short-circuits normal parliamentary procedure for urgent bills, thus thwarting the opposition of the chance of delay which they used on the Education Minister's university reform.

The amendment modifies the terms under which contributions are to be made to private schools by local authorities. If less than 50 per cent of the teachers accept the new offer of civil servant status, authorities may refuse to contribute to a private school and the government will pay instead.

This is a major concession to the anti-clerical lobby which believes that private schools should function on private funds only.

Mary Follain

Beer ad ban sign of religious divide

TURKEY

The banning of beer advertising on television and the introduction of more modest sportswear for female students are earning the Turkish Education, Youth and Sports Minister, M. Vehni Dincerler, a reputation as one of the most reactionary public figures.

The controversy demonstrates just how deep the religious divide still runs in Turkey, 60 years after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the foundation of a secular republic by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.

The state broadcasting corporation decided not to accept beer advertisements only weeks after Mr Dincerler had mooted the idea. He presented the issue as one of health, but the left-wing, or rather Kemalist, establishment latched on to it as a concession to Islamic principles and a violation of the secular view of the state.

The issue of the costumes worn by middle and high school girls at May parades and gymnastic displays has always been a source of dissent in Turkey. The parades mark the day that Ataturk, who later attacked the wearing of the muslim veil and sought to popularize Western fashions, landed

at the Black Sea port of Samsun at the beginning of the war of independence. It is now celebrated as youth and sports day.

Muslim parents have often refused to allow their daughters to take part in the displays because of the skimpy clothing the girls would have to wear, but this year they had less to worry about, with most of the shorts and skirts coming well below the knee. Mr Dincerler also ordered the banning of stretch-cotton, and was once again lampooned as a dangerous fundamentalist.

The importance of dress and appearance can be overestimated in Turkey, where even the Tourism Minister's reservations about topless bathers were turned into a heated debate on religion and the state.

Last month, at a meeting of the Higher Education Council, the body in overall control of the universities, much time was taken up by a discussion of whether to allow female students to wear headscarves in class. Eventually a compromise was reached under which religiously-minded students would be allowed to cover their hair with a stylish modern turban but not the old-fashioned headscarf.

Bernard Kennedy

Sakharov's health threatens link-up

Growing international concern about the health of Andrei Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist, and his wife Yelena, may prevent a planned reconciliation between scientists in the United States and the Soviet Union.

Dr Frank Press, President of the National Academy of Sciences, announced last month he would visit the Soviet Union to deliver new proposals for resuming formal research links with the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The US Academy decided to suspend the links in 1980 as a protest against the Soviet Government decision to condemn Dr Sakharov to internal exile in Gorki, 250 miles east of Moscow.

Dr Press refused to provide details of the proposals he would be taking to Moscow, but said the US Academy hoped to resurrect the relationships that existed 20 years ago, when distinguished scientists from both sides took part in exchange programmes. He said the Academy's concern about Dr Sakharov was undiminished, but its members felt it essential to resume contact with Soviet scientists at a time



Andrei Sakharov: causing concern of mounting international tension. The US Academy had no plans to exact "a political price" for renewed relations, he added.

But the Academy's announcement came before Dr Sakharov's hunger strike focused new attention on the plight of dissident Soviet scientists. Earlier this month the US state department called the Soviet refusal to let Mrs Sakharov travel abroad for medical treatment "inhumane and incompressible". With the new mood in Washington, Dr Press is believed to be under strong pressure to cancel or postpone plans for renewing contacts with Soviet scientists.

Uneasy compromise after confrontation

NIGERIA

The first serious confrontation between Nigeria's military Government and the country's students and university teachers has just ended in uneasy compromise.

The unilateral imposition of student fees by some governors in states which had enjoyed free education - despite central government assurances that free education would continue - caused a general outcry.

And the resultant protests were met by heavy-handed tactics: the refusal to recognize the National Association for Nigerian Students (NANS), closure of universities and colleges, and detention of members of the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU).

A well-known educationist, Mr Tai Solarin, was arrested for writing a newspaper article condemning the dismantling of free education and his detention since March is now being contested in court.

Such extreme reactions are considered to be a measure of the Government's sensitivity to criticism. Direct action is not a commensurate

In Bendel state, where levies have been imposed on all levels of education, protest was banned by the state police in March. When the NANS protested about the reimposition of university fees, and issued a 10-point plan for funding of free education it was promptly declared illegal. Yet NANS has the backing of the Nigerian Labour Congress and the ASUU.

One editorial condemned the "misguided paternalism" in the Education Minister's declaration that "students are my children - I do not want to engage in press controversy with them."

The dispute resulted in a boycott of lectures at a number of universities and colleges between May 3 and 14. The authorities retaliated by sending anti-riot police and a boiling water anti-riot tanker - purchased for the last election to Lagos University.

Three students at Jos and five leaders of the ASUU in Benin and Ife were arrested and the chairman of the Ife branch was held incommunicado for 10 days by the National Security Organization before being released.

Janis Bryce

OVERSEAS



A Danish school in Flensburg, West Germany.

Popular minority

DENMARK

Christopher Follett on an enrolment boom south of the border

While Denmark's domestic education sector experiences ever declining pupil numbers, schools south of the Jutish border, in North Germany, are enjoying their greatest boom since World War Two.

There are 55 Danish schools with 6,000 pupils and 63 kindergartens, attended by 1,600 children, in South Schleswig, formerly Danish territory but now a part of West Germany. In the German and Danish languages and populations overlap at the base of the peninsula of Jutland.

Five hundred Danish teachers work in the area, in which there are around 50,000 Danes out of a total population of 500,000. Denmark lost Schleswig-North Schleswig, now South Jutland, after a plebiscite in 1920.

"It is seemingly in again to educate children in the Danish way in the border country," says Mr Christian Thorup Nielsen, director of the Danish School Association for South Schleswig. "Our pupil numbers are on the increase despite the slump in population growth."

Mr Thorup Nielsen adds, "Former animosity towards the Danish minority has disappeared, paving the way for a better cross-fertilization of the two cultures."

By the mid-1960s attendance at Danish schools in South Schleswig was down to 4,000 compared to more than 13,000 at the end of the war. Ever aware of the need to bolster its minority in North Germany, the Danish government invested heavily in schools in the region in the 1960s, doubling the number of kindergartens there.

Danish youth organizations and evening classes report increased interest as well, including some from Germans with no Danish connection. In the Danish schools in South Schleswig the teaching is of course in Danish, but all pupils also learn German from the start.

The Schleswig-Holstein local government in Kiel subsidizes the operation of the schools, with the Danish Ministry of Education providing DM41m (£11m) out of the total annual running cost of DM70m (£18.4m) in 1982.

While the Danish government pursues an openly nationalistic policy in support of its minority in Germany - world-wide Danish is spoken by only five million compared with 77 million speaking German - the Federal Republic carries out a more muted but no less effective course of action on behalf of its 25,000-strong minority in Danish South Jutland or North Schleswig.

The guidelines are similar for both minorities: north and south of the frontier as laid down in a joint Danish-German agreement of 1955.

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LETTERS

Why Civil Service status would not help teachers



An unwelcome Euro election aperitif. Tory propaganda?

Sir—Last week, *Handbook for Europe 1984* arrived, unsolicited, at the school where I teach. This 300-page document is produced by the Conservative Research Department and European Democratic Group Secretariat. It was issued by Conservative Central Office. An enclosed letter said the book was "to provide background information to the (Euro-) elections... I hope that this will be helpful to your senior pupils". The Government seems to be misusing its position of privilege in disseminating, for use by voters and soon-to-be-voters, what is unashamedly and undeniably political propaganda. The Suffolk branch of the AMMA has already condemned the issue of this book in this manner.

I am especially concerned that the party which criticizes teachers for the politicization of Peace Studies (in order to achieve political mileage) is now attempting to politicize European Studies—unless we are to use this book in such a way as to highlight the abuses of government.

ANDREW GARNER
31 Hatfield Road
Ipswich
Suffolk

Sir—I retired recently, after more than 44 years in the Civil Service; my father was a teacher, as is my son. I feel qualified therefore to comment on the letter from A R Tomkins (*TES*, May 18).

Nothing leads me to consider that Civil Service status would in any way assist teachers—it certainly hasn't helped civil servants for many years—particularly in the less senior grades, and the salaries of the basic grades are abysmal.

Should the teachers be successful in

any misguided attempt to become civil servants, they would soon find their work compared with these basic grades and various cock-eyed formulae used to establish their new financial standing.

My own impression is that the 4.5 per cent currently on offer is inadequate, particularly for the more junior teachers, but as long as teachers are not civil servants, they are not directly up against the Treasury brick wall. They still have a chance, and if in the end the teachers' action and public

opinion forces a change of heart, the Government has a "get-out" clause which it hasn't with the Civil Service. I do think, however, that there is a case for teachers and civil servants supporting each other in circumstances such as exist at present.

R WHEELER
Cary Road
North Cadbury
Yeovil
Somerset

Job evaluation

Sir—It is clear (to some at least) that teachers' pay ought to be based on a more objective criteria than merely pay norms and industrial action. A thorough job evaluation exercise is needed, and with further education lecturers looking likely to reject 4.5 per cent the same evaluation exercise could usefully be applied to them.

If such an evaluation were ever undertaken two factors would need to be given heavy weighting in addition to the more obvious factors such as the

teaching load, administrative responsibilities, and liaison with employers. The factors I have in mind are response to change, and curriculum innovation. In my own institution, the Business Studies Department has this year had to cope with the introduction of the Youth Training Scheme (and the disruption it caused to existing courses), the resubmission to the Business and Technician Education Council of both National level and HNC/D schemes, the introduction of vocational preparation schemes, the development of Travel and Tourism courses in response to new BTEC initiatives, and

the introduction of word processing on all secretarial courses.

The question needs to be raised as to whether educational changes of this magnitude, which require considerable additional effort and time as well as the development of new degrees of expertise, ought not to figure highly in any discussions of what FE lecturers are worth.

EDWARD SALLIS
Cranford
Bishop's Hull
Taunton
Somerset

Staff exchanges

Sir—On the theme of Sarah Bayliss's report on the Schools Council's funded study on primary staff (May 18), we in Cambridge introduced this year a scheme for teacher exchanges; and are working on model job specifications.

We would welcome an exchange of experience with others.

T M HINDS
Second Deputy Chief Education Officer
Cambridgeshire

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Beyond 16-plus

Sir—In your article "Need for 16-plus" (*TES*, May 18), it was stated that "Headteachers have acknowledged that the need for a common examination at 16-plus has been reduced".

It is possible that readers, in the period of uncertainty over 16-plus, may understand this to mean that the Committee of Heads of Educational Institutions (CHEI) is indicating to the Secretary of State that he might not receive some support if he did not come out in favour of a common examination. This is not the case. CHEI options likely to be under consideration by Sir Keith, CHEI remains in favour of a single system.

The committee wishes to stress, however, that it is looking beyond a decision on 16-plus and takes the position as quoted in the second of your articles: "This concept of curriculum of preparation for subjects will certainly require new methods of assessment and might reduce the formal single subject examination at 16-plus... whether as a component, a continuing of the status quo or as the widely hinted 'harmonization'."

JOHN SWALLOW
President
National Association of Head Teachers
6 Paddockhall Road
Haywards Heath
West Sussex

Eye-opener

Sir—I was interested to read the articles on environmental studies (*TES*, May 18), and particularly delighted that Sheila Browne, whose honesty and concern have contributed much to illuminating the general public on educational matters, will be promoting environmental education in her role as president of the Council for Environmental Education.

However, I was very much aware of the omission of an art and design element from any of these articles. The widely published and successful Schools Council Project on Art and the Built Environment, led by Eileen Adams and Ken Baynes, deserves mention, since this particularly clarifies the role of the art and design teacher in environmental education. It emphasizes the importance of visual awareness and critical appraisal, stressing the value of first-hand sensory experience with the concomitant development of discriminating visual and verbal vocabularies.

Since the handbook relating to this

project is now into its third printing, evidencing considerable interest in the field, would it not be appropriate to publish further work relating to visual literacy, this valuable but overlooked aspect of education?

This is especially pertinent in view of your report Susan Thomas's report (May 11) reference to the Report, which laid much of the focus for Britain's industrial life on cultural and visual literacy of its people.

Unfortunately, it is not only education of "top people" which is emphasizing literacy and visual literacy. The neglect of mass education—common to most of almost any modern school. Design is basic to our urban design, a significant element in this, which provides a bridge to another essential element—environmental education. Both deserve greater educational priority.

DAPHNE STANLEY
2 London Road
Canterbury, Kent

Kingston snub

Sir—Those who replied to Redbridge Council over their consultation document ("Redbridge to water down selection plan", *TES*, April 27) should not be disappointed that a 48 per cent negative response only produced minor alterations in the scheme. Kingston Council produced a consultation document regarding changes in secondary provision and invited comment. They then dutifully published copies of the responses received in separate folders lodged with public libraries. One folder giving responses of individual electors (as opposed to groups such as teachers unions) showed a 100 per cent negative response.

No doubt taking this clear indication of feeling to heart the education committee and then the full council meeting decided to ignore it and go ahead with one of their proposed options.

A W CHAPMAN
50 St Albans Road
Kingston upon Thames
Surrey

Scratch comment

Sir—Re Barry Stierer's letter (*TES*, May 18). The children in at least one local primary school have been using "itchy-beard" and "it-chee" for some years now. They have developed it even further though to convey both total disbelief and utter contempt for the child suspected of making exaggerated statements, local children now sneer "itchy bosoms". It makes one fear how much lower the "little darlings" will go!

J A MOORE
41 Little Ganett
Welwyn Garden City
Herts

Young shavers

Sir—Barry Stierer asks if there are any variants of the custom practised by Brighton children which requires them to stroke their chins and say "it-chee". In the local middle school where I work, children stroke their chins and say "itchee chin" (with the stress on the

second syllable) when a classroom being told off by a teacher.

It is usually practised by the boys and girls, as far as I can tell, and fairly recent in fashion. The origin appears to be to add to the discomfort of the child being castigating, and to the stroke of the chin.

One way of putting an end to exaggerated displays of chin stroking is to ask the stroker if he has shaved. This turns the embarrassment on to the stroker.

HUGH WILLIAMS
88 Cedar Road
Northampton

Ancient custom

Sir—The practice of stroking the chin as a way of expressing discontent is not new. I remember doing this when at my prep school more than 40 years ago; I cannot believe that generation were the first to do so.

ANTHONY HEPWORTH
9 Elphinstone Road
Southsea, Hants

Letters for publication should be kept as brief as possible and typed on one side of the paper only. The Editor reserves the right to cut or amend them.

Preserving the primary spirit

Sir—Like many other primary school enthusiasts who firmly believe in a rather intangible skill known as "good primary practice" I was saddened to note HMI Eric Bolton's apparent support for specialist teachers in science and mathematics in primary schools (*TES*, May 18).

I would like to quote from an article about art education in primary schools written by Maurice Barrett. "I do not believe an excellent primary school teacher can be bad at teaching art. The principles and methods derive from the same source... As an art educationist I know exactly

Suspect specialism

Sir—Many of Mr Eric Bolton's suggestions rely on implicit assumptions which are extremely questionable. If his emphasis on subject specialism in primary education is nothing more than a desire for greater expertise then I would applaud the suggestion. However, when linked with a commitment to dissolve class-teaching his intentions are more sinister.

Any talk of specialist subjects implies that these areas can be identified and indeed justified. This is not a contribution to the "core curriculum" debate but a pre-emption of it. Furthermore, the very notion of distinct areas of knowledge is itself highly problematical, and any curriculum decision based on these assumptions must be seen for what it is, merely a preference for one way of working over another.

If Mr Bolton intends to add weight to his preference by pointing to "higher standards" or "greater competence" then we are owed a description of the criteria for success appealed to. If this entails specific skills in narrowly-defined subjects, taught in formal lessons then the ground rules will govern the unsavoury outcome. However, few in primary education would welcome the return to the dark ages for no good educational reason.

Mr Bolton pins his faith in subject specialism, a faith I do not share. The term specialist is itself unclear, and this lack of clarity typifies the whole curriculum debate at the moment. One meaning is "one who narrows down, who intensifies". How this could possibly mesh with the minister's desire for breadth in the curriculum is difficult to see.

A specialist is also "one who differentiates". Surely this is what Sir Keith had in mind when he advocated increased differentiation. I think not, and certainly hope not. If specialists distinguished areas of experience in order to make more coherent sense of the whole then I would welcome their incursion into education. Unfortunately, the reverse seems to be the norm. Subject differentiation tends to breed isolation and introversion rather than any sense of relevance or appropriateness. Differentiation surely more to do with children and

ly what he means, but I also believe that an excellent primary school teacher cannot be bad at teaching mathematics or science (or language or PE or anything else).

All primary teachers are now being offered four years of full-time "training", and that is a very considerable time—quite long enough to equip students to teach mathematics, science and everything else in a thoroughly efficient manner. If they cannot do this then Mr Bolton should be asking severe questions regarding how students are spending their time in colleges.



Specialism must not be a predator.

individualization and as such is what good primary education is all about. In this sense all primary teachers are specialists; it has little, if anything, to do with subject divisions.

It will be argued that I am missing the whole point. Specialists are experts, and greater expertise can only be good for education. Certainly, but it is neither a logically necessary nor sufficient condition for being a first-class teacher that he/she should be a subject expert. High personal expertise is no guarantor of the ability to teach. First-class musicians, artists, mathematicians and scientists can be poorly equipped to teach as they fail to appreciate difficulties they themselves never encountered. What education needs more than subject experts are expert teachers.

The characteristic which is distinctive of a primary specialist is his/her willingness to discuss subject barriers in order to facilitate the development

A final thought is as to how these subject specialists (should we require them) might be produced.

Will they be university mathematicians topped up with one year of teacher training? We know the result of that.

Or will they be BED students who have focused their four years upon a maths specialism. Perhaps that is how we will produce them.

If so—might I point out that there seems remarkably little correlation between practising teachers' "special subject" and their classroom strength.

Often it is the BED geography specialist who seems to be producing the lively mathematics, and the mathematician who does the excellent art. Once more I retire upon, Ex Chief HMI Norman Thomas's far-seeing comment: "If we introduce specialism let it not be as a predator upon the spirit of Primary Education." That seems the nub of the issue.

PETER DIXON
College lecturer
in teacher training
30 Cheriton Road
Winchester

Fighting factoids

Sir—Reporting on Senior Chief Inspector Bolton's recommendations "that class teaching should cease to dominate (in primary schools) and that children needed to be taught by subject specialists for some of the time", you mention the middle schools survey's remarks on subject teaching in terms which make it clear that they have already reached the status of factoid: ie something untrue which, repeated often enough in the media, becomes apparently true.

It is not the case that the middle schools survey laid such strong emphasis on subject teaching: that was the interpretation of the Press. As the tables in the appendix make clear, the effect of subject teaching on standards of work was much less than that of the head's influence, and very much less than that of the provision of resources in the school.

It is disappointing to see *THE TES* being taken in by, repeating, and thus confirming, the myth that subject specialization alone has this magical effect.

PHILIP PULLMAN
24 Templar Road
Oxford

Further points

Sir—Some inaccuracies have crept into Hilary Wilce's fair and balanced account of 10 years of the London Gay Teachers' Group (*TES*, May 18), which I would like to correct.

1. Alas, even in our headiest days our mailing list never reached 2,000. One ought should be removed.
2. At Jersey, my speech (or rather the three sentences I was allowed to utter) came at the beginning, not the end of the NUT conference.
3. We aim to support both lesbian and gay male teachers.
4. Ms Wilce had space to report only part of our position: teachers convicted of victimless crimes such as toilet sex cases. While we do not condone the criminal offence, we strongly feel that such cases, many instigated by agents provocateurs, should not lead, as they often do, to the dismissal or enforced resignation of a teacher.

PETER BRADLEY
Gay Teachers Group
London WC1

Sutton grants

Sir—The *TES* of May 11 carries an article which indicates that Sutton is one of 11 authorities which has not made any Educational Maintenance Allowances over the last few years. In Sutton, Educational Maintenance Allowances are known as Maintenance Grants for Sixth-Form Pupils and the numbers given over the last few academic years are as follows: 1980/81-36; 1981/82-15; 1982/83-26; 1983/84-29 to date.

CHARLES MELVILLE
Director of Education
London Borough of Sutton

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ilea

Computer sceptic

DENNIS CARTER

At the risk of appearing to be a starry-eyed romantic or even a latter-day Ned Ludd, I would like to question the current fad for microcomputers in the primary schools. I fully accept microtechnology in industrial and commercial processes because the advantages are obvious. The cost effectiveness of the technology is easy to see, even though it puts great pressure upon job opportunities.

Yet nothing I have read, nothing I have been told and nothing I have seen, has convinced me one jot that microcomputers are any more than an expensive luxury in a primary school. The only slightly persuasive argument for their deployment is that computers in school familiarize children with computers. This is obvious, but does it justify the large initial investment in hardware and the regular drain on limited resources caused by the need for software, repair and maintenance?

By now readers will have guessed that our school is one of the few schools yet to acquire a microcomputer. This may appear to be astonishing to some, yet it is not because of neglect. As a staff, we have yet to be convinced of their educational value.

If computers are as vital to primary education as the pundits claim, then the disadvantaged schools in areas of low employment and high poverty are being even more disadvantaged. Schools in such areas cannot hope to raise the funding for microcomputers with jumble sales and sponsored events. Hopefully, they will not even try to do so.

There is no doubt that young children are fascinated by computers and many play with them at home. Many are even more fascinated by watching video nasties. The fascination or popularity of a pastime is no justification for its inclusion in the primary school curriculum.

What then do the computer pundits think children can gain educationally from computers in their primary schools? Apart from familiarization with computers I can only think of two possible claims: that they are useful to teach "facts" because children will pay attention, being fascinated by compu-

ters; and that they are useful in basic skills such as spelling, punctuation, English usage and multiplication tables.

These seem flimsy reasons for such major investments which will take scarce funds away from more important resources such as books. A good teacher will teach facts by involving children in first hand experiences as recommended by HMI in the latest reports. Facts on a computer screen will go the way of facts on most television programmes - soon to be forgotten. Children learn very little when passive. And what of the effects of poor or even inaccurate programs, as reported in *The TES* on April 6?

Basic skills can be mastered just as easily in more traditional ways and are even more likely to be retained if they are taught - or even drilled - within the context of a child's ongoing "work". This latter way is also more "cost-effective" than using a computer. So, if the teaching of facts and skills is better done by a teacher in a classroom based on first hand experience there seems little justification for the purchase of a microcomputer.

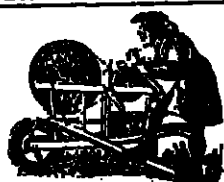
Even if computers were the essential teaching resource that many claim, the currently "cack-handed" way they come into the life of schools would be a cause of concern. The fund-raising effort finally gets the computer and everyone is excited. The computer arrives and every child wants to use it, but few teachers know how to handle it. A huge expenditure is followed by confusion. Soon it has to be timetabled and children see it occasionally. Because most teachers do not know how to use them local authorities then divert in-service resources away from the more crucial areas of teacher education and into computer training.

Meanwhile, the school may have to acquire more than one computer and security problems loom. The school is suddenly a very attractive place to burglar. It also has a huge recurring expenditure to meet and other more worthy educational purchases go begging. In ways like this microcomputers begin to distort the life of the school. They demand an ever growing slice of teachers' time and school's finances.

I do not doubt that many reading this article will throw up their hands in horror. But the last thing we want is for the school's life to move gradually away from real experiences towards the simulated world of the micro-computer which is devoid of mystery, feeling and the unexpected.

Dennis Carter is head of Tallies Junior School, Shotton, Chwyd.

TALKBACK



AXEGRINDER

When children reach the age of five, we make them an offer they can't refuse. After the initial trauma has passed - "Have I got to go again tomorrow?" - they are settled in to their pupil role. Some infant classrooms are among the happiest places I know, kind, gentle and purposeful. But education doesn't stay so full of sweetness and light: it is not long before the pupil mind turns to some alternative activities.

At that trendy primary school... "bunking off" is a rare event, a trip round the park on a sunny day, perhaps. But if caught, miscreants are paraded before the canteen school for ritual degradation. "Now, children, what have these boys been doing? They have been very, very naughty..." The wide-eyed infants gaze into the guilty, slightly blushing faces for clues lurking, inner evil. "Now tell everybody what you have done. You first, Dominic!"

But even here, it's possible to avoid the far-reaching tentacles of the contemporary primary classroom. Audio-visual posters, register bearers, guides of visitors, library/livestock tidlers and message transmitters - all cheerfully roam the school doing their various tasks. Skilled and favoured operatives can avoid many dozing hours of the latest maths scheme or the pervasive "whole school" topic work.

Parents, too, sometimes conveniently abscond this process. "Justine will be absent this week as she is filming with her father in the Sudan..." "Bjorn has gone to stay with his father in Ibadan..." "Samantha has been lucky enough to land another modelling contract - for baked beans this time! Would you approach the local authority for the usual licence, please?"

There are, of course, other ways of distancing oneself from the processes of schooling. At Sunnybank, even the Good Little Girls at the front are to be found gazing fondly out of the window. Who knows what thoughts are superimposed upon the visual images of playground, field and gentle semis?

But at Culture and Anarchy Comp, many pupils are not even "present" to gaze through its grimy, Gothic windows. It rarely sees more than half its older pupils - although carefully "mes-

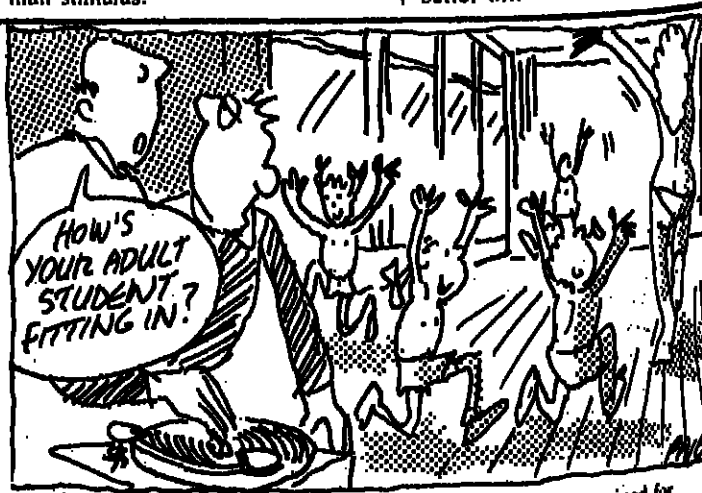


saged" register statistics reveal a rosier picture. The kids are nevertheless busy in domestic labour, the black economy and just "hanging about". Some "come for the mark", then disappear quickly and quietly by one of several known paths/assault courses out of the school... broken wire fences, over the schoolkeeper's wall, across the roof of the girls' toilets. The hot dog/hamburger van parks strategically at the "freedom" end. Patrolling teachers try to act as one-way valves. With younger pupils, greater efforts are made to bring them back into the fold, for, as one teacher put it: "They just hang around the streets. At least we give them something to do here."

Jason, who has featured here before, is *avis rara*. Sporting his "School is a drag" T-shirt, he is greeted with affection: "Ello, Jason, where you bin?" "Doin' my cartoons, ain't I?" but comes into school to cadge some more materials from the art teacher. He has an inordinate talent for producing adventure-comic type graphics... and there is apparently a specialized market in the genre.

The sprawling Victorian building affords many nooks and crannies for the selective bunker. One second year boy was discovered by the school counsellor crouched in a tiny cupboard under the main stairs. When asked to explain, he replied: "Well it's French now, innit, miss." The French teacher never clapped eyes on him.

Other pupils have simpler curriculum avoidance strategies. Many expertly move pens across paper in a remarkably accurate semblance of the act of writing. In the progressive infant classroom, mobility is the answer. Such is nature-nurture's adaptations that even six-year-olds can move around the class all day without stumbling upon a single carefully placed Plowden stimulus.



such wide mixed-ability and other heterogeneous elements. Colleagues, while they speak of the stimulation and interest evoked, also mention the extra strain of coping with adults in a school situation and of incompatible demands made on them. "Adults seem to be more demanding but less independent", one puzzled teacher told me recently, thus neatly presenting a paradox adult educationists have coped with since Socrates. Firm (even inflexible) and out-of-date expectations of education among adult students, allied to occasional lack of insight, can be very daunting to a tutor.

Of course, in local authorities with an established community education policy, an active advisory service and integration between school and adult education, good work is being done to help schoolteachers in these situations. Where such ideal conditions do not obtain, many teachers who thought their work couldn't possibly be more demanding are finding out how wrong they were. Often, with no retraining and little support, they are struggling valiantly by trial and error to do a job

I can flap my hands around, call everyone "dear" and act as camp as you like," said 18-year-old Danny. "But there's more to being gay than that. It affects the whole of your life and how you look at things. And you certainly don't suddenly become gay when you get to 21 and the law says it's OK. I knew I was gay by the time I was 13. No one told me, there was no evil old man 'having his way with me'. I just knew."

More importantly, he said, the staff of the South London comprehensive he attended must have known too. "Let's face it, I'm not the bluest gay around, I never was. I liked art and that sort of thing; all the signs were there, but nothing was ever said. I suppose they thought, 'Well, all that's against the law so our boys can't be involved; we needn't do anything about it'."

It would be surprising if they had. It is difficult to argue with gay rights activists who claim that Britain's secondary schools are ignoring the needs of school-age homosexual boys and girls. Virtually no provision is made for them in either the curriculum or existing pastoral care services.

Writing in *Prejudice and Pride* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1983), a book of essays exploring discrimination against gay people, Malcolm Dobson outlines the problems faced by gay teenagers at school.

All too often, he says, the minority who do "come out" to a teacher are told "it's just a phase" because the teacher sincerely believes it is and informed counselling is simply not available, a conclusion borne out by a survey of I.e.s. undertaken in 1981 by the Campaign for Homosexual Equality. Of the 42 replies received only four answered a question about counselling: two said they provided none, the remaining two mentioned the (irrelevant) counselling available in further and higher education and the existence of college gay societies.

The only authority to have made any move in recognizing the existence of young homosexuals is the ILEA who have given a grant to the London Gay Teenage Group since 1979 despite public controversy and criticism in the House of Commons. In the current financial year this amounts to £6,223 - £5,765 of which is to pay two part-time youth workers.

Nationally the position is the same. "It's an area we leave very firmly to individual authorities to decide on and do what they think best," said a spokesman for the DES. The Department's only pronouncement on how the subject should be broached appears to be a reference in the 1977 *Health Education in Schools* guidelines: "Homosexuality, both male and female, is probably best dealt with in passing if and when it arises, as it may do with older boys and girls from their studies of literature, visits to the theatre and cinema, and from television programmes."

'I suppose they thought, all that's illegal so our boys can't be involved'

But if there is little professional concern, the last few years have seen the formation of a number of pressure groups determined to focus attention on and ultimately change society's attitude to the young homosexual both in and out of school. The small print of the gay and radical press - in London at least - is full of their announcements. There are meetings, mixed meetings, social/collective meetings and even tea dances organized by the South London Gay Young People's Group, the Gay Young London Group, the Gay Youth Around London Group, the Lesbian and Gay Young Socialists, the Young Lesbian Social Group and, most frequently of all, the Gay Youth Movement.

"WE ARE EVERYWHERE!" a headline in a recent edition of the GYM newsletter *Gay Youth* announced - but in fact the organizers of the group (membership 392, ranging in age from 13 to 20) keep an almost melodramatically low profile, operating at the centre of a self-spun web of telephone numbers, accommodation addresses and seedy flats full of overflowing ashtrays and urinals. There is no office, "it would be ridiculed" and a definite whiff of revolution in their talk.

"At the very least," said GYM organizer Graham Piper, 26, "we want, we demand, equality with heterosexual people. We need it in the matter of the age of consent and much as in the content of education." The same demands are present in the Gay Youth Charter published by the group in November 1982.

But the document also voices more tendentious, political opinions: "Young people must have freedom from the control of the family and the state; there should be 'funding and facilities for gay youth groups', 'adequate provision of local authority housing for gays' and 'positive coverage in the press, on TV and radio, of events

FEATURES

Young and gay

Schools largely ignore homosexuality in spite of the efforts of the gay youth movement to get itself taken seriously, Hugh David reports



concerning all sexual minorities". These give a perhaps more accurate measure of the level of GYM's concern. It is not so much with helping individual teenagers "come out" in their own schools, although the group's unofficial "officers" spend a great deal of their time counselling, advising and supporting such cases. Instead the Gay Youth Movement is trying to influence the whole of current social and educational thinking.

To members like Graham Piper and 15-year-old Barry, as he asked me to call him, being gay means being political. Everything about them, their dyed hair, make up, outrageous dress, even the pink triangle ear-ring Piper was wearing, is calculated to shock and announce their rejection of "straight" society and its values. Barry expressed this well: "I consider ties a symbol of the masculinity that I'm against. They present a very straight and very male image I do not want to accept".

An intelligent and articulate fourth-form pupil at an inner London comprehensive, Barry admitted that his education was being seriously hampered by his assertive homosexuality and refusal to conform at school. "I've known ever since I can remember that I am gay," he said. "And no bloody way am I going to be scared off by people saying, 'Go and find yourself a girlfriend'. I took all the insults and still remained a good boy and did absolutely nothing about it, but things got more and more serious so now I've started fighting back - and so have they."

The battle lines were drawn up a year or so ago. "I remember being stood up in a games lesson and the master saying, 'Look everybody, we've got a poof here, a fairy'." Now, he claims, his education largely consists of "the odd English lesson" sandwiched between visits to the child guidance clinic and confrontations with child psychologists and educational therapists.

Care orders have been threatened, but, because Barry refuses to accept that there is anything wrong with him, his relations with the social workers (and with his parents) are strained to say the least. "No way am I going to come out and say I'm a faggot so they can put it down on their poxy records."

The purpose of schools, he said, echoing comments which Graham Piper had made, was "to pressure boys into conforming... You can see it in games which is a very macho subject, training you to be the heavy, insensitive, straight male".

That was what society wanted, Piper had gone on. "Without it, teachers and people (sic) think the whole of civilization-as-we-know-it would collapse." It was also the type of conditioning the Gay Youth Movement was all against.

'I remember being stood up in games and the master saying, look, we've got a poof here'

It is difficult to assess the group's influence with any accuracy. Probably it is not as great as its activists claim to believe. Certainly the DES had no knowledge of them, and this spring they were still waiting to hear whether a year-old application for a £4,510 grant from the GLC and a more recent request for £1,400 from the London Borough of Greenwich had been approved.

They continue to issue members with self-adhesive stickers bearing a contact address "for your illicit use in schools/libraries/phone boxes/post boxes/loos/at work/anywhere!", but their aggressively political stance and the strongly implied support for the Paedophile Information Exchange in *Gay Youth* is hardly calculated to win support for their central aims or to endear them to the general public.

Nor, surprisingly, to other sections of the gay community. Danny, who has been to one or two of their meetings, dismissed them out of hand as "jerks. Why can't they just enjoy themselves? Gay politics are so boring!" Standing at the bar of a London pub with a pint of lager and 20 Silk Cut, short hair and immaculate denims, he looked very much "one of the lads", a far cry from the hennaced, masquerading members of the Gay Youth Movement.

He belongs to no gay organization, never goes on marches or wears a badge but, he insisted, he was happy, reconciled to his gayness and, now that he was old enough, at home in the charged, cruisy atmosphere of the gay pubs and clubs he visited whenever he could persuade a friend to go with him.

It had been the same when he was at school. "There was no big problem. I'd phone up Gay Switchboard and find out what was on. By the time I was in the fourth year I was going to Heaven (London's biggest gay disco). Alright, I didn't get home till about six in the morning, and you can't go to school after that, can you? Still, No, I sorted things out for myself."

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Time to grow up

ALAN DOLPHIN

"Why not have adult students in our classes?" As the implications of falling rolls begin to become plainer, school teachers, like their colleagues in further and higher education, are beginning to look towards the education of adults - relatively neglected over the years. Here and there, comprehensive schools are giving a new dimension to their titles by enrolling grown-ups in their classes.

The idea is not new, of course (Cambridgeshire, for example, started something like it in the 1920s), but the bleak job situation in secondary education has given it a new impetus. Classrooms hitherto containing often reluctant younger learners now contain a sprinkling of more eager, highly motivated older people.

This cannot but be good. The benefits to pupils, students and teachers are clear. Adults have access to day-time courses, often to "second-chance" education: pupils have the experience of seeing their elders learning - even helping them and being helped by them. A more open and less repressive atmosphere often obtains both in the classroom and throughout the school. And the idea is in-line with developing national policy on re-deploying resources towards retraining adults and providing for more part-time, older students.

But there can be drawbacks. Few school teachers have the background, experience or training to cope with the problems likely to be thrown up by

such wide mixed-ability and other heterogeneous elements.

Colleagues, while they speak of the stimulation and interest evoked, also mention the extra strain of coping with adults in a school situation and of incompatible demands made on them. "Adults seem to be more demanding but less independent", one puzzled teacher told me recently, thus neatly presenting a paradox adult educationists have coped with since Socrates. Firm (even inflexible) and out-of-date expectations of education among adult students, allied to occasional lack of insight, can be very daunting to a tutor.

Of course, in local authorities with an established community education policy, an active advisory service and integration between school and adult education, good work is being done to help schoolteachers in these situations. Where such ideal conditions do not obtain, many teachers who thought their work couldn't possibly be more demanding are finding out how wrong they were. Often, with no retraining and little support, they are struggling valiantly by trial and error to do a job

they were never trained for. In these situations, help is at hand and most teachers seem to be moving on. Throughout the country, regional networks of training for adult education exist, run under the aegis of regional advisory committees. Stage I and Stage II training courses are part-time adult education teachers' training courses, designed to help adults - just as school teachers help adults - to offer to the courses. All too much of a local authority has "planned" scheme involving the adult education and the advisory services, based on adult education training courses, enable teachers from other sectors to "convert" to work with mature students. No reason at all, then, not to have adults in our classes - as long as we prepare for it in a thorough professional way.

Alan Dolphin is head of adult studies at Harrow and chairman of the West London Sector Board for Adult Education, Training...

Half a loaf?

Last week, Patrick Scott queried the need for the new AS levels proposed by Sir Keith Joseph. Here, Paul Black examines the problems of designing a plausible curriculum for the new sixth form exams within the terms laid down by the Education Secretary.

Clear limits have been set to the scope of the proposed AS levels, and the contrast with the rejected N and F level scheme to replace A levels could hardly be sharper. There will be less opportunity in this case for those with opposing views to support the same scheme because they read into it what they wish to see.

The Government's document outlining the scheme is also realistic in recognizing that without positive support from higher education, the AS levels will not be used. It seems to make the next step dependent on promise of such support. Of the many aspects of these new exams which

require discussion, however, I shall concentrate here on the problem of designing the curriculum for an AS subject. Consider for example such a course in physics. According to the proposals, it will have to be taught at four periods a week over two years. The course should be designed for students not taking science in their "main" A-levels: the document recognizes that a different approach would be needed for a "complementary" course for scientists, but gives priority to the "contrasting" rôle.

As far as possible, there should be scope for joint teaching with A-levels. It should be half of A-level physics in coverage, but reach the same standard as A-level in the topics covered, so that in the examination students could reach the same standard as A-level physicists. Then common questions could be set.

This is the brief which is spelt out explicitly. As it is, it gives rise to enough difficulties, but the curriculum designer will also have other features to take into account. By comparison with an A-level physics group, the students will, in general, have been less able in physics up to the age of 16. They will not be taking any other science course, and more seriously, will probably not be taking A-level or other supplementary mathematics.

As they will have made a relatively free choice of this subject, their motivation may be good, but they will probably want a broad rather than a narrow treatment. It will be their last serious study of science, not half of the preparation for

further study.

While it is not possible to be certain about the quality of curriculum and teaching that could be achieved for a course which had to work within these constraints, a few aspects can be foreseen. Joint teaching would only be possible if the main A-level class studied two sets of topics, one shared with AS for four periods a week, the other on their own for three or four periods.

Some teachers would find this a severe constraint on the A-level work. It follows from this that the balance between practical and theoretical should be same as for A-level work on the same topics. But practical work at this level cannot be done in one period at a time, it needs blocks of double periods. Then balance and continuity are harder to achieve with only four periods a week to deploy.

One of the features of the transition from O-level to A-level work is that student's have to become accustomed to a big change in the sophistication and pace of working. The maturing that leads to capacity for more autonomous work takes time to achieve and the intensity of study in seven or eight periods a week is an important feature of this process of change.

Although A and AS students would start at the same level, the difference in range of study and in the time committed would mean the former would soon develop greater familiarity with the way of working in the subject. Indeed, the more successful the teacher, the harder it would become to teach together pupils developing at

different rates.

It is also hard to see that the A-level material which the brief clearly demands for AS students also, can be achieved when working at half the pace. Indeed it is possible that the level of knowledge and understanding required in AS level cannot be attained in the time allowed.

In fact, several aspects of the proposals depend on an assumption about the nature of learning in A-level subjects which is nowhere stated or examined. Learning physics is not like stacking items until you have a satisfactory set. It is more like building a bridge: the different elements serve different functions within a connected whole and can only be seen for what they are a part of that whole.

The weakness of many science syllabuses is that they seem to be mere collections of gobs thrown on the river bank - the teacher has to make a sensible structure out of them. The AS prescription seems to provide half the gobs and instructions to cross the same river.

The specification for AS levels suggests there will be little room for manoeuvre in syllabus construction in a science subject. If the highest level is to be reached, topics cannot generally be cut in half. So it will be a matter of excising half of the main topics, trying to save such consistency and mutual support as one can in the set that remains. Of course this can be done, but it may give the student a very strange view of the subject.

Indeed, the demands about "the same" standards of rigour on half of the content and for the comparability of examinations exact a very high price. The pupils will have a curriculum in which they do not have the time to develop the skills of maturity required, in which they have to include mathematical thinking without having mathematical support, and in which the topics are

very limited range so that no overview of the scope and unity of the subject can be conveyed. And the practical work may be seriously attenuated, or confined solely to those recipe practicals which now distort the vision of scientific work that A-level sciences give to students.

If the aim is to provide contrasting study for arts students, there ought to be better ways to build courses for them. Perhaps in small sixth forms logistics will demand joint teaching, but there will not be such a constraint for large groups.

It is hardly possible to imagine a satisfactory joint teaching unless the main A-level strategy were reconstructed so that half the periods made a sensible course - but even here (in fact particularly here) the tight constraints of comparability will inhibit any imaginative solutions.

At least in drafting syllabuses teachers and others ought to be given a more flexible brief. The challenge of making effective the admirable aim of giving art students, not committed to meeting needs of higher education in science, an authentic and rigorous experience of scientific thinking ought to be an exciting one. Several interesting and valuable solutions would probably be proposed. I doubt if any of the best would contain 50 per cent or more of A-level physics topics.

For mine, I would like to try to build in two major studies: one, a topic representing a growth point of current physics research; and the other to study all those topics needed to achieve a deeper grasp of the scientific issues involved in a specific area of technology of current social importance. I wouldn't mind if the judges turned it down, but I'm sad that it's excluded by the rule-book.

Professor Paul Black is director of the Centre for Science and Mathematics Education at Chelsea College and a member of the School Curriculum Development Committee.

collections of articles from a wide range of sources, including other member states in Europe, on a range of issues, including: agriculture, human rights, equal rights, unemployment, world poverty and hunger, European Union and consumer protection.

This could constitute a course programme. It is clear that secondary schools everywhere have the same dilemma of subject-centredness but this need not be a barrier to tackling these themes. While an interdisciplinary approach would seem to be more sensible, an approach through subjects is possible, given goodwill and co-operation between departments.

There are, after all, key ideas which are contained in subjects like history, geography and religion. It is important to establish the basis of European cultural identity via Greece, Rome and the Judaeo-Christian heritage. But we now have new Europeans bringing other traditions and values to enrich Western European history, and teachers need to become familiar with these in order to stress what unites us in diversity, rather than what divides us.

There is a problem of language especially within the UK with its poor record of foreign language learning. The other Europeans are surprisingly tolerant but it would help if we at least appeared to be trying harder to gain basic communicative competence in other major European languages.

Then much more could be done in the way of exchanges and personal contacts. Schools can build up not just letter, but tape exchanges, followed by visits. More twinning arrangements would be helpful. Joint projects would allow students to work together and share data and opinions. The resources produced in these ways could be made available more widely through consortia and the existing European centres.

There are no compelling reasons why schools should not involve themselves in European matters. It seems clear that, whatever government we have within the UK in the foreseeable future, we shall be members of the EEC. We could be making a constructive contribution towards making a reality of the Community, as distinct from the Common Market.

For the six years before going to Oxford he was at University College School where J. L. Paton was headmaster from 1898 until he became head of Manchester Grammar in 1903. Barnard wrote an article on Paton in the *British Journal of Education*.



Professor H C Barnard gave a first hand account of Victorian childhood

Present in the past

Peter Gosden celebrates the hundredth birthday of an outstanding scholar, champion of school geography and historian of education.

Next week Professor H C Barnard, a brilliant scholar, first rate schoolmaster and eminent academic, will be 100. His relinquishment of the chair of education at Reading University as long ago as 1951 has proved to be anything but retirement in the usual meaning of the word. It quite evidently served as a stimulant that redoubled his scholarly writing.

Most striking among the books he has published since is *Were Those the Days?* which appeared when he was 86. As Barnard points out, his childhood, youth and adolescence roughly coincided with the last two decades of Queen Victoria's reign, for he went up to Oxford in 1903, two years after her death.

This study of the conditions under which he was brought up and of what his school days were like constitutes, for historians, a fascinating and valuable first-hand account of a "middle-class" upbringing and education in the late nineteenth century. Much of the value derives from the intensely personal and detailed information it contains or - as the author modestly puts it - trivialities. But, as he points out, an adult study of a child's life must be concerned with apparently trivial happenings since that life is largely made up of these and they are not trivial to the child.

H C Barnard - he would probably regard the familiar use of Howard Clive as an unwarranted intrusion into personal privacy - was born of a family which lived in the City of London. He spent his earliest years living in King Edward Street at a time when Christ's Hospital was still there and before the site was occupied by the General Post Office. Some of his ancestors were livermen of Goldsmiths Company, hence he is himself a Freeman of the City and a Member of the Goldsmiths Company by patrimony. His father was a journalist and for most of his childhood and youth he lived in the suburbs.

For the six years before going to Oxford he was at University College School where J. L. Paton was headmaster from 1898 until he became head of Manchester Grammar in 1903. Barnard wrote an article on Paton in the *British Journal of Education*.

National Studies in 1962 and was clearly strongly influenced by him. He won a scholarship at Brasenose College and read classics.

A postgraduate scholarship for a further four years, in his own words, effectively postponed the question of how to earn a living. It also enabled him to develop new interests in a way that would now be almost inconceivable. A year at the LSE introduced him to the value of geography as a school subject. Another year divided between the universities at Heidelberg and Caen contributed to the growth of ideas which lay behind his interest in comparative education.

The two remaining years were devoted to acquiring a Diploma in Education and the degree of B.Litt. His thesis was on the educational theory and practice of the French Port-Royalists. The thesis became two years later (1913) the first of Barnard's many books, *The Little Schools of Port Royal*.

This eminent scholar spent longer in school than in university appointments. He taught as an assistant in the grammar schools of Manchester, Ramsdale and Bradford before becoming headmaster of Gillingham County Grammar School, Kent, in 1925. He only moved into a university post in 1937 at the age of 53 when he accepted the Chair of Education at Reading.

By that time Barnard had become the accepted authority on the history of French education before the Revolution. His publications included *The Port-Royalists on Education* (1918), *The French Tradition in Education* (1922) and *Mme de Maintenon and St. Cyr* (1934).

Yet he also found time to write *Principles and Practice of Geography Teaching* (1933), which he rather modestly described as a method book.

It was far more. At a time when geography was still not universally accepted as a discipline on a par with some more traditional subjects, Barnard's exposition of its value in the school curriculum strengthened it considerably. He records in the preface he was so impressed while at the LSE by Halford Mackinder's revelations of 'the possibilities of geography' that when he

became a schoolmaster he focused on this subject and sought to realize its potential.

Those teaching in schools will most readily associate the name of H C Barnard with *A History of English Education from 1760*. At Reading, Barnard felt the need for a new history of English education. He cited with approval the view of Emile Durkheim that history is an analysis of the present, a way of understanding it, since the present is the product of the past.

Moreover, in this book his broad view of the nature of the history of education was vigorously asserted. It included the building of the administrative structure of the system with its acts and reports, the development of educational theories, the history of institutions, the achievements of individuals, the changing conception of the curriculum and the rise and fall of different teaching techniques.

Yet all of these could not be understood in isolation from general history, and particularly from social and economic history. Students were advised that "it will be wise to have at hand a more general history" since "to obtain a clear view of our special subject against this wider background is not always an easy task; but it must at any rate be attempted if one is to avoid a narrow and distorted view of what educational history should mean".

The history first appeared in 1947 under the title *A Short History of English Education from 1760 to 1944*. It went through five reprints before it was revised in 1961 to include a section on education since 1944. A further publication designed to meet a need observed in the course of his professional duties at Reading was *An Introduction to Teaching* (1952) which brought together his wisdom and practical suggestions to help those bent on a career in the classroom.

Barnard's zest for the history of French education has led to the publication since retirement of *Girls at School under the Ancien Régime* (1954), *Fénelon on Education* (1966) and *Education and French Revolution* (1969). It is not possible to mention here the many other books and articles which he has written. Suffice it to say that all of his works are models of lucidity of style and exhibit a characteristically analytical and penetrating approach.

Retirement has also provided some time for his recreations of organ-playing and walking.

It has been the purpose of this brief article to recall to mind some of the achievements of one who on June 7 celebrates his 100th birthday. Without irony, he tells in *Were Those the Days?* that, owing to his "not very robust physique" when he was a schoolboy, it was decided that he must abandon the idea of becoming a doctor. Thereby medicine lost and education gained this fount of enormous energy which has now flowed for a 100 years.

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Studying the Market

As the European elections approach, Maurice Plaskow calls on schools to participate more directly in the affairs of the Community

European Parliament is still essentially constructed on a nineteenth century framework. It takes account neither of changing needs in political structures, nor of the emergence of new aspirations which have come with universal suffrage and the developments in communication technology.

The central issue is the achievement of democratic control within a concept of supra-nationality. Is it possible to give to citizens of Europe not just a feeling, but a reality of participation, when the pressures are towards centralism, and large corporate bodies exercising considerable, anonymous influence on international events?

It is a formidable question, but one which could constitute an engaging challenge to school pupils. Certainly more fascinating than a recital of economic facts or a collection of nuggets about the arcane European institutions. How are we to control the growth of information and biotechnologies? How can we manage the social control of these technologies; can they be related to the needs of citizens? Can we develop an environmental protection policy which will consider the total ecology? Can Europe devise a security and defence policy independent of the USA, albeit in partnership with America?

A representative parliament, meeting at a distance, with little direct contact with consti-

tuents, is not the most effective way of ensuring participation, or a feeling of European consciousness. People at regional and local levels must have some process for dialogue, so that they feel a commitment and involvement in matters which vitally affect the quality of their lives, and threaten the future for their children.

One essential prerequisite, of course, is the recognition that democracy takes a little and sometimes a lot longer. There is an inevitable tension between the desire of politicians for quick decisions, and the frustration of those at the receiving end that their interests are not consulted.

There needs to be a way of negotiating a consensus on how problems are to be tackled, and which matters can be developed to local action. A great deal of the business of the European Parliament, one understands, is bafflingly complex, or mind-blowingly trivial. Through its administration and its first elected term, it has not worked out appropriate procedures and ways of working which will determine the level at which solutions can be sought and implemented.

Nor has it found ways in which major issues can be built up at local level, so that opinion is channelled effectively through to the European Parliament and informs the debates more confidently than is possible at the moment, when the

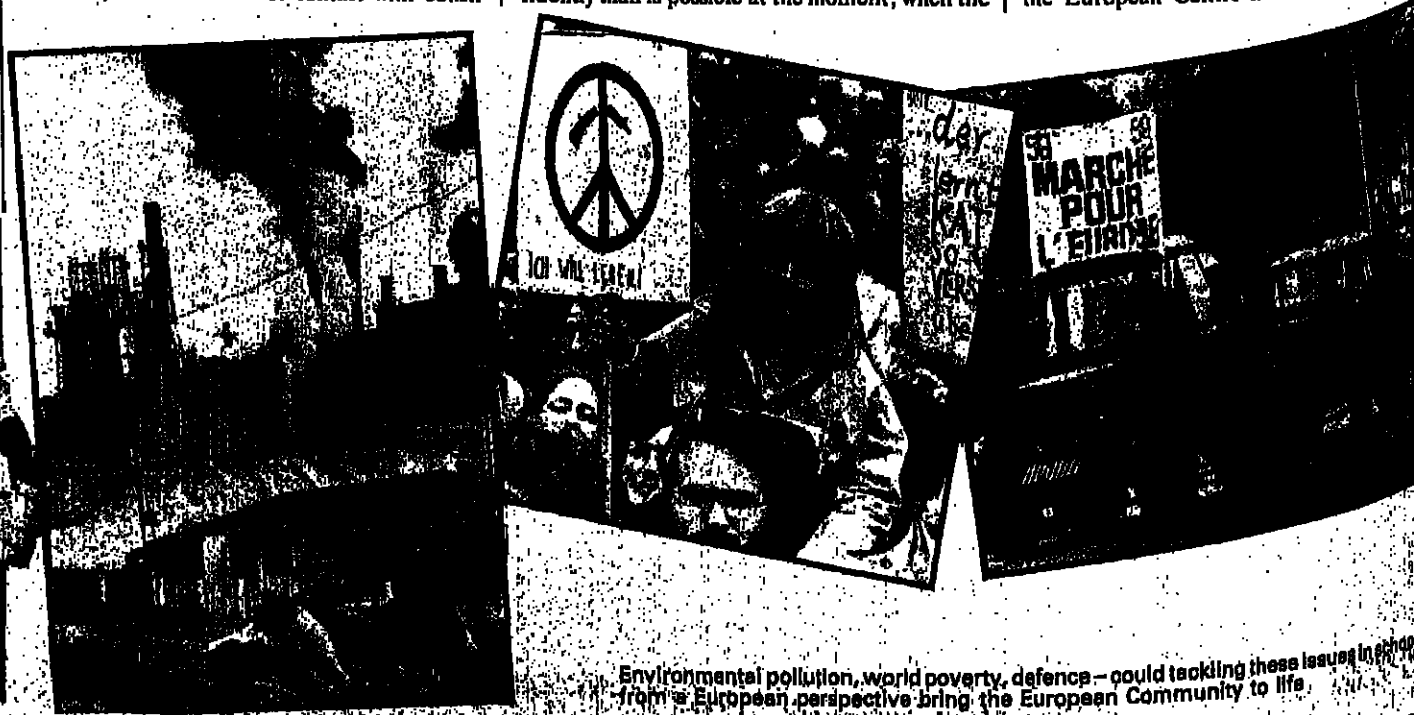
members wanly claim to be speaking on behalf of a constituency which is nowhere in sight, as depressingly unheard.

The example which most readily springs to mind was that of pollution, and there was frequent mention of the danger from pesticides, chemicals, and their hazardous transport and the ravages of acid rain. The spread of nuclear power and effects of chemicals on the landscape, are of such intensity and long-term uncertainty that they constitute a difference in kind, not just degree, from previous environmental threats. Individual companies, or countries, cannot be allowed the freedom to damage the quality of life of others by failure to control possible pollution.

There has to be co-determination of issues through the manner in which investigation and control are structured. The evaluation of consequences and views precede the irreversible decisions, and people must be satisfied by the thoroughness of these procedures.

What we are faced with, then, is a major design problem, which again could form the basis of a classroom study. What kind of new form can we come up with which would address the complex changing tasks, taking account of individual values and values, and the common good?

Some impressive teaching material produced in the European Centre in Bonn brings together



Environmental pollution, world poverty, defence - could tackling these issues bring the European Community to life.

John Co 1986

BOOKS

Forty years on

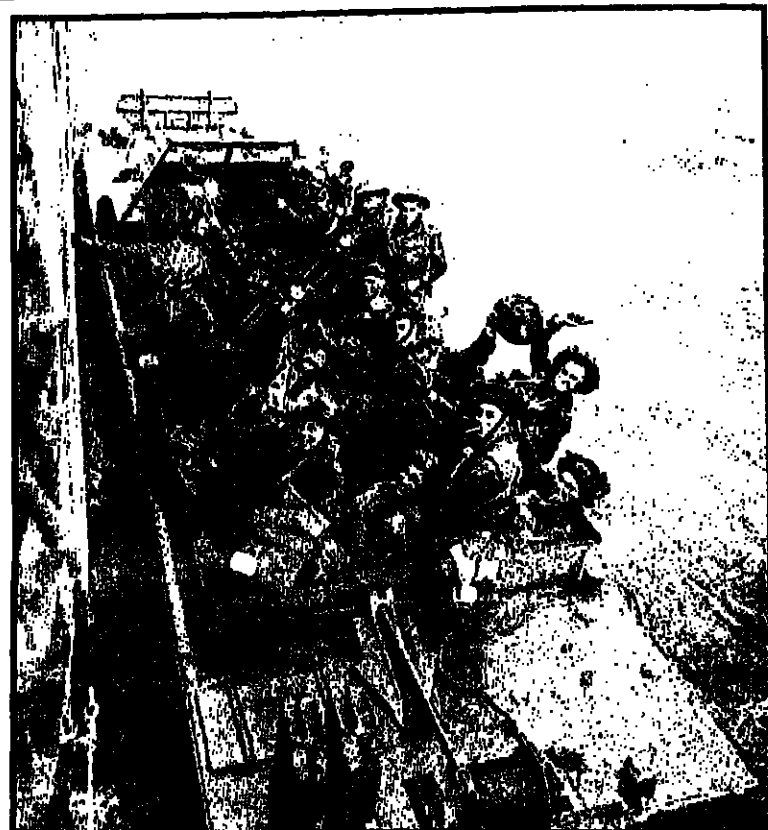
Overlord: D-Day and the Battle for Normandy 1944.
By Max Hastings.
Michael Joseph £12.95. 0 7181 2326 3.
Caen: Anvil of Victory. By Alexander McKee.
Souvenir Press £9.95. 0 285 62650.
Cassino: The Horrific Victory. The Battle for Rome January-June 1944.
By John Ellis.
Andre Deutsch £12.95. 0 233 97569 1.

For those of us who were involved in, and survived the Normandy campaign, *Overlord* and *Caen* are compulsive, if at times controversial reading. Both books cover fully, with maps and photographs, the British and Canadian fighting in the Caen-Falaise sectors, but *Overlord* tells in addition of the American misfortunes and successes in Western France. After a lapse of 40 years, Hastings embarks upon a frank examination of the records now available, drawing conclusions on tactics and performance, and taking as one of his main themes that when Allied and German troops met on roughly equal terms, the Germans were the better fighters, in that they were fanatical, often seasoned fighting troops and more adaptable than we. The discord between Allied leaders is probed too, particularly that between Eisenhower and Montgomery, but Hastings concludes that despite his lack of battle experience, Eisenhower could not have been bettered as Supreme Commander, neither could Montgomery have done more than he did in Normandy with the forces at his disposal. *Caen* is reissued 20 years after its original publication and is essentially a straightforward account of the battle, beginning with the greatest invasion of

all time.

Normandy was chosen as the landing area, in preference to the heavily defended Pas de Calais coast, and planning operations are fully described, as are Montgomery's much-appreciated morale-raising visits to his troops. Then came concentration in assembly areas, embarkation, airborne drops, uncomfortable sea crossings and the landings on previously determined beaches, with heavy losses in some cases. Hastings' account of the tragic and chaotic American landing on Omaha Beach is particularly graphic. By nightfall on June 6 the lodgement was made, but on a very narrow front, and Caen, a D-Day objective, had not been captured – a strategic misfortune, leading to an intense, protracted almost two months' battle with very heavy losses on both sides. In the course of it, three major Allied attacks were launched to encircle or capture the city, but all failed. The first was from the West, and here Allied troops experienced the problems of manoeuvring armour and infantry in the close bocage country, problems better handled by the Germans. In the second, a frontal attack from the North by three Divisions was preceded by a 450 bomber attack which, impressive as it appeared to us on the ground below waiting to advance on the city, achieved mass destruction of civilian, but of few military, targets. The third, from the East, again preceded by further heavy bombing and a huge artillery barrage, was made by three Armoured Divisions, but after a loss of 200 tanks on Day 1, the attack was stalled on Day 2.

Despite criticism, Montgomery pursued his policy of pinning down the best German troops in the Caen battle,



to permit Americans to capture Cherbourg, in the event unusable owing to demolitions, and Patton to make his questionable rush into Brittany. It was then not until August 7 that the final breakthrough and advance to Falaise began, an advance which ended with the killing of 10,000 and the capture of 40,000 Germans in the inferno of the Gap, and the opening of the way to Paris, Brussels and Berlin.

The strength of these books lies in that they are based not only on official documents, but also on a mass of vivid personal accounts, both Allied and German. Through them we know, for example, the horror of being trapped

in a burning tank, we remember the nerve-racking infantry duels among the hedges of the bocage, the awful uncertainty as to where the next mortar "stink" would land, and the ubiquitous snipers in the trees and church towers. There were no histrionics, only a stoic determination to finish the task, and a great sadness for the 37,000 men who were killed in doing so.

But while preparations for *Overlord* were at full stretch, major events were occurring elsewhere. During 1941-43 there had been Allied discussion as to where the Germans should be attacked next in Europe, the Americans favouring an immediate cross-Channel expedi-

tion, while Churchill opted for succeeding assaults in North Africa, the Mediterranean and the Italian mainland northwards. This view prevailed, and after Sicily came the Salerno landings and the advance towards Rome, a salient feature of it being Cassino and its Monastery perched 1600 feet up on a sheer peak, approached by a five mile hairpin road. The breaching of the Line and the capture of Cassino and its Monastery is the theme of John Ellis's remarkable book.

Between January and June 1944 four major battles were fought by Allied troops before the Germans were finally dislodged from the bombed and ruined summit by the Poles. As in Normandy, advances were slow and costly, but in addition here, in the most appalling winter weather through mountainous terrain where mules replaced mechanized transport, and for much of the time under German observation. Yet in spite of friction between Clark and Alexander, of faulty planning and skilful German delaying tactics, the infantry won through and Rome was eventually freed. Again personal accounts and photographs are used to convey the horrors of a campaign which bore a chilling resemblance to that on the Somme in 1916, but which at the same time showed to what heights the human spirit can rise.

Eric Church

Eric Church served as a Royal Artillery officer in Normandy, he was headmaster of Mountbatten School, Hemel Hempstead until his retirement in 1976.

Television celebrations on June 6 include three live outside broadcasts from BBC1 at 2.25, 3.50 and 6.00 presented by David Dimbleby and Raymond Baxter; on ITV Allister Burnet is the commentator at 12.15 and 7.00.

ARTS

Literary competition

Competition No 51. Report by Chary-bills.

"Be regular and ordinary in your life, like a bourgeois, so that you can be violent and original in your works." Thus, Flaubert. In concocting a postcard message from a famous dead author, where apparent banality conceals arcane significances educable only by scholarly ingenuity, competitors tended to favour writers whose outward sobriety was an ill-match for the exotism of their work. Banker/publisher Eliot was the most popular postercard, the complexities of his personal and aesthetic relationship with Pound providing much pregnant matter for hyper-resourceful commentary.

Audrey Bradshaw's elucidation of a Jane Austen P/C from Bath reading "Nothing much happened today" began well. As "nothing ever did happen to Jane Austen... something truly momentous must have occurred to make it stand out from the familiar round of identical days". But what this was, Mrs Bradshaw declined to conjecture. However, £4 to her for an intriguing gambit.

The esoteric depths that Jack Whiteside read into the austerity of a postcard reading simply "Antonia," in the top left-hand corner and "Harold" in the bottom right should earn him an immediate Chair. But he must, alas, go otherwise unrewarded as Plinter is not yet, at least in the usual sense, a dead author. It is disappointing for the judge as well when an entertaining entry debars itself by too obviously breaking the rules. So may I say once again – do read the conditions of this competition carefully.

Auden, Coleridge, Dylan Thomas and Conrad (possibly because his letters too are currently appearing in print) were other authors who attracted several entries.

The indefatigable George Moor, confined himself to a mere 11 entries for this competition, several of them strong contenders. I am awarding him

£10 for his Hardy, which deserves to go straight into the biographies and which fittingly commemorates one of literary history's most horrible hounds. He collars a further £4 for his euphoric, not to say manic Yeats. The other top winner is Paul Griffin: £10 for his clandestine Dickens. To complete the prize list, £6 to Pamela Gibson and £6 to Phil Carradice for well-targeted explications of postcards from, respectively, Eliot and Thomas.

Lunch. Swedes and carrots. Typically, Professor Bloom in a further monumental misreading ignores the significance of the capital in "Swedes". Yet on that day Counts Bernadotte and Falkstern with Selma Lagerlöf dined at Max Gate. Once again – we must infer from the reference to "carrots" – the Nobel Prize for Literature was presented on the ageing genius, whose "The Dynasts" had so impressed King Gustav. Why then his honour not taken up? The answer, I fear, can only be Wessex. The Nordic guests were neither the first nor to be the last of Max Gate's visitors bitten by the adorable but over-indulged little canine. From this date onwards Swedes and their carrots vanish entirely.

George Moor

All goes swingingly.

This message is further melancholy evidence that the monkey-gland treatment in Switzerland had proved all too effective. At the hotel Yeats ate nothing but bananas, and Dr Hubner was summoned in haste by the distraught manager. Counter-measures within a week succeeded in leaving the poet less frisky.

George Moor

O glug! An unlavish ditch. Daddy. (A view of an Amsterdam canal, sent to Dickens' eldest son Chatley in 1858.) The disparagement of Amsterdam, apparently born of Dickens' usual desire to assert gentility, is here intended to divert the censorious eye of Mrs Dickens, who read all her children's PCs. Supporting there is an encoded message for Charley, we ask first if his distaste for Holland may be related to the term "My Old Dutch" in the rhyming slang both knew so well,

Suspicion becomes certainty when we realize that the text is an anagram for LEAVING OLD DUTCH, YOUNG LADDY. He wants the boy to know he has met Ellen Ternan.

Paul Griffin

Showery. Toured gardens. Tom and Zara. This brief record of Eliot's and Pound's little-known tour of Hampton Court provides us with early evidence of Pound's influence on Eliot's style. It is typical of Eliot in its pessimistic tone and allusive form: the reader is left to imagine the two seeing the lilacs and hyacinths, hesitating at the gate of the rose-garden and marvelling at the yew-trees. We have too a clue towards Eliot's conception of April as the "cruelest month". Surely it was on this self-same occasion that Eliot lost himself in the maze that seminal experience which provided the theme and philosophical heart of the "Four Quartets"? Our knowledge of these events can only serve to illuminate a re-reading of the poem.

Pamela Gibson

Dry and windy, Dylan.

The significance of this bland but meaningful message has long escaped biographers. Yet the seemingly innocuous visit to Scarborough was, I believe, the first in a series of drying-out sessions at lonely sanatoria (see later postcards from Ireland, Newquay and Colorado). The significance of "dry" – its position of total dominance at the beginning of the sentence and an absence of supporting nouns or pre-fixations – reveal Thomas' strong determination to rid himself of the affliction. Anti-social consequences of the cure are dealt with in typical self-deprecating humour in the third, highly significant word...

Phil Carradice

Competition No 52. Set by Seyla. Now that the examining season is upon us, we should like a 12 to 16 line rhymed poem, comic or serious, entitled Thoughts of an Invigilator. Closing date: June 20. Entries should be addressed to the Literary Competition, The Times Educational Supplement, Priory House, St John's Lane, London EC1M 4BX.

Strolling player

The strolling player of today arrives in a small, upright Wolseley of the early 1960s, the falling exhaust declaiming a signature tune as it chugs into the concrete yard of Heathland School, Hounslow. Two aspiring actors from the Upper VI help to carry the battered leather trunk, full of props, up to the performance room. And it's "Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue..."

Collin Johnson is a young actor who left the Central School only last summer and doesn't believe in "resting". Armed with an insatiable love of Shakespeare and of his profession, he fills in the time he isn't working in the theatre with one-man shows of his own devising, which he takes around the schools in his ancient automobile.

His *Hamlet* workshop, which I accompanied on a visit to Heathland (comprehensive) School, gives a level students a fresh angle on this set text,

Lessons

Jon Jon. By David Windsor.
Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, 1.15pm until June 9.

As soon as she wrote KOGKENELL on the board in an attempt to persuade poor Jon Jon that he lived there, you could tell that the Teacher wasn't really a teacher. Her blackboard work just wasn't up to it.

On the other hand, maybe she wasn't meant to be. Maybe she was meant to represent something more. It was difficult to tell what was meant to be happening (and even what was happening) in David Windsor's short play, *Jon Jon*, the latest lunchtime show in the Studio at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith. Certainly young Jon Jon arrived at an "institution" where he met a man called the Headmaster and a woman called the Teacher. Certainly he was made to sit at a desk which was far too small for him, and

allowing them to share in some of the processes of production as though they were members of a cast preparing for performance. As he takes them through the play, Collin acts in the part of Hamlet, the King, Polonius, and in between he brings members of the audience on stage for brief dialogues, court scenes and crowd scenes or coach a willing young actor to deliver a speech. "To be or not to be" is the recorded voice of Gielgud, for he directed a student of RADA, who soon to audition for RADA, whose intense and passionate performance drew a momentary spell on the hall and drew the disarming remark from Collin "The RSC will have you before they have me!"

He will prepare any Shakespeare play, given notice. His *four de jure* pupils and a half hour stage version of *Henry V*, originally prepared for last summer's season at the Lyric Theatre. He plays all the parts – including Exeter as a Foreign Office type in a bowler hat and Katherine, giving Hal his French lessons, he tells parson. For junior schools, he tells stories. Telephone 01-748-6800.

Jenny Pearson

equally certainly the Teacher wrote on the blackboard. That was about as far as things went on a literary level, however; for Jon Jon's lessons did not seem to be about anything and amounted to little more than written harangues from the Teacher. "When I ask you to wipe that grin off your face, I advise you to do so," she said at one point. There was a lot of that sort of public school posity.

But again maybe that was the point. Maybe Mr Windsor was making a statement. A statement about Education, the system. Alternately against it. Jon Jon was about the best maybe *Jon Jon* was about the best black and white Jon Jon was about the best, although the play was far too liberal to mention the fact. I am open to persuasion. But with lines as true as "Jon Jon Bigger you stand accused of being a Jon Jon Bigger" I have got a sneaking feeling that the play was really about what it was trying to say about education or anything else.

Hugh Davis

BOOKS

Knowing their place

Eighteenth Century Women: An Anthology. By Bridget Hill
George Allen and Unwin £18.00. 0 04 9090135

As the author of this anthology suggests, the eighteenth century has been a neglected period in the study of women's history. The greater available range of resources and the birth of a feminist movement have drawn attention to the nineteenth century, while the work of Alice Clarke has provided a detailed account of seventeenth century working women's lives.

This collection goes some way towards filling the gap, through a selection of contemporary extracts with brief general background. There are problems, as the author acknowledges, in a study which ends in 1800, when so many changes which were to drastically affect women's lives were just under way, and when the early rumblings were just being heard from women themselves of what was to later become a powerful force for change.

The starting point is "Ideas of female perfection" – the middle class view of women's allotted role and the double standard within this for rich and poor. It is a profoundly depressing and negative picture – women were to know their place as infinitely inferior to men and as designed for their service. It is important to remember

that these are the views of only a minority – albeit an articulate and influential one – which would scarcely have touched the lives of the majority of women.

The account of women's legal position – marriage law, the right of men to beat, imprison and sell their wives, the restricted opportunities for spinsters and widows, perpetuates the narrow and restricted picture. Again one should bear in mind that the majority of the population could not afford the luxury of middle class convention. Moreover, there were many upper class women who enjoyed a considerable degree of independence and happily flouted middle class mores.

The lives of labouring women are portrayed with more colour and lively interest – in agriculture, industry and domestic service. Unfortunately we lack evidence from the women themselves, and the descriptions, though often keen and sympathetic, are through the eyes of travellers such as Arthur Young and Richard Aytton. It is useful to read these accounts alongside Ivy Pinchbeck's history of *Women Workers in the Industrial Revolution*. Pinchbeck was similarly dependent on the observations of middle class onlookers – the authors of government reports and commissions – but she used their evidence to argue powerfully that in spite of apparent hardship, women benefited economically and

socially from industrialization.

One of the problems of letting extracts "speak for themselves" as in this collection, is that the views of contemporaries may appear to be more "authentic", closer to the truth than the historian's account. In fact they are interpretations of women's lives and reality, every bit as "biased" as an interpretation by a twentieth century historian looking from a distance.

The most engaging parts of the book are those where women come through as active agents in their own history rather than as victims of middle class moralizing or capitalist exploitation. The extracts on crime and punishment illustrate vividly the only available form of protest for many women such as the 18-year-old servant girl who murdered her mistress; Mary Norwood who poisoned her husband; the two women shoplifters sentenced to death at Shrewsbury assizes in 1760. Perhaps the most passionate is the woman who murdered her common law husband after 19 years of marriage and 11 children: "She cut his throat in a fit of jealousy and that not putting an immediate end to his life, she dashed out his brains with a poker... she owned if the deed could be recalled she would again repeat it."

Women from a different social background but of equal spirit speak out on the subject of female education.

Carol Adams

How the other half lived

It was an axiom of the women's movement of the Sixties and Seventies that new ground was being broken, that we were boldly going where no woman had gone before. But the growing perspective of further study suggests that recent achievements are trivially enhanced by contrast with the eclipse of feminism in the previous 30 or 40 years and the stifling of the nineteenth and early twentieth century female voices – the "first wave" – which went with it. Reassessments of "First Wave" Feminism (edited by Elizabeth Sarah, Pergamon £5.50, 0 08 030200 9) takes another look at the sisters of a century ago – in Norway, Germany, Canada, even India, as well as this country, partly as inspiration to feminists today, but also because the history of feminism is a vital part of the history of women, and so easily goes the way of it all, into oblivion.

For those interested in seeing that women's history remains visible, Doreen Beddoe's *Discovering Women's History* (Pandora Press £3.95, 0 86358 008) is an excellent handbook. Every historian should be concerned that history doesn't ignore half the human race, says Doreen Beddoe, but historians "are the products of their own time and society: most are totally unaware of their culturally determined prejudices and values". And although there have been successful moves in social history towards writing in the masses, writing in women has progressed hardly at all. "Sexism seems to be far more deeply rooted than class hostility and far less easy to eradicate."

But here at least are some of the tools to do it, detailed descriptions of written and unwritten source material relating to women's history and an idea of the vast undiscovered female experience waiting to be researched.

Sarah Elstons has plotted a section of it in *Give us Bread* and *Give us Roses* (Routledge and Kegan Paul £3.95, 0 7100 9479 9) a study of working women in the United States around the turn of the century. "We bread and roses too," proclaimed the banners of striking women millworkers, daring to ask for a life not totally dominated by the need to survive. The demand had been born slowly though, only after long struggles, articulated mainly through the unions, against nineteenth century ideals of womanhood and the prejudice about working women they generated. The first noticeable change had been the eventual non-toe-tie shoe, a realization that women even of the middle class might be compelled to

earn their living. Investigations were made, and treatises written to advise women which types of work a lady could undertake, how to remain a lady even if forced to do other work, how even a factory woman could retain respectability – never assume an air of independence, or walk with a swagger – though of course domestic service with its concomitant dependence was regarded as infinitely preferable. These sources, together with Union and feminist records, yield a fascinating study, unfortunately never quite completed because of the author's death.

But should women's history be a question of "adding in", plugging the gaps in a male based discipline? If the feminist dimension is handed over, what happens to it in the custody of sexist academia? Should all Women's Studies be a separate, autonomous discipline, or would this produce a female ghetto, squeezed out of the mainstream mainstream, with no opportunity to feed into it or challenge it either? The dilemma is explored in *Theories of Women's Studies* (edited by Gloria Bowles and Renate Duelli Klein, Routledge and Kegan Paul £5.95, 0 7100 9488 4) though not resolved. Perhaps the answer is that women must challenge everywhere and everything, on all fronts, each wherever she can do it best.

For it's not just academic education which is the front line, but schooling, and all adult and continuing education. In *Learning Liberation: Women's Response to Men's Education* (Croom Helm £14.95, 0 7099 2414 3, £8.95, 2439 9), Jane Thompson firmly identifies traditional education as by men, for men and about men. She demonstrates that girls' education has always meant slotting into boys' education, male-centred education for a male-centred world. Where separate educational provision has been made it has been in domestic subjects considered suitable only for girls and women. Women's response must be to demand more control over their own education in order to shake themselves free from the shackles of a sexist perception.

Jessica Saraga

Cubist prose: Gertrude Stein's *Three Lives* (Penguin £2.50) marks the beginnings of one crucial strand of literary modernism. Modelled on Flaubert's *Three Stories*, Stein's stories take fiction one step nearer aesthetic abstraction. "Essential", here, is not cliché.



Ruskin's drawings of a spandrel, one of the illustrations from *Ruskin and St Marks*, by John Unrau (Thames and Hudson £12.50). Unrau's book represents a traveller's guide which will let the contemporary tourist see the cathedral very much as Ruskin saw it.

Rocky road

Axioms. By Sheila MacLeod.
Quartet Books £7.95. 0 7043 2451 2

The breakdown of a marriage is traditional enough material for a novel, and in the past the desolate wife often needed more than a new man in her life to heal all wounds. Not so today, at least not in the feminist novel. Here, man's nature is axiomatic – hence Sheila MacLeod's title – self-love being his creed and woman doomed to serve as appendage to his ego. And bad cess to her if she accepts the yoke! Claudia in *Axioms* has, and for far too long. She has been married all of 16 years to a now-fading pop-star, christened Dorlan but inventing Grey as his professional surname. With Dorlan Grey significantly both evoking and misspelling Oscar Wilde. Even so, the break isn't easy. It takes further bitter experience to persuade her that only isolation can give her back self-respect. Meantime her punk teenage children are part of the wreck.

To a certain extent *Axioms* reveals the novelist and the polemicist in Ms MacLeod in conflict with each other. She is not afraid of the bold or even the banal, like the homes in on familiar targets like the "consumer-oriented society" and advertising. The writing becomes dense and graceless, like interpolated lecture material.

By contrast, where the novelist has the upper hand, the writing can be lively and energetic. And the chap-

ters, however deliberately doomed according to the thesis, in fact give the illusion of being able to exercise choice, and carry the reader along with them, concerned. The novelist relishes the modern townscape, with its grimy snow and black plastic bags littering the pavements, while the clothes, the props generally, are so very right that a social historian of the future might be grateful to her. Detail is vivid because enjoyed. Trendy artists and show-biz ghastlies, poison mushroom-growths of an odious society, are exposed with killing exactness – overheard at a dinner party, "That wasn't Cannes, darling. It was Sorrento. Come down-market a smidgeon." Nice.

Ms MacLeod's last book, *The Art of Starvation*, non-fiction based on her own experience as an anorexic, exposed the vulnerability of individuals within the family – and there are the same painful insights here. Claudia's story is interlarded with her punk daughter Matilda's first person narration. Almost saved when she finds for a while a creative outlet, working on a subversive magazine, Matilda reveals herself as a sensitive, original girl; and the reader might have wished – to hell with polemics and thesis! – that the author had risked a happier fate for her. After all, creative writing like the best of *Axioms* must surely have done wonders for Ms MacLeod herself.

Monty-Haltrecht

Quartet

A Need To Testify. By Iris Origo.
John Murray £12.50. 0 7195 4022 4.

Long ago as a raw undergraduate in wartime Oxford I picked up, in Hertford College library, an expensively bound verse-play called *Quartet*, translated from the Italian by – of all unexpected names – the actress Ruth Draper. It was a reworking of the legend of Icarus, who flew from the despotism of Minos towards Athens and freedom, but flew too near the sun and fell to his death in the sea. What intrigued me was its strangely prophetic allegory of the fate of the author, one Laura de Bosis, who in 1931 flew solo over Rome to drop leaflets denouncing Mussolini and fascism, then turned his small aeroplane to the sea and disappeared for ever. What was this absurd and heroic young poet, no older than Byron when he died?

He is one of a quartet of portraits etched by the Marchesa Origo: three men and a woman linked by friendship, devotion to the defeat of fascism, and – in the words of the last of them, the novelist Ignazio Silone – "an absolute need to bear witness". All were Italians and politically involved, bar the odd woman out – the American Ruth Draper, who would probably never have bothered her head about fascism had it not been for Laura de Bosis, whose lover she became, though 17 years his senior.

These four portraits are prefaced by a perspicacious essay on biography, which lists the two necessary virtues – enthusiasm and veracity – and the three temptations: "to suppress, to invent, to sit in judgment". Iris Origo approves Dr Johnson's magisterial, and unanswerable, dictum that the only kind of biography worth writing is written by those who have "eaten and drunk and lived in social intercourse" with their subject, which condition she fulfils in the four brief lives that follow. Gaetano Salvemini, "historian, Socratic teacher" whose dictum, "Impartiality is a dream, honesty is a duty" should stand on every historian's – and biographer's – desk, was an early friend; so also was Ignazio Silone. She knew Ruth Draper from childhood; and through her met Laura de Bosis.

A right-wing opponent of Mussolini, who sought to oppose fascism with the aid of the Church and monarchy rather than the Left and the communists, Laura de Bosis had been blackmailed into making a public declaration of support for the fascist regime. In explanation he conceived his quixotic leaflet-dropping exploit, well knowing he might be shot down (he was in fact drowned when his plane ran out of fuel). His friend the historian Salvemini, who like Silone was of peasant stock, opposed Mussolini in Parliament to such effect that the dictator actually challenged him to a duel. Imprisonment and exile became his lot. Silone, who called himself "a socialist without a party, a Christian without a church" suffered a like fate. In contrast, Ruth Draper's happy life – apart from her tragic love for Laura de Bosis – seems an uneventful history of unimpeded success and security. But apart from the background, drawn from intimate first-hand experience, of Italy under fascism, the thread connecting these vivid pen portraits is how well all four bore witness in their several ways to truth and life: Laura de Bosis by her death, Ruth Draper by her art, Salvemini by his political activities, Silone by his novels, and all four by their integrity.

David Wright

Among this week's contributors:

Monty Haltrecht is the author of *The Quiet Showman* (Collins), a biography of Sir David Webster.

Jessica Saraga teaches at Nonsuch High School, Cheam.

Lola Potter is senior lecturer in English at Leicester University.

Anna Stevenson is a poet and a member of the Arts Council Literature Panel.

Penelope Fitzgerald is a novelist and previous winner of the Booker Prize.

BOOKS

Contemporary coming of age

Making Music. Edited by George Martin. £5.95. 0 330 26945 3.
Popular Music 3: Producers and Musicians. Edited by Richard Middleton and David Horn. Cambridge University Press £12.50. 0 261 1430.
American Minimal Music. By Wim Mertens. Kahn & Averill £6.50. 0 900707 76 3.
Structural Functions of Harmony (revised edition). By Arnold Schoenberg. Faber & Faber £3.95. 0 571 13000 3.
Music for Today. By Caroline Mears. OUP, Cape Town, SA. £10.50. 0 19 570317 0.

A Jazz Chord Book. Selected and arranged by Lionel Grigson, 29 Argyle Mansions, London W14 8QQ. £10.65.
Planosounds, and Planosounds Workbook. By Maggie Teggins. Dookey & Hawkes £2.95. 0 85162 032 9. £1.95 033 7.

Signs that contemporary music, both commercial and non-commercial, is coming of age are evident in the quality and objectiveness of recent books on today's music. George Martin is better known as the EMI record producer who masterminded the sound of the Beatles, though his musical experience covers both jazz and classical music and includes the composition of film

scores as well as record production.

Making Music is in many ways also a masterly achievement, bringing together as it does informed and often inspired comment on the art and business of making music from some 65 of the industry's greatest practitioners. Martin's skill in extracting data and comment in non-technical and unpatronizing ways, and in organizing it clearly has resulted in a text which should be mandatory for all school libraries or music departments. Contributors include Simon Frith, Paul Simon, Stephen Sondheim, Carl Davis, Roger Greenaway, Cleo Laine, Herbie Hancock, Eric Clapton, John Williams, Jeff Beck, Julian Lloyd Webber, Adam Ant, Quincy Jones, Richard Branson, Harvey Goldsmith and Christopher Small. Sections on latest electronic developments are carefully edited so as not to become quickly dated - otherwise, only two topics might have had more coverage: the impact of recording techniques on orchestration and the impact of the microphone on vocal range and technique.

Popular Music 3 is the third annual multidisciplinary journal devoted to articles on all aspects of popular music. Needless to say, as an academic text, its contributors tend to approach their subjects with an abstruseness which occasionally comically belies the self-evident spirit of any music which calls

itself popular. Two main sections contain papers on aspects of the record industry and aspects of the production of rock music: recording and notation. Almost a quarter of the volume is devoted to reviews and a bibliography - the latter as comprehensive as could reasonably be expected, running as it does to 24 pages. But by far the greatest value of this, and previous volumes of *Popular Music* is its international and historical perspectives: dance music production in the Twenties for instance, or institutional aspects of rock music in Hungary.

A musical genre on the fringes of popularity is what a few years ago was called minimal music, though currently more fashionable is the term process music. Wim Mertens' text has been translated from Flemish by J. Hautekiet (it was first published in 1980) and it examines briefly the music of La Monte Young, Terry Riley, Steve Reich and Philip Glass, thereafter tracing an historical context via the music of Schoenberg, Webern, Stockhausen and Cage, and a philosophical context derived from Adorno, Deleuze and Lyotard - and incidentally some of the Eastern aesthetics which the minimalists espouse. It is a short book - minimal music requires little analysis or explanation - but somewhat too crude in its implication that non- and pre-minimal music is not

capable of having similar effects on the listener.

Schoenberg's revised *Structural Functions of Harmony* (dating from 1969) is also short. But its densely packed contents would take considerably more than a few hours to work through. Unlike more pedestrian harmony tutors which usually take Bach as a starting point, Schoenberg begins from the position of a late-Romantic, post-harmonic harmonist (though it studiously avoids dodecaphonicism). His unique historical position lends insight and acuity to the numerous examples, but students will need to be of a strong constitution to unravel and digest the tortuously contrived forms of classification.

The only real reference to music of today in Caroline Mears' *Music for Today* is the title. Inside, classroom harmony, form and composition is enlivened only by the frequent use of examples from real life - albeit past life. Lionel Grigson's *A Jazz Chord Book* is such a simple idea that it is surprising that it has not been thought of before. Unlike the more common "buskers' books" which contain melody lines and chord symbols for popular and jazz standards, this volume contains only chord sequences written out as letter symbols on 32 bar grids. As the sequences or changes alone are not copyright, Grigson has made life very easy for himself. The

book's value, in educational terms, is in providing keyboard, guitar or bass players with clear patterns around which to improvise (there are some 200 tunes included); its drawback is that few tunes are rarely harmonized precisely the same way, even by the same player at different times, so it cannot realistically be used in performance where other players might be working from different versions. Teachers might use it as source-book for contemporary "continuo" playing, much like the figured bass manuals of old.

Maggie Teggins' *Planosounds* is subtitled: a new approach to the piano. It may not be strictly new - most beginners must cover the same ground, after all - but its undoubted value is in the amount of space devoted to pre-playing exercises and in its attempt to tackle the physical aspects of making sounds where most beginners, manuals cop out and deal with reading notation, which is much easier to describe in book form. The two volumes, *Planosounds* and *Planosounds Workbook*, are designed to operate in parallel - an attempt to combat some of the problems of non-linearity in teaching beginners - though it could be that the resultant complexity is more trouble than it is worth. Both volumes are designed to be used by the pupil.

Andrew Peggle

Déjà-vu

The Collected Letters of Joseph Conrad, Volume I 1861-1897. Edited by Frederick Karl and Laurence Davies. Cambridge University Press £19.50.

This is the first volume of a projected eight(!)-volume edition, and a very handsome first volume it is: bound in rich black cloth, a monogram-within-a-monogram, a selection of photographs, some maps, a chronology, an index, two introductions. In short, a handsome package at a handsome price. Is it worth it? Decidedly not. To begin with, there is the tiresome sense of déjà-vu, for this selection of Conrad's letters to 1897 is almost entirely drawn from previously published collections of his correspondence with (among others) Mme Poradowska (his "aunt"), Edward Garnett (his literary mentor), and Cunningham Graham (his long-time friend). The handful of previously unpublished letters kindles a cursory interest but fails to add much to what a patient reader already knows. And a knowing reader needs to be patient with Conrad's letters: many are simply not worth the trouble it takes to read them. It can be a long, long wait for the moments of poetic melancholy or resilient pessimism or black irony - that perfect, continuous stitching of those grim brocades, his fictions.

As for the scholarly rationale (rationalization?), this too is tiresome. Professor Karl writes: "As in his novels and tales, Conrad in his letters brought together a myriad contradictions, ambiguities, ambivalences." The point, of course, is that Conrad "brought together" nothing at all in his letters; it is Professor Karl who is doing the bringing together to show "how essentially they record his development" (they don't) and "mirror his intellectual growth" (they can't).

James Jensen

If A Pocket Popper (Fontana £4.95) sounds like a handy dispenser for any nitrite, the reality won't speed the heart-rate nearly as much; nothing more exciting than thirty all-too-familiar essays and extracts from the god-father of modern postivist philosophy, Sir Karl Popper. Barthes (Fontana £4.95), the title suggests, was too big for the pocket though these selections appear in the same "Pocket Readers" format. Barthes' death in 1980 - knocked down by a van in Paris - was brutally untimely; fortunately there are propagandists like Susan Sontag (the editor here) and Annette Lavers to ensure that his often oblique contributions to philosophy, literary criticism, studies, photography and morals will not become mere footnotes.

Prian Morton



It has taken K. Williams four and a half years to construct his first book since *Masquerade*, the picture book full of conundrums and clues to the whereabouts of a golden hare. Constructed as the rightward, for Mr Williams is a craftsman who works in metal and wood as well as pulp. He used to feel and when a painting was completed, so he continued the theme into a border using other media, especially wood, but including perhaps less with ivory wings, a ceramic head or a copper helmet. The new book, published by Cape at £5.95, has no title. That is the secret which readers must attempt to discover. The theme is bee keeping and the prize a beautiful golden bee clip set with an opal locked in a marquetry box. The solution is much easier to find this time, claims Mr Williams but, inspired by the public's response to *Masquerade* ("They sent nine foot poems, cakes and jumpers"), he has decided to award the bee to whoever in his opinion expresses the title best without recourse to words. The box will be opened a year and a day after publication, on May 25, 1985.

Heather Noll

Caught in a storm

HD Collected Poems 1912-1944. Edited by Louis L. Martz. Carcanet Press £16.95. 0 85635 479 9.

As well as an acronym, HD is a conundrum. To many of her contemporaries her name alone seemed as much a bar to the serious acceptance of her craft as that of Trumbull Stickney. "Be still, The Hanging Gardens were a dream / That over Persian roses fell the kiss / The curled lashes of Semiramis..." Yet her poems were (are?) taken very seriously indeed. Professor Martz's painstaking *Collected Poems* (there is another volume to come) aims at placing her work with that of Eliot, Pound and Yeats. Given that each of these very serious men had a little wit, HD, in comparison, stands witness. Just why this may be is not easy to explain and it would be unfair to say so huge an oeuvre that not a solitary aphorism even suggested a grin. Professor Martz quotes from William Carlos

Williams' *Autobiography*. HD is caught in an inescapable storm. "Come, beautiful rain, welcome," she said, holding her hair arms. "Beautiful rain, welcome." I suppose she might have been joking.

Curiously - or perhaps not - she becomes more interesting as the poet and person in the poems immediately preceding the "completion of her wartime trilogy" of 1944. Herbert we have been presented with references to and versions of so much Sappho, Brodsky, A. S. Parnis, Adonis, Pymon, Pallas, Hippocampus, Eurydice, Circe, Leda; and others, that our mind atrophies; and with so many repetitive colours - blue, white, red, violet, violet (Red Roses for Bronte), that the weight of her petrified forest of arbitrarily broken lines saps attention. But now her range of reference expands, becomes pertinent. There are echoes of Donne, of Emily Dickinson, of Keats. "I patiently set about / With wall and moat; I have

crumbled, / Nineveh, Tyre..." But also of a person who may indeed be HD: "He said, I'm just out of hospital, / But I'm still flying." (RAF). And from VII of the same poem: "In the train jolt / our knees brushed // and he murmured, sorry: / he was there; // I knew in the half-daze, / in the drug and drift, / the hypnotic away / of the train..."

Places, dates, people occur. However weird her Anis Nin-type musings become we are at least, in these flashes, in the presence of HD as herself, and not as a conduit for received myths.

There is a mother-daughter dialogue (from *Child Poems*) which again sounds original, but it is little to hold against such a mass of mythic immemorialia. "I speak," said the 19-year-old Miss Mills (in *David Copperfield*) "from experience of the past - the remote, irrevocable past." So does HD, and we are equally unconvinced.

Barry Cole

PAPERBACKS

Edmund Fawcett and Tony Thomas travelled through all 50 states and talked to several hundred people as preparation for America and the Americans (Fontana £2.95). The aging industrial and political structures and often rigid attitudes of this now mature country are, they suggest, becoming unable to deal with contemporary problems and, they ask, just how modern is modern America?

France 1870-1914 by R. D. Anderson (Routledge & Kegan Paul £4.95) looks at the development of political institutions in France under the Third Republic, and combines an outline of events with analysis of their social context.

An Economic History of Modern France by François Caron (Methuen £5.95) is a scholarly account of the early nineteenth century to the present day that analyses modern economic structures in the light of past and recent academic research, some of which is made accessible for the first time to the English speaking reader.

European Labour Protest 1848-1939 by Dick Geary (Methuen £4.25), examines the issues that sparked off labour protests in Europe after 1848, the different forms that rebellion took, and the relationship between protest and economic circumstances. An impressive book of large scope, useful to students of social history at any level.

Global Insecurity, edited by David Yergin and Martin Hillenbrand (Penguin £3.50), examines the social, economic and political effects of recurrent world energy crises, considers the dangers to national stability and the international order, and, in pointing toward necessary changes in attitude and policy for the future, represents an important contribution to the energy debate.

Rural Employment, by Ian Hodge and Martin Whitby (Methuen £6.95), looks at the problem of rural population and examines ways in which the policy makers, employers and planners could work toward establishing socially and economically viable rural communities. Recommended for anyone studying the problem of rural decline.

Penny Turnbull

Clerical mismanagement in a small cathedral town hardly seems a promising material for fiction. Yet Anthony Trollope's *The Warden* (Penguin £1.75) is still remarkably fresh and perceptive. One Victorian novel will always be revived.

William Dean Howells is now recognized as a master in his own right. Modern literature (Penguin £3.95) is a first complete and authoritative work on the grounding for his masterpiece, *The Rite of Silas Lapham*.

TECHNICAL BOOKS

Key decisions

Margaret J Harrison on typing and office practice

In these stringent times, it can be difficult for teachers and students to decide which textbooks will be the most suitable for a particular course of study, especially where examinations may be involved; the syllabus must be covered, the material must be well presented, clear to follow and, with luck, inspirational. At the same time, books must be within the price range that teachers and students can afford and to this end publishers are producing more and more of the handbook type of textbook which, with careful handling, should see most students safely through their course.

The following recent issues may be of some assistance in making a selection for the autumn term.

Typewriting Keyboard Training. The Key to the Keyboard by P. A. Murphy (Longman £2.95) is a simple keyboard instruction book containing practice exercises and short speed drills to enable the student to acquire proficiency on the keyboard before proceeding further.

Keyboard Worksheets by Avis Hart (Macmillan £4.95) is a very simple book of 45 worksheets designed to keep the lower-ability student happy while at the same time consolidating basic typing and English skills. The teacher is free to reproduce, by any method, the pages in this workbook without infringing copyright restrictions, provided that the number of copies reproduced does not exceed the amount required in any one school.

Keyboard Drills by Lynette Wakefield (Macmillan £3.50) is a self-paced learning programme for beginners with plenty of keyboard exercises and drills. A separate stand-up chart of the keyboard is provided, generally progressing to elementary display work.

Universal Typing: Keyboard Speed and Proficiency, by Edith Mackay (Pitman £2.75), provides more advanced keyboard exercises in two parts. Part I concentrates on keyboard and machine operation drills for remedying faults and building strengths, and Part 2 develops speed, accuracy and (it is hoped!) stamina on continuous copy to the standards required by the RSA, LCC, PEI, and other examining bodies. It concludes with a useful summary entitled "Error analysis and remedies" and the remedies refer to the relevant drills and page numbers - great time-saver for busy people.

Typing Simplified, by Jane E. Robinson (McGraw-Hill £2.95) is designed as a self-tuition book for beginners. It is divided into three parts so that the diligent student can progress easily from the first keyboard exercises through to the basic theory, and good everyday display of a variety of typing tasks.

A valid point is made that "competence on a 'qwerty' keyboard is a valued skill, whether a typewriter, a word processor, a mini-computer, or a mainframe terminal is involved".

Typing Skills, Book 1, by Thelma J. Foster (Stanley Thomas £4.45) is the first book in a three-volume series for schools and colleges, and aims to cover much of the first-year CSE work, RSA Stage 1, LCC Elementary, and other similar courses and examinations. It is linked wherever possible with office practice, so that those students who do not have the benefit of lessons in office practice, or where there may be difficulty in correlating the two subjects, or a lack of time for some of the more practical tasks, this book could provide some necessary exercises relevant to both subjects.

Typing for Colleges 2: Typewriting and Communication, by Paul Bailey (Macmillan £3.95) is a second and revised edition for intermediate and Advanced typewriting students, and includes some practice material for

users of word processors and micro-computers who have a word processing program. The book contains 150 lessons grouped in units of 5 lessons, clearly indicated at the foot of each page, and has a high proportion of manuscript and language problem exercises among the realistic tasks set. The pages are rather over-crowded and the paper not very good quality, but it may have helped to keep the price down a little.

Typing: Two-in-One Course £3.95. Typing Target Practice £2.95. By A. Drummond, A. C. Coles-Mogford and E. Scattergood. (McGraw-Hill). These books appear to be the successors to *Typing First Course* and books 1 and 2 of *Practical Typing Exercises*.

Two-in-One is the one used in *Typing First Course* (third and fourth editions). The student is then taken from the keyboard exercises and drills, through the theory of typing, and on to preparation for elementary and intermediate examinations. *Typing Target Practice* reinforces the theory learned in *Typing: Two-in-One Course* by providing the extra concentrated practice needed in order to reach the standards required for each level of examination; it is also a good revision with the first book, which is useful for revision. While either of these books could be used separately, or with other textbooks, the best results will be achieved if they are used together, as intended.

Type or Write: Be Sure of Your English, by Rosemary Wells and Cindy Ferguson (Edward Arnold £3.75), contains English exercises designed to appeal to the young student who may perhaps identify with three young students depicted in cartoon illustrations, and around whom there is a story line. The basic rules of English are fully but simply explained, followed by ample exercise material presented in an interesting and meaningful way which may be written or typed. To help typing students, simple layout instructions are included where necessary.

Compose and Type: A Handbook for Teachers, by Margaret Tombs (Pitman £7.95) has been compiled in an endeavour to teach the art of composing and then typing from brief facts and producing fast, reliable copy. It contains helpful notes and guidance for teachers, including a chapter on "What to look for when marking". It would be particularly suitable for students planning to take the LCCI Private Secretary's Certificate and/or Diploma, and the RSA Diploma for Personal Assistants. It would also provide valuable practice for other business studies students who have a good background knowledge of English, good vocabulary, and are not afraid to use their initiative.

Word Processing. Practical Word Processing, by Jacquelyne A. Morison (Pitman £2.25), provides a complete set of practical assignments for students and trainees undertaking either a word processing course or an operator training course. The assignments are designed to cater for the four major aspects of word processing training: text creation and formatting; text editing and reformatting; text printing; and text management. General instructions are given for each task, and space is provided for students to write in the relevant instructions for the specific machine they

are operating. This, in turn, produces a work manual for their particular word processing system which can then be passed on to others using the same system.

Word Processing, by M. E. Bradshaw and B. M. Garsang (Edward Arnold £2.50), is an elementary introduction to practical word processing containing 10 easy-to-follow exercises, with full instructions, and notes where necessary. A record sheet is provided so that student and teacher can record and monitor progress, which will ensure some continuity and set targets. There are printed solutions at the back of the book allowing immediate feedback and assessment, plus eight further assignments for those operators who are ready to undertake work with more detailed instructions. All instructions for the exercises and assignments are given in terms which may easily be translated for use with a word processing system based on any hardware or software.

Pitman Office Guides Series: Word Processing, by L. Hollerbach (Pitman £2.95), is not a textbook, but more a general reference book for those who are anxious to find out more about word processing generally - the why, how and where. Every facet of the subject is clearly explained and all the advantages and disadvantages are pointed out. There is a very useful Glossary of words and terms used by the uninitiated which provides a handy "dictionary".

Computers in the Office, by John Shelley (Pitman £2.95), is an introductory guide to computers written especially for those working in offices of all sizes and types who will be using computers for business applications. It shows how to analyse your specific needs and how computers can help to answer them, and provides clear and helpful information about different types of hardware and software. There are many useful illustrations which make the book easy to read and understand. Advice on installation, maintenance and training is given and a handy Glossary of computing terms for the novice.

The Typist's A-Z, by Edith Mackay (Pitman £2.95), is a reasonably-priced typist's dictionary with a "contents" page for quick reference at the front, and a detailed index at the back. These were unfortunately omitted from the larger (and more expensive) *Typewriting Dictionary* published in June 1977, which makes this particular office guide good value for money - every typist should have one.

Notetaking for All in Pitmanscript, by A. G. H. Elsegood and P. M. Wide (Pitman £2.95), is a self-study handbook designed especially for those who wish to learn a quick form of notetaking, or for teachers with limited time in which to learn this system in order to help students who are learning it. There has been a dearth of textbooks on this subject in the past few years and this is a pity, because it is a quick-and-easy-to-learn system which suits many people who would not otherwise learn a shorthand system at all, and who do produce excellent results with Pitmanscript in examinations, and in business. I hope it will be followed by more theory and dictation books soon.

Notetaking for All in Pitmanscript: Workbook, by Patricia M. Wide (Pitman £2.75). C60 Cassette (£2.60 + VAT). This workbook is designed for

use in conjunction with the above handbook; there is also a complementary C60 cassette which contains dictation of most of the exercises in the latter half of the workbook so that students can have the very necessary outlines for difficult or unusual words prior to the dictation. Keys to exercises are provided throughout with both books so that students can check their progress. These can also be used for short bursts of dictation to help develop and build up a sustainable speed. Students should be encouraged to dictate to each other from time to time as this helps them to appreciate the difficulties of a "dictator", and gives them added confidence in "speaking out" and hearing their own voice.

Shorthand Books Pitman 2000 Student Learning Guide, by Betty Ball (Pitman £2.25). This recently-published guide has been devised to be used in conjunction with *First Course* (second edition) and *First Course* cassettes. It is intended to provide a flexible approach to learning those with reduced teacher/student contact time, or those undertaking home study courses. It is hoped that it will enable students to make quicker progress and therefore reduce the time needed to complete the theory. The guide can be used as a whole or in parts according to requirements. Success, as always, will depend upon the calibre of the student using this book.

Pitman's Shorthand Speed Examination Practice No 1 (Two editions - New Era and Pitman 2000, £2.95 each). These two editions contain a selection of the shorthand examination material set by the RSA, LCCI and SBEC during 1978 at speeds of 50 to 120 wpm with longhand at the front and shorthand at the back. Arranged to correspond with eight cassettes designed to support it, the book may be used in a variety of ways according to the needs of particular students and classes and will prove particularly effective for mixed speed classes of New Era and Pitman 2000 shorthand writers. Perhaps we may hope for a book of the more recent 1983 examination material soon?

That there Dog of Mine (and other short stories) (Two editions - New Era and Pitman 2000, by Henry Lawson, Pitman £2.50 each). Reading printed

shorthand as often as possible is an excellent way of learning shorthand. These eight selected short stories, two of them by W. Somerset Maugham, are representative of the modern literature which has originated from different parts of the world and, where there are outlines for unusual or foreign words, prompts are provided to help speed up the reading time. The aim is to read printed shorthand at twice the writing speed; students who are fast readers of printed shorthand are usually fast writers of shorthand, but the stories are interesting and fun to read.

First Teeline Workbook (Revised) by I. C. Hill and Meriel Bowers (Heinemann £1.95). This revised edition of *First Teeline Workbook* has been designed as a follow-up book for teeline students who have completed the theory, or as a supplementary book for those using *Teeline* (Revised Edition) textbook. It should be particularly useful for those attending a second-year evening class, or who wish to review the system while trying to increase speed. Outlines have been kept to a minimum because it is expected that by the time this book is used, individual writing styles will have been developed. Good for revision and practical exercises aimed at speed building.

Handbook for Teeline Teachers. Edited by Harry Butler, (Heinemann £5.50). The 18 chapters of Part I are a symposium of the experiences of various teeline teachers in different spheres of shorthand teaching and on many different types of courses, abilities and age groups. Teaching strategies, results achieved, team teaching, and keeping class records are all discussed. The remaining two chapters form Part II of the book which has been written specially for those intending to take the RSA Teacher's Certificate in Teeline, and/or the FTC Teacher's Diploma in Teeline. Full of useful information, comments, and suggestions, and essential reading for those preparing for the Teacher's Certificate and Diploma examinations.

Office Administration - Made Simple, by E. C. Eyre (Heinemann £3.50 and £6.95) is a comprehensive guide to the subject for professional and BEC courses. It covers the requirements of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators' examination paper "Office Administration and Information Systems", and will be eminently suitable for similar papers of other professional bodies. An excellent self-study guide and useful book of reference which could be used to supplement other course books to ensure a thorough grasp of the many facets of this complex subject.

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Pitman

Building on information

Concrete Technology Level 4. By J. G. Gunning. Longman £7.95. 582 41133 1.
Construction Processes Level 1. By R. Greenor. Longman £4.95. 582 41309 5.

Mr Gunning's book, *Concrete Technology Level 4*, will prove invaluable as a self-study handbook on concrete technology. It focuses mainly on the ready-mixed concrete and takes full account of the many changes in British standards in the last decade. The composition, ingredients and production of the various forms of concrete

are described and testing procedures are detailed. Mr Gunning also covers storage, transportation, formwork, finishes and methods of reinforcement. Each of these topics has a bibliography attached allowing the student to acquire an even deeper theoretical knowledge. Line drawings enrich the text and there are even photographs of the various common aggregates to facilitate classroom appreciation.

The TEC Construction Processes Unit at level 4 is catered for in Mr Greenor's book with little. From the acquisition of a building site the student is taken through groundwork

and the structural and non-structural components of a building to the various finishes employed. There are numerous, very clear drawings. I found the quality of the book uneven; while there is a fairly thorough survey of drainage, roofs are treated rather skimpy, and flat roofs in particular. Considering how common these roofs are and how constant are the problems they create, they need to receive more detail in a textbook aimed at the technical student. But then this is only level One and Mr Greenor keeps strictly to his brief.

Barrington Jones

RESOURCES

Symbol
fright

Understanding Arguments
by D Evans and H Palmer
Book and cards £7.25 (incl p&p)
Department of Extra-Mural Studies,
University College, 38 Park Place,
Cardiff CF1 3BB (tel: 0222-442111).

Drs Evans and Palmer have devised a course for teaching logic in secondary schools. This, from the look of the book, has been run through a word processor and bound in paper. It comes with a pack of cards marked with logical symbols and there are rules for playing games designed to overcome "symbolic fright" in students.

Basically speaking, the course begins with a propositional calculus, then deals with the syllogism, then with quantification, then with definition and classification, and it concludes with a digest of fallacies. The propositional calculus offered is of the familiar kind, centering on truth-tables and proofs based on tautology and contradiction, rather than the easier method of "truth trees".

The syllogism is presented with a wealth of nomenclature, mnemonics, and diagrams - some traditional, some of the authors' own devising. The section on definition, which seems to be a sort of semantics, is of rather a traditional cast, with debts more to Mill and Joseph than Frege and his successors. These topics are all dealt with very discursively; formalism and rigour are confined to the formal proofs.

However, their air of being benign pedagogues intent on instruction enables the authors to stuff some very dubious material down students' throats. To take a simple point first, they assert a connexion between the formal apparatus of the propositional calculus and arguments conducted in English. But, notoriously, there is little correspondence between the logical constants and their English "translations". This might prove a hindrance to linguistically sensitive students, but the authors solve this problem by ignoring it.

At the least, one would have expected some mention of the paradoxes of material implication and the recalcitrance of counterfactual conditionals. Not a hint, the authors claim that the propositional calculus makes explicit relations which the student has used for years while thinking. In what language, I wonder, were the thoughts?

There are more substantive philosophical points. Causes are said to be "necessary and sufficient conditions". If aspirin cures headache, then does not paracetamol too? And why is there any discussion at all of causation in a book on logic? They also dismiss "essences" with scorn, but it is currently a matter of high debate whether or not there are essences.

The most troubling aspect of the course is the space lavished on the syllogism. Syllogistic is not a new matter, but it is not a new matter. Any argument that can be reduced to syllogistic form can be represented by quantifiers but not conversely (as the authors acknowledge). And yet I do not see the syllogistic as any easier to understand (than quantification theory; harder, if anything, since it is so intertwined with the history of thought and the Mediaeval mind in particular, which I personally find alien).

The differences between the two theories are enormous. In syllogistic, "all" implies "there exist some which". But not in quantification theory. The authors reform syllogistic by *fini*. However, they do not even mention the completely different treatment of propositions integral to each theory. The syllogism is based on "terms" united by a "copula", quantification on the "satisfaction" of "propositional functions" (or the like).

Consequently, the latter can differentiate between class inclusion and class membership in a way that is not available to syllogistic, and there are numerous other differences. It is a pity that the semantics offered is not closer to modern logic.

Barrington Jones

Two new, national computer-based competitions for schools will be launched by the British Institute of Management and the Institute of Chartered Accountants in the next academic year.

Well, almost new. Last week teams of sixth formers from six schools around the country spent two days in London, at the expense of the co-sponsors, to compete in the finals of the pilot *Management Challenge*, a development of an enterprise competition which the ICA has been running since 1968.

The great difference is *Management Challenge's* dependence on school-based microcomputers. Under the guidance of two expert consultants, a professional management training programme was adapted to the rather different needs of a schools competition.

The game is based on the *Comanex* software produced by Sapphire Systems. It was chosen for the remarkably elegant way in which it presents the fiendish complexities of managing a modern manufacturing company - and also because it was readily adaptable to the popular Research Machines Link school computers.

Like any computer game, *Management Challenge* mimics real life and invites users to manipulate simplified elements of that "reality" towards a stated goal. In this case, the model

company is a two-year-old video recorder manufacturer. The goal is to achieve the highest share price and the biggest retained profit after a further period - which depends, of course, on competitors taking the right decisions, based on a wealth of relevant and possibly irrelevant data - over a number of periods, each representing three months. The game is played out entirely on a vdu, and is in regular use in industry, where apparently its highly competitive nature has helped to motivate jaded executives.

About 600 schools took part in the regional heats of the pilot competition, and their experiences were closely monitored for "bugs". As very few emerged, the same program will be used in 1984/85.

Some 8,000 schools will be mailed with details later in the summer - and by September, the organizers hope to have software available for BBC/Acorn computers as well as RMLs. The software is supplied in disc form, which schools can copy for use in the game - and, as an added incentive, keeps as part of their normal business or computer education resources (the game, *Comanex*, is in fact a very expensive piece of software).

Spurred by the enthusiasm with which schools took to the pilot *Management Challenge*, the BIM and ICA want to extend the competition into

primary schools and middle schools over the next two years but the appropriate software is nowhere available. That is the starting point of the second competition - a challenge to sixth-form software designers to create the best management game for the 9 to 13 age group.

The main aim of the whole exercise is to familiarize young people with the excitement and responsibilities of running a modern business. Of the sixth formers competing in last week's finals, many (including the overall winner from the Leighton Park school in Essex) were veterans of previous non-computer business competitions. Most, of course, are thoroughly biased about using sophisticated micro-computer equipment now: it is the quality of the software which counts.

Doubtless primary school children, the edges of their competitive natures as yet undulled by life, will take to the profit motive with even greater relish. The BIM and ICA have national networks of members available to visit participating schools, to advise and encourage - and perhaps, who knows, to forge new, more durable links with schools and local business.

Details of both competitions are available from Don Pitt, British Institute of Management, Metropolitan House, 1 Hagley Road, Birmingham, B16 8TG.

Bill Hicks



The Mini Co Kit. By Elizabeth Bray
Two Advisers' Manuals, 10 copies of handbook "Setting Up Your Mini Co", 10 copies of "Running Your Mini Co", book of forms and fund-raising booklet Price £20
Longman Group Ltd, Fourth Avenue, Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex CM19 5AA (tel: 0279-29655).

Suddenly the most unexpected people seem to be setting up their own businesses: redundant stockworkers, Open University students and, of course, school children. A recent School Curriculum Industry Project found that one in six schools is currently involved in mini-enterprises of one sort or another, from re-packaging bulk-bought stationery to selling at market stalls, printing letter headings and, most lucrative of all, writing computer programs.

But it's not by their money-making prowess that author Elizabeth Bray assesses the usefulness of school-based mini-companies or co-operatives. She compiled this how-to-run-your-mini-co kit as a result of her experience with such projects in Cleydebank schools and colleges, and stresses that these ventures are primarily intended to be learning experiences.

Some teachers may find this hard to accept, especially if they start off with a residual suspicion that such capitalist activities do not really belong in the curriculum. But the kit lists school subjects which are well suited to business enterprise: metal or wood work, cooking and sewing from the home economics department, artistic and musical skills and several others.

The role of the teacher is important, but she/he will not become a sort of chairman of the board of directors.

The Advisers' Manual explains how to set up the project and how to hold a watching brief as catalyst, animator, helper, progress chaser. But it is for the students themselves to set up the company, learn how to work together, make decisions, and take the final responsibility for what they've done even when they've made mistakes.

Learning by doing is a well-ried technique. The mini company may produce toys or pot-holders, assemble first aid kits, publish a magazine or perform puppet shows. With luck it will make a small profit on its original small investment. But the main educational input will be that its members will have learnt how to organize, work together, raise real money, get insurance, lease premises, publicize and sell their product and understand how real business works.

The kit is intended for a whole gamut of abilities, from A-level business students to average, below-average and even slightly handicapped youngsters to encourage them to think of setting up a business as one perfectly feasible way to earn a living.

Learning from Work Experience.
By Helen Hudson
Edited by Beryl Pratley and Adam Suddaby

Sold in sets of 10
Price £3.50 reference set.
Longman Group Ltd, Fourth Avenue, Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex CM19 5AA (tel: 0279-29655).

Is the generation (mine) which sometimes claims to love work so much it could sit and look at it for hours to be superseded by one which is being taught to spend hours talking about it?

This is not a snide remark, but one prompted by this set of booklets which aims to help young people by analysing the nature of work as part of a forny of consciousness-raising exercise.

Mainly intended for those in YTS, CPVE or other school, college or community-based vocational preparation schemes, the course takes them through their own and each other's experiences under 11 headings: Learning at Work; Analyse Your Own Job; Why Choose That Job; Problems at Work; Introducing the Job; What Employers Want from You; I Could Do That; People You Meet at Work; Organization at Work; What Shall We Make?; and Stay Safe.

Each subject is presented in a separate 12-page booklet through which the tutor can take the class individually or as a group. Tasks are set to enable students to evaluate and record information verbally, in writing or graphically, and to think about work in a way which centres on skills and abilities rather than on jobs.

This may be a novel idea to the school leaver who has just had some actual experience in office or workshop, factory, laboratory or store, and has begun to label him or herself by what they did there as shop assistant, store keeper, plasterer, baker or motor mechanic. But in a world which is changing fast, the skills and abilities brought to bear in these activities can be transferred to other jobs.

Adaptability is vital. They may not have realized how useful it is to be able to get on with work rates and supervisors; to arrive punctually, know how to use a photocopier or a coffee machine; follow instructions, fill in a form, conduct an interview, arrive at some measure of self-assessment - and not only in paid employment.

Ruth Elliott

Fingers
crossed

Primary Language Programme
Evaluation Pack, Stages 5-7
By Masson, Monaghan and Thomson
Price £11.50
Heinemann Educational Books Ltd,
22 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HH (tel: 01-637 3311).

In August last year I reviewed with pleasure and enthusiasm Stages 4-6 of the *Primary Language Programme*. That review concluded with the words: "I look forward to Stages 5-7" - and fingers crossed I opened up the second evaluation pack. An unnecessary precaution as I soon discovered.

The arrangement of the pupils' books remains the same: each unit is introduced by a sizeable extract from a well-known children's book (all good quality) and followed by related activities. These include questions and discussion points to enhance and extend pupils' understanding, activities to lead the development of study skills, a variety of writing tasks, and work related to word functions and language structures. None of these activities will allow pupils to switch to autopilot; they demand active involvement and, because they are interesting and often fun, they will engage pupils. The general design and layout of the books is very good and their visual appeal is strong.

As with the earlier levels, there are accompanying group prediction cards. Again, these are original stories which, in the main, will appeal and involve involvement necessary to make the task worthwhile. Many teachers will agree, I am sure, that well-produced, laminated cards for this kind of work make a pleasant change from the endless sheets generated by the spin-master.

It is not too often that I am in complete agreement with publishers' blurbs but, on this occasion, I am. Heinemann describe the *Primary Language Programme* as "A major new English scheme for 7-12 year olds which combines systematic teaching of basic skills with creative development". Modesty, perhaps, forbids them from adding that it is one which both pupils and teachers are likely to use with great enjoyment and success.

Wendy Boyd



LEGO SPARES
Lego have introduced a spares service to back up their Technical Functions set which is used in schools to introduce pupils to basic principles of gearing, transmission, pulleys and motion.

Spare parts can be obtained in two ways, either cash with order from Lego UK Limited, Wrexham, or through certain education supply companies who have agreed to carry the range.

For further information contact Brian Sherratt, Lego UK Limited, Education Department, Rutlin Road, Wrexham, Chwyd LL13 7TQ.

BANG ON!
In his review of the "Chemistry in Today's World" slide programmes, Alan Vincent wrote that some of the slide numbers were incorrect. The publishers, Focus Point Audio Visual, wish to point out that these numbers were in fact corrected at an early stage in publication.

CONSERVATION NOTES
The Conservation Trust has published three new titles in its series of "Study Notes" - "Man and the Environment", "Industry" and "Soil". The notes are intended for use by teachers in lesson preparation, and by pupils for project work. Price 30p each plus postage. From The Conservation Trust, c/o George Palmer School, Northumberland Avenue, Reading RG2 7PW.

Ruth Elliott

RESOURCES/SOFTWARE

Wordwise
revisited

by Jacquetta Megarry

scrolling or to permit the exchange of a daisy-wheel.

A powerful new feature allows commands to be passed to the BBC's operating system from within the text. For example, the embedded command OS"CAT" would cause a catalogue of all the files held on disc to be printed as part of the document. Using the OS command to access other ROMs or files, it is possible to make spreadsheets, screen dumps of graphics and fancy lettering an integral part of documents printed out under Wordwise.

Other features of the new Wordwise-Aries include the ability to switch between or suppress printers at the output stage and the option of printing

multiple copies automatically using a machine code routine.

What are the snags with the new arrangement? The main benefits will only be felt if you buy the Aries board, which means spending another £99.95. However, this gives you 20 K of extra RAM for BASIC programs too (making 51 K RAM in total in Mode 7). It will not fit if you already have a sideways ROM board - essential for combining Wordwise with other firmware like the Graphics ROM, the new Printmaster, Microtext and spreadsheet of database chips. However, CCC have just brought out a compatible board (the B12) which accepts 12 ROMs at £46. The B20 and B12 can both be fitted at once and together they represent a

major upgrade to an already powerful machine. This is an option which should be considered seriously by anyone who regularly uses Wordwise on ROM documents or who finds the 32 K RAM limit restrictive.

What I greatly regret is that the opportunity was not taken to correct Wordwise's unfriendliest feature: the system will accept an instruction to save to a filename already in use without asking if the user really means it. So if you have hit Save by mistake for Load (easily done as they are adjacent on the menu) you can overwrite a live file with an empty memory. Designer Charles Moir is aware of this problem and considered trapping it. Alas, the Aries modifications left too little space on the ROM. But I bet more people have accidentally lost a file this way than have been handicapped by the 40-column preview. Let's hope that Computer Concepts do a fresh upgrade for occasionally absentminded users like me.

Computer Concepts Ltd is at 46 Weyside, Chipperfield, Herts WD4 9JL (Tel 09277 69727). Cambridge Computer Consultants Ltd is at Science Park, Milton Road, Cambridge CB4 4BH, (Tel 0223 862614).

Spelling test

by Cathy Conlin

Wordspell
Word Games
For BBC Model B, £8.65 and Sinclair Spectrum £6.95
Wordspell only also on the Commodore 64 at £7.82
Griffin and George, Alpertown, Essex.

Wordspell by Griffin is presented in a sturdy, colourful box containing explanatory booklet and cassette tape. The instruction to load the program by typing "CHAIN" proved incorrect for one had to type "TAPE" before "CHAIN". Once loaded the user is presented with various choices in menu form. Option One gives no less than 116 word lists ranging from three letter words through most phonic rules and graded difficulties.

The user is also invited to type in their own spelling lists either from memory books or already "saved on tape". Editing facilities to correct spellings or change words are available in their own lists. The words are accepted even if incorrectly spelt and teachers and parents will need to check.

This is a straightforward no-nonsense drill and practice program which should satisfy parents. Even the presence of "space invader" type figures and the colour changes indicating spelling faults do nothing to change the tone of the program. No timing mechanism is present to challenge or excite or pressurize the user.

Our through any list chosen for them but given the micro's graphic possibilities and the expense, I would have preferred fewer words and a more original approach to the teaching of spelling. For teachers there is little that a traditional spelling test could not do as well, but parents wanting formal graded spelling tests will be grateful for the program though I am not sure that the child would feel the same.

Word Games is similarly presented and there is a different program on each side of the tape. Again "TAPE" was needed before "CHAIN" before the program would load. "Word Games" is just that; the user is presented with three options. Option one involves

literally guessing a word with the only clue being the number of letters in the word. I watched two eight year old girls spend 10 minutes looking in their dictionary for an eight letter word beginning with M; even that was pure guesswork; as the title suggests. Some classification or simple clue would save time and be of educational value.

Options two and three are similar except that the user can type in one word or lists of words for themselves or others to guess.

I found this program time consuming and of little educational use. Fortunately, on the other side of the tape "Agramams" was enjoyed by the children and did help them with their spelling. There are four options, the first being a mystery list. The word appears as an anagram and the child with the help of a Space Invader figure controlled by the spacebar places the letters in the correct sequence to form a word.

Option two allows one word to be entered at a time. Option three can be useful for even five year olds as it is possible to type up to 20 words and the computer then presents them in anagram form. Option four is useful for younger children or less able children as it contains four letter words for the children to spell. All the children who used this program enjoyed it even though it is still strictly speaking a drill and practice program. I just wish it was more positive reinforcement built into the program.



TIMETABLING
on a 380Z
or BBC+
TORCH DISC PACK
Can save time and improve the quality of your timetable.
Send for details of school administration programs to
TIMETABLE SYSTEMS
39 Somerses Road, Frome,
Somerset
Tel: 0373-63749

Time Traveller: An Adventure in Time
Cassette Program for BBC Micro B, Commodore 64 and Sinclair Spectrum. Sullis Software Ltd, 4 Church Street, Abbey Green, Bath, Price:

Time Traveller: An Adventure in Time, is simply five sub-Pacman maze games with a worse than superficial historical dressing. Sample games involve the user escaping from a Bronze Age forest chased by wolves, a Tudor Palace pursued by courtiers with daggers and poison, and a Victorian sewer where rats and germs lie in wait. However, neither graphics nor sound effects are used with any imagination and the games can end within seconds. No explanation is provided to justify

Simple goals

by John Bald

Starter Word Spills, £9.95
Word Power, £9.95
The Grammar Tree: Verbs and Adverbs, £10.95
All for Commodore 64, BBC Model B, Spectrum 48, Dragon 32 on cassette. Sullis Software Ltd, 4 Church Street, Abbey Green, Bath BA1 1NL.

Starter Word Spills is a game in which the last two or three letters of a word must be spelled to the beginning by manipulating them into goals on the screen. A coloured square then appears round the word and the computer plays a jingle. Errors are met with a slightly more sombre jingle, and the ending vanishes, to appear again later for a second attempt. At the conclusion of each section of the program there is organ music and the player is given a time. The words are chosen around themes, the program is simplicity itself and, as far as I can tell, pointless.

Word Power, which claims to "help you know more words, use words accurately, spell words correctly", is at least better fun, with games which require fast accurate typing and a fairly extensive vocabulary. The "collectibles" section, for example, includes a "conclave of cardinals" as well as a "bunch of grapes" and a "bench of magistrates", and reactions have to be virtually instantaneous on the fast setting.

Whether anyone learns anything from it is another matter. The program's limitations include a certain rigidity among the answers - both "still" and "static" were rejected as opposites of "moving" - and it makes no attempt to explain the words it presents. For those who like this sort of thing, Wilfred Funk's column in *Reader's Digest* is probably better.

As the modern grammarian is as much essayist as analyst, grammars should be signed. *The Grammar Tree* is not, although it is clearly derived from parts of the work of Noam Chomsky, applied to standard English. It sees itself as a "popular learning kit for anyone who wants to organize all those half-forgotten bits of information about basic grammar into a straightforward, cohesive system of

grammar", but really it isn't. Unless the learner's "half-forgotten bits of information" are the same as the program's it constitutes a presentation of a different, probably more modern, theory altogether. This is a transformational grammar tree, and it should say so.

The program has its inconsistencies. After an idiosyncratic opening - "In the beginning was the sentence (The Bible calls it the word)" - we are presented with "subject" and "predicate". The program tells us that "The predicate is the 'proposition' part of the sentence. It makes a statement about the subject," and presents as an example "Pansy snores". This fits well enough, but the next example, "Who has been at my porridge?" is less successful. Someone may have been at my porridge, but the imagination must be stretched to see the rest of the sentence as a description of "who".

Grammars often depend on such stretching, and, strictly speaking, the example stands, although the program could have done more to explain how. Perhaps the word "describes" is not always adequate as a statement of the relation of predicate to subject.

There are exercises in which the student selects, from a number of alternative words or groups of words, the one which is adjudged to fill an appropriate "function" in a given section. I was puzzled when the program rejected "him passionately" as an "object" to complete a sentence beginning "I love", in favour of "downhill skiing", but most of the exercises are unobjectionable and re-inforce the terminology presented in the program.

Nevertheless, this program creates more problems than it solves. Some points which it takes for granted, such as "that inborn knowledge of the theory that everyone has", are in fact highly contentious assertions, while its view of grammar would be more appropriate to an introductory course in linguistics than to the casual inquirer for whom it is intended. However, it is not rigorous enough to be useful in this context, which is unfortunate, as it might otherwise have helped more students to understand transformational grammar sufficiently clearly to begin to consider its limitations.

Naming of parts

the choice of priods. In addition to the Bronze Age, Tudors and Victorians, we have the Eleventh Century and the oddly named "Roman Age". Each is approached using the same format: introductory question, games, then follow up questions on the period selected. The user chooses answers from a list displayed on the screen. These have been chosen with little real thought, inevitably leading to arbitrary and simplistic responses. One introductory question asks that types of houses be identified with a period. The list gives huts, timber or brick houses, villas or terrace houses. As well as the

genuine doubt over whether brick or terrace houses are more usefully related to the Victorian period, do we really want children learning identities that deny huts were characteristic of the Bronze Age, Roman period and the Eleventh Century?

Even worse is the set bringing together roads, railways, voyages, ploughs and philosophy, each again supposedly typical of a period. Apart from the obvious incoherence, the list, a child of seven - recommended starter age for the program - will have no comprehension of "philosophy", while a well informed sixth former will

bits

ARNOLD-WHEATON

Among new programs available from Arnold-Wheaton are four for teachers. "Readability" is designed "to allow teachers to calculate quickly and accurately the reading age of any text". "Animator" enables graphics and alphanumeric characters to be defined and saved for use in any program. "Multitest" is described as "a multipurpose, multilingual program that enables teachers to devise their own test on any subject". "Spectrum Power Station" is said to be "a complete pack of specialist material for the enthusiast, with everything you need to know to crack Machine Code on the 16K or 48K".

Arnold-Wheaton have also brought out some new software for primary school and middle school children, including "Tombs of Arkenstone", an adventure game which comes with a second program providing the framework for the user to write his or her own adventure story once the first program is mastered; "Story Maker", an aid for children who have difficulty in writing a story and "All Abroad", which introduces early number concepts. "What's it Worth" and "What's Your Reason" are programs for religious and moral education.

Secondary school programs include "OS Quiz" which teaches Ordinance Survey symbols and "Engines" for physics and general science classes. Further information from Arnold-Wheaton Software, Software Publishing Division, Arnold-Wheaton, Parkside Lane, Leeds LS11 5TD.



VIKINGS

Vikings is very much the topic of the moment; the subject of numerous books following the opening of the Jorvik Viking Centre. Now Farmleaf Education Software have announced that they will be publishing four programs on the subject in September. They will say the company be simulations linked to aspects of the Viking period, for example organizing a raid, planning a route, an enforced landing and making a settlement.

Farmleaf Education Software, Farmleaf House, 31 Old Road West, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0LH.

be hard put to justify which period, apart perhaps from the Bronze Age, was not characterised by philosophy.

The questions covering individual periods are of the same kind: clumsy pigeon-holing and isolated facts, surely it is not logical to have to select between "divorce" and "survival" when dealing with Catherine of Aragon's fate. Most ten year olds would be able to learn to select Gladstone as the man who favoured Home Rule for Ireland. However I have considerable doubts whether it will mean anything to them.

It is a formula that would return us to the Gradgrind "naming of the parts" principle. James Bromwich

MEDIA

Worlds of imagination

Mary Hoffman on 'Pictures in Your Mind' and David Self on 'Picture Box' - two series with a magical appeal to younger audiences

SCHOOL RADIO
Pictures in Your Mind
Tuesday 2.40 - 3.00
Wednesday 2.35 - 2.45pm
BBC Radio 4VHF
Water Magic, children's booklet, 65p
from BBC Publications, PO Box 234,
London SE1 3TH
Teachers' notes 25p, available by order
from the BBC's Annual Programme.

Perhaps the BBC was acting on inside information from the weather team when it chose its summer theme for the School Radio series. *Pictures in Your Mind*. Still, water is a pretty safe topic for a term that begins in May, with two bank holidays.

Not that the subject is treated only from the point of view of climate. There are poems about swimming pools, rivers, fish and the water that comes all the way from the mountains to splash out of your bathroom tap. The poems, which are reprinted in the accompanying children's booklet, can be heard in the short Wednesday broadcast. Tuesday's longer programme are for the stories, which take us far away from these domestic images to Hebridean and Welsh legends of Kelpies, Selchies and other water sprites.

There is even a modern merman (in a story by the late Dorothy Edwards) who lives in the sea at Brighton and longs to visit the Pavilion. He gets his wish with the help of a black boy and the series also features (June 20) a traditional Caribbean story 'The Little Red Fish'. It was this story that inspired the picture of a black mermaid on the front of the booklet, but the line drawings that accompany it inside are far less sympathetic.

The series is aimed at seven to eight-year-olds and has an ear for such pleasures as splodging in mud and blowing soap bubbles. It describes the water-cycle briefly too. But its real purpose, well achieved, is to capture the mystery of water as another element in which life is possible. It explores what that life may be like and many of the stories and poems deal



An aerial view of the Colorado River from 'Water Magic'

with the tensions that spring from joining sea to land, through strange marriages and adoptions. The potent magic and sometimes sinister secrets of the sea are latent in every raindrop and tap drip. It is the skill of the programme makers to help children make the association. In the Middle Ages people believed that everything on land had its counterpart under the water, that all marine life was a reflection. Perhaps that was what a e e cummings meant by his line 'It's always ourselves we find in the sea'. With such an evocative theme, the series cannot fail to create pictures in the listener's mind.

RTV
Picture Box
Granada Television for ITV
Fridays, 11.22 - 11.37am
Repeated Mondays 9.30 - 9.45am.

Fifteen years ago, and with a class of 10-year-olds, I used the Summer term programmes in Granada Television's *Picture Box*. Officially described as a "miscellaneous" series, it simply presented a number of clips from "films of outstanding aesthetic merit". I still have Sybil Marshall's full and imaginative teachers' notes and a school

magazine containing the resulting creative work.

Fifteen years on, the series has the same format, the same presenter (Alan Rothwell), the same producer (John Coop), and the notes are still written by Sybil Marshall. There is no frenetic young presenter, no neurotic emphasis on "fun", and no electronic trickery. Surely it must look rather stale or dated? Not a bit. Confidently and calmly, it continues to offer "difficult" films from way outside the young viewers' experience and waits for them to make of them what they will.

Superficially it does of course seem rather basic television: just a presenter

and a bit of ready-made film. However, its undoubted strength lies in its choice of material (the present film researcher is Tony Dalton). This term's selection began with excerpts from *The Golden Antelope*, a Russian cartoon re-telling an Indian folktale. Beautifully drawn and subtly coloured, it tells of a fabulous antelope whose magic hooves can strike down from the ground and of the avenging rajah who attempts to capture it, only to be defeated by a peasant boy who values love and truth more than wealth. Subsequently there have been clips from a Canadian Film Board documentary about *Les voyageurs* (a fascinating reconstruction of the canoe journeys undertaken by nineteenth-century fur traders in pursuit of their livelihood), and also a rich and witty cartoon based on Rossini's *Thieving Magpie*.

Another major strength of the series is its teachers' notes. Mrs Marshall provides 14 pages of creative and practical things to do after *The Golden Antelope* alone. Indeed, one of the problems of the series is the embarrassment of riches it offers: lucky the primary school that has a video recorder and which can show each film several times (as each merits and demands) and spread out the programmes as required. Just in 1969, her notes still offer a wise reminder: "These programmes contain a lot of beautifully shot film. If your set is not properly adjusted much of the good and impact... will be lost. And please - adjust your viewing".

Advice worth heeding: the films can have a wonderful impact and, as Mrs Marshall hopes, spontaneously encourage children "to explore the whole vast world of imagination and creativity". Yet to come this term are excerpts from another Canadian film, *Wolfpack* (June 8 and 11); an RSPB film about herons (June 22 and 25); and *The Red Balloon* (June 29, July 2). Even if you are not going to use it with your pupils, let them some work and watch it yourself: it's magic.

Teachers' notes 90p from Granada Television Ltd, Quay St, Manchester M60 9EA.

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ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

EAST SUSSEX

EMERGENCY STUDY TOURS
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Second Masters/Mistresses

BERKSHIRE

BLADON NURSERY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S CENTRE
Bladon Road, Reading, Berks.
Nursery N.O.R. 80
Required September 1984
TEACHER GROUP 2. Applicants must be Nursery trained and enjoy working in a team situation. The school is based in a new building and will be expected to work on a shift system and during the school holidays.
Further details from the Headmaster (0455). Applicants welcome to visit the school prior to application on Reading 11.5.84.
No closing date.
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER. (03077) 100012

Other Appointments

BERKSHIRE
WATFORD SCHOOL
(N.A.P.S.)
Waterside Avenue, Watford, Herts.
Nursery/Infant Teacher required for September 1984. Please apply to the Headmaster, Mr. A. Arkless, with an up-to-date C.V. and the name and address of two referees or telephone Watford 772379. (14846) 100026

BERKSHIRE

ROYAL COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE
CALVEY NURSERY SCHOOL
Calvey, Reading, Berks.
Nursery N.O.R. 80
Required September 1984
TEACHER GROUP 2. Applicants must be Nursery trained and enjoy working in a team situation. The school is based in a new building and will be expected to work on a shift system and during the school holidays.
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Further details from the Headmaster (0455). Applicants welcome to visit the school prior to application on Reading 11.5.84.
No closing date.
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER. (03077) 100012

NEWHAM

LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM
CHESHAM NURSERY SCHOOL
Marous Street, London E15 3JT
Head Teacher: Mrs. C.A. Bailey
Number on roll: 180 (90 morning and 90 afternoon)
TEACHER (One Term)
Required: SEPTEMBER 1984.
LONDON ALLOWANCE \$887.
Application forms (s.a.e.) please send to the Director of Education to whom completed forms should be returned by 15th June 1984.
Education Offices, 379/383 High Street, Stratford, E15 4RD. An Equal Opportunity Employer. (14421) 100026

WALTHAM FOREST

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
Required for September 1984
GREENLEAF PRIMARY SCHOOL
Greenleaf Road, London E17 6AA
Nursery trained teacher for place (full-time equivalent) Nursery which forms an integral part of this multi-cultural school.
Scale 1 plus London and Social Priority Allowance.
Ref No. P85740. Allowance.
Ref No. P85740. Allowance.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

DEACONSFIELD/CHILTERN AREA
LITTLE MISSENDEN C.O.F.E. (AIBED) FIRST SCHOOL
Little Misenden, Amersham, Bucks.
Applications are invited from well-qualified teachers with relevant experience for the post of headteacher of this village school with effect from 1st January 1984.
Application form and further details available from the Education Officer, 26 London Road West, Amersham (BA8 1JL).
Closing Date: 15th June 1984. (14816) 110010

HAMPSHIRE

RE-ADVERTISING
MANOR COUNTY JUNIOR SCHOOL
Farnhill Road, Cove, Farnborough GU14 5UX
C.O.E. Approximately 500 pupils for January 1985.
Post of Head Teacher. Group 2 School. Closing date 15th June 1984.
Application forms and further details obtainable from the Area Education Officer, Crossways Bountary Road, Fareham, Hampshire. (0253) 110010

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

HUNTINGDON AREA
RAMSEY ST. MARY'S COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Ashbeach Road, Ramsey, St. Mary's, Cambs.
Applications are invited for the HEADSHIP of the Group 2 Primary School.
Application forms and further details from the Education Officer, 26 London Road West, Amersham (BA8 1JL).
Closing Date: 15th June 1984. (14816) 110010

HAMPSHIRE

HEDRIDGE FIRST SCHOOL
Hedridge, September or October 1984
Head Group 1. Applicants must be Nursery trained and enjoy working in a team situation. The school is based in a new building and will be expected to work on a shift system and during the school holidays.
Further details from the Headmaster (0455). Applicants welcome to visit the school prior to application on Reading 11.5.84.
No closing date.
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER. (03077) 100012

ilea colleges

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

NURSERY ESL TEACHERS

Applications are invited from teachers to work on a part-time basis according to the needs of schools.

Applicants should have a Nursery teaching qualification and at least 2 years' experience in Nursery schools or classes. Also an interest and/or training in work with children who have English as a Second Language.

Posts in the Authority's teaching service carry an Inner London Allowance of £887 p.a., pro rata for part-time teachers, in addition to the Barnham Salary.
The appropriate application form may be obtained from the Education Officer (T82), Room 67, Main Building, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Tel: 01-633 8720/7830.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER.

BERKSHIRE

WOODLEY NURSERY
Woodley, Reading, Berks.
Nursery N.O.R. 100 part time
Required September 1984 full time qualified Nursery Teacher. Further details may be obtained from the Headmaster, Mr. A. Arkless, with an up-to-date C.V. and the name and address of two referees or telephone Watford 772379. (14846) 100026

HARROW

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
KENDALL PARK FIRST NURSERY
Kendall Park, Harrow, Middlesex HA3 8JA
Tel: 01-894 8788
Required for September 1984
An enthusiastic and confident Nursery teacher for Nursery Unit with 55 part-time children.
Application forms and further details from the Headmaster, Mr. A. Arkless, with an up-to-date C.V. and the name and address of two referees or telephone Watford 772379. (14846) 100026

COPPER MILL INFANTS

SCHOOL
Edward Road, London E17 6AA
Head: Mrs. S. Kelly
Nursery trained teacher to take responsibility for a 30 place nursery class in this infant school.
Scale 1 plus Outer London and Social Priority Allowance.
Ref. P19786.
Application form and further details available on receipt of this advertisement to the Headmaster, Mr. A. Arkless, with an up-to-date C.V. and the name and address of two referees or telephone Watford 772379. (14846) 100026

Primary School Education

Headships

HAMPSHIRE
NORTHAMPTON FIRST SCHOOL
Northampton, Hampshire
Head Group 2. Applicants must be Nursery trained and enjoy working in a team situation. The school is based in a new building and will be expected to work on a shift system and during the school holidays.
Further details from the Headmaster (0455). Applicants welcome to visit the school prior to application on Reading 11.5.84.
No closing date.
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER. (03077) 100012

Wiltshire

Primary Education

HEADSHIP POST

PARK SOUTH JUNIOR SCHOOL

Swindon

Group 6 Estimated N.O.R. September 1984 - 275

Re-advertisement

Headteacher required for January 1985.

Park South is a post-war housing development in South-East Swindon, where a number of children experience social disadvantages and educational difficulties. The LEA is working closely with the staff of the school to find ways of meeting the needs of these children. A Headteacher is sought who has wide experience and the necessary personal qualities to lead the school with energy and purpose.

Previous applicants will remain under consideration, unless they indicate a wish to withdraw.

Application form and further details (see please) may be obtained from the Chief Education Officer, Area Education Office, Bedford House, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN1 1GB by the 11th June 1984.

Applicants should have a Nursery teaching qualification and at least 2 years' experience in Nursery schools or classes. Also an interest and/or training in work with children who have English as a Second Language.

Posts in the Authority's teaching service carry an Inner London Allowance of £887 p.a., pro rata for part-time teachers, in addition to the Barnham Salary.

The appropriate application form may be obtained from the Education Officer (T82), Room 67, Main Building, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Tel: 01-633 8720/7830.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER.

EXTRA

ART AND CRAFT

Creativity at arm's length

Susan Thomas takes soundings on art college views of A level art

"I'm pretty sure I wouldn't have got a place at art school if I had put in most of my A level coursework," said the pretty punk on the Manchester train. "I mean, it's not that teachers get it wrong - necessarily - they just tell you how to pass the exam. But it's not really creative stuff. Schools don't encourage creativity or individuality but that's what admissions tutors are looking for."

"I mean, I'd have been out on my neck if I'd gone in looking like this," she said indicating the purple hair, black lips, carefully ruined trousers. "Yes it's part of developing your own individuality isn't it?" She had a point and she is not alone in her opinions.

As the examining boards get set to change the focus of sixth form work a lot of people, teachers, college tutors and especially students, are asking whether A level art has any relevance for those hoping to enter art school? Whether it develops visual awareness or inhibits it? And above all, whether the grade is any indication of artistic talent?

A straw poll of a handful of foundation courses and as many art teachers, produced some fairly depressing responses. "None of the local art schools go by the A level grade," a Kent teacher told me. "They find out more by talking to the kids."

"It's worse now with the degree course because the kids take other As as well as art. That means their work's not just filling the portfolio and there's no time left to experiment or develop their own ideas or mature."

"In the old days, when they only did art they could do the creative work on the side. It's my experience that, if you submit it for the exam, the most imaginative work gets the worst grades."

Max Shepherd, head of the foundation year at the Middlesex Poly, was not surprised to hear it. "How can anyone hope to measure creativity at arm's length?" he asked. He explained that a rough sketch book is often a better indicator of visual awareness than exam work and that, occasionally, the most creative work is that which the teacher recommended the student leave behind.

Others supported his view. "Unlike the universities, we don't feel a high grade at A level is a good indicator as far as we are concerned," said Eric Hurten of Canterbury College of Art. "We always look for more personal work, evidence that they are developing a feeling for the language of art - sometimes in quite small and unimportant pieces of work - and not just producing artefacts."

At best it seems the exam grades are some indication of ability, at worst they result in a sterile collection of stylised exercises. If the colleges and examining boards are at odds, what are the admissions looking for and how does it differ from the criteria of the art schools?

Generally, and understandably, ex-aminers want their cake, neat and cooked. They are looking for evidence of creative talent, skill, craftsmanship, a proper use of materials and an avor-

dance of undue self-expression.

Art schools, on the other hand, look for signs of involvement and "a sense of self that becomes apparent as soon as the student opens the portfolio". They want indications that the young artist can speak the language of art - of colour, space and form - and is prepared to take chances with interpretation and materials. Above all, they hope to find, among the rough work and the holiday notebooks, clear evidence of developing themes and awareness of the environment. All too often they don't get it.

Max Shepherd feels strongly. "Speaking purely selfishly," he said, "and taking no account of the problems that I know face teachers in the classroom - with time, materials, pressure to be academic - I feel the system fails."

"It fails on two counts. First because it manifestly does not develop visual literacy and second because it has a dulling influence, repressing the creativity and enthusiasm that we would hope to find."

"Far too much work is narrow, craft-based and stereotyped. Even to the extent that we see an amazing number of drawings and paintings on the same theme. This year it is windows and reflections."

Last year it was food in a container. Art rooms everywhere were redolent of eggs, sardines, sliced loaves, at first restrained, then spilling out, ripening and decomposing. The year before it was old shoes!

There is, he feels, too little to show that a student has ever gone out into the world, experienced it, been fascinated by some aspect of it, brought it back into the studio and developed the theme in a variety of ways and media. He would like to see more personal commitment and more imagination, not just finely honed, finished products.

"It is a terrible thing when you have to say to an applicant, 'Don't think of good and bad drawing - drawing is an extension of yourself. I know sixth-formers are under great pressure but I'd like more rough work showing their own interests. Sometimes people bring work which has done very badly, even failed in the exam - and it shows real creativity.'"

Too many applicants lack visual and practical experience, he says. "Look at the paucity of display in most secondaries. The primaries seem to get it right - there every inch of display space is full of exciting, stimulating images. They put up everything. Secondaries either do nothing or operate a selection process which leaves out the most creative work."

As for practical experience, there is too little of it, even in the new problem solving, research, make and evaluate design exams. "Too much is received knowledge... students design objects in plastic, yet have no idea how the material behaves, have never been near a vacuum forming machine or even been out to look at comparable designs in the market place."

But as the Central School's Tim Shelley explained, art has been boxed into a tight academic structure. Many students opt for the degree course and school staff need A level grades to maintain the status of their department.

He believes that standards have improved somewhat over the last decade, partly because syllabuses have broadened and partly because the introduction of design studies has introduced the wider concept of art and design.

"But even in this field," he says, "too many students submit portfolios which are crammed full of completely impersonal work. To be valuable in developing visual and tactile awareness, design studies must take place alongside work in drawing and colour. You even have the extraordinary situation where a student won't bring in examples of his technical drawing because he doesn't think it's relevant."

The Central suggests that applicants bring a wide variety of work as evidence of creative ability, including photographs, film, tape of school performances, illustrated notebooks, embroidery, sewn or knitted garments. And then it hopes they will be able to talk about them.

Margaret Buck who is in charge of foundation studies at the Central looks for evidence of critical ability. Too many A level courses offer discrete areas of study - drawing, painting, graphics, textiles, she says, without developing thinking skills. Yet the ability to make a critical analysis of form and function - from teapots to greetings cards to estate layout is as essential for industrialists and high street consumers as it is for artists and designers.

Schools undervalue art and design, she says. "One of the things that makes me most angry is the careers teacher who fails to understand that there is a whole world of professional careers in art and design - the one who says of the talented youngster taking maths, physics and art - 'He's so much safer reading for a science degree - he can always do art as a hobby later.'"

Part of the problem is the lack of contact between the art colleges, examining boards and school art departments. Most art colleges welcome parties of students, some provide advisory interviews to help candidates but few go into the schools to see the work being done. With staff cuts and the loss of the part-timers there is no time to do so. Thus, teachers find it hard to know what the colleges want and are none too sure about the examiners.

Take the AEB. It offers schools a slide pack showing good, bad and indifferent examples of work and, at a price few schools would afford these days, group critiques. But somehow the message isn't getting through. The bulk of the students do poorly. Last year, 2 per cent of the entrants in the art (painting) exam got an A grade and 30 per cent an E, sure discouragement to any university entrant considering A level art. Artists and designers may persevere in the knowledge that the colleges will discount the grade anyway but what of tomorrow's engineers, marketing managers, publishers and town councillors? They too could do with a good dose of visual awareness.

If, as Max Shepherd says, and there is plenty of support for his view, you can't judge creativity and environmental awareness at a distance, then perhaps the new A levels should bring the examinations into the schools and to hell with the cost.



Art colleges are looking for evidence of a creative imagination. Student at Middlesex Polytechnic

Choice within the system

Philip Williamson and Jackie Danson on assessment in art and design

One of any examining board's main objectives must be to ensure greatest justice to the greatest number of candidates. This is a crucial factor and the core of everything that we do. With this in mind, we will attempt to explain the approach taken in the visual arts department of the Associated Examining Board, with special emphasis on art and design subjects at O level and art and design subjects at A level, which, since they include compulsory practical components, pose a particular challenge.

Of the nine GCE examining boards in Britain, each will be trying to provide a service which is special, and at least in some ways different from the others. These differences are extremely important as they allow for choice within the system; even with the possible advent of the single system of examining at 16-plus, it is intended that the policy of "freedom of choice" will be retained, although it will be between groups of examining boards rather than individual boards.

Many of the syllabuses also contain a considerable number of separate, often self-contained options. For example, in the A level "art & crafts" examination, candidates are required to take one "design and practice of a craft" paper from the following options:

embroidery; fabric printing; lettering and calligraphy; pottery; printmaking; sculpture; together with any two of the following papers: objective drawing or painting; pictorial composition; history and appreciation of art.

At O level, new art and design syllabuses were introduced in 1979 to allow for a change in emphasis towards courses which give greater stress to the design process. The three separate examinations are art, design, and art and design, all of which offer a choice of options.

One of the aims of these art examinations is to encourage the establishment of courses involving candidates in activities which are concerned with reception and sensitivity, as well as the development of skills necessary for expression and communication. In more detail, such courses should provide opportunities for the development of a wide variety of experiences through activity with a range of media, processes and techniques; through the expression and communication of ideas, feelings and information; and through the development and understanding of aesthetic values.

The examinations are considered as an extension of a method of working and not as an isolated and artificial exercise. In the answers to design questions, evidence of an understanding of the sequential stages through which an idea passes before it is finally realized is required, and the values of craftsmanship are also looked for, both in the execution and to some extent in the presentation of work.

During a course of study, candidates will hopefully have the opportunity of visiting galleries, museums, workshops, studios and factories, to relate their own contributions to those of the past.

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EXTRA



Seed heads. A direct photogram by Pauline Buttery

Basic magic

Pauline Buttery introduces the technique of making photograms

The photographic process plays a crucial role in modern life. We have the formidable silicon chip, photocopying, the media and the appealing hobby of photography that is available to almost everyone now that an efficient camera can be bought for around £5.

Children of tender age despatch or deliver their film to a commercial processor and eagerly await the returned prints. Given some guidance, children take very creditable photographs and are soon able to show a handsome set of prints. But the actual process that produced the prints remains a distant, invisible contribution.

This is a great shame because darkroom processing – particularly the moment when the image appears on the paper – is a magical and valuable experience which enables children to understand some of the chemical mystery that has allowed this small miracle to take place.

Another piece of magic that delights us all is the creation, in seconds only, of "instant" prints. An example readily available to schoolchildren is the "Quick Pic's" kind of photo-booth to be found at railway stations.

The fundamental magic of photography, however, will not be properly appreciated unless we make a deliberate effort to demonstrate basic principles.

One obvious first step is to help a group of children to load a simple camera with black and white film, make their pictures, then develop and print the film.

A second way, I suggest, is to return to the very beginning of the history of photography by introducing the technique of making photograms. The technique is simple, straightforward and relatively cheap, because unlike other brands of photography, you do

not need either camera or film. A photogram is sometimes called a shadow picture and the basic requirements for a practical session are: a room that can be darkened, red safety light, white light, three plastic dishes to contain developer, fixer and cold water and photographic bromide paper.

It is helpful to have wristwatch that counts seconds. Sellotape, a piece of thin picture glass about 8" x 6" and a piece of perspex or similar clear material, about 3" x 3". After producing several direct photograms, you will probably want to experiment with magnification of your subject matter. This means you must have a lens, as, for example, in a photographic enlarger.

Preparation and materials
Prepare the three dishes. Any shallow plastic tray can be used but the conventional photographer's dish is about 2" deep and measures 10" x 8" so that whole-plate paper may be dealt with comfortably.

Mix the developer and the fixer (hypso) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Remember that the fixer may be used for another session but the developer will be discarded after one session. Fill the third dish with fresh cold water.

White light: Ideally, a "point source" of light should be used but in practice an ordinary, unshaded 100 w light bulb, at a distance of seven feet from your printing paper, will ensure that a good sharp shadow results. Strip lighting, then, is obviously unsuitable.

Paper: an economy note. In the making of photograms, the quality and grade of paper is of less importance. Glossy, matt, single or double weight, soft, hard or normal paper – you can

safely use any of these varieties. Out-dated or ex-Government stock would be fine.

Method
Darken the room and use the red safety light. Arrange your chosen object on one piece of printing paper. Leaves and petals will give much better results if they have been pressed previously. If you do experience difficulty with objects curling away from the paper, place a piece of clean glass on top to ensure that they lie flat and contact the paper evenly. Switch on the white light, then exposing the sensitive paper, for five seconds. Slide the objects off the paper. Now you can begin the developing and printing sequence.

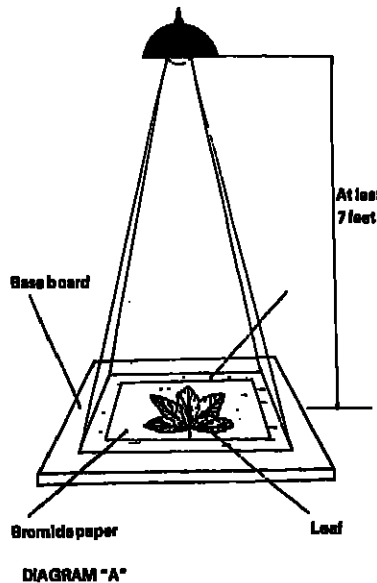


Diagram "A"

Processing
Place the sheet of paper into the tray of developer; keep it submerged for about 30 seconds, depending on the opaqueness or otherwise of the subject and on how rapidly the background turns black. Your aim is to achieve an inky black background to emphasize the starkness of the subject.

With a really opaque object (for example, thistles) your image must be strictly white, whereas subtleties of tone and texture can be obtained by finding objects which are less dense, more translucent (for example, filmy petals). Now rinse the sheet quickly in cold water and then place in the fixer where it should remain for about 10 minutes. Finally, wash your print in cold running water for half an hour.

The magnification of subject matter is always captivating. Choose a small leaf and mount it onto a piece of perspex by taping the stem down neatly. Instead of perspex one could alternatively use the negative holder of a photographic enlarger. By treating the leaf as if it were a negative, its image can now be magnified to the size you want. The enlarger's condenser provides the necessary rapid light exposure and the image is conveyed to the sheet of printing paper beneath.

With a delicate subject like this leaf, the exposure will be very brief indeed, perhaps only one second long. Now have to experiment to judge the best exposure time.

Magnification is an extension of the basic photogram technique. A further extension, for those who become enthusiasts, is obtaining reversal images

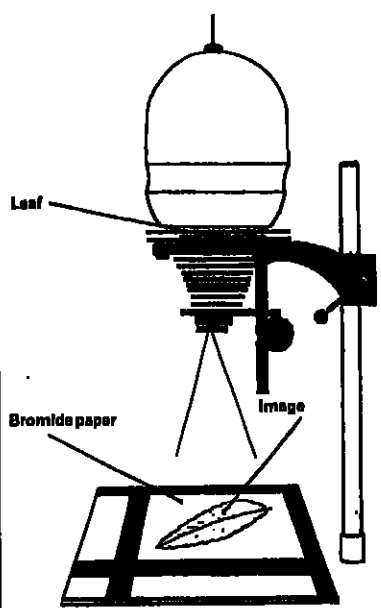


Diagram "B"

but a description of that possibility is not part of this article.

The possible subject matter for photograms is delightfully wide-ranging. To begin with though, I recommend that you experiment with freely available materials like leaves, grasses, feathers and insects (dead ones please). Later, you will enjoy turning your attention to the strange effects you can achieve from trails of sand, crumpled plastic or textured glass.

After trying a range of direct photograms for the silhouette presentation, encourage young students to be more creative and try layering ideas to produce abstract images. Results can be rewarding – and occasionally quite disastrous. But some people find this element of unpredictability an added



An example of magnification. The original leaf was one inch long. Enlargement reveals the interesting veining

excitement and challenge. What exactly can be learned from following the photogram process? It is an introduction to many things: the basic rules of light; an understanding of the chemistry involved in developing and printing; the possibilities of sensitized materials; the routine darkroom skills; a better awareness of pattern and form; and an appreciation of good, old-fashioned black and white as a medium. It alerts the exploring student to the artistic potential of a scientific technique.

People always ask about using colour. Of course it is possible; results can be excellent. Cost, however, rules this out for most schools and colleges.

Photogram-making is not just the province of science or art teachers. It is a technique that many artists and photographers have worked with, among them Christian Schad, Man Ray, Mokoly-Nagy, and Bill Brandt.

This list is of twentieth century names, but the first photograms were made in the 1830s by the pioneer of British photography, William Henry Fox Talbot. He called the prints he obtained "photogenic drawings" but his work certainly fits our definition of photograms so those experiments can truly be called the forerunners of photography.

Soon after Fox Talbot's work reproducing the images of leaves and fragments of lace, he progressed to the invention of calotype prints; this was the firm base from which modern photography has developed, the negative/positive process.

Books that may be helpful to a teacher wanting to organize a practical session: *Introducing photograms*, by Pierre Bruneau, Batsford; *Photography without a camera*, by Petra Heller, Van Nostrand Reinhold; *Working with light-sensitive materials*, by Geoffrey Hindley, Van Nostrand Reinhold; and *Making photograms*, by Vima Haller, Focal Press. These books should be available in libraries.

Pauline Buttery has written a history of photograms and is a teacher of English and Liberal Studies

EXTRA

A chance to start young

Sheila Paine states a case for the early education of exceptionally artistic children

the process of raising the age at which positive art teaching begins.

For the 11-plus pupil, it is arguable that sophisticated comprehensive school art departments created in the last two decades are adequate for the needs of even the most eager young artist. But it is too late for some whose minds are already raging with visual imagery and the fascination of its portrayal. School art experiences can be too fragmented for them, lesson periods too short and the proportion of curriculum time too small.

The standard of art teaching is now high but it may not be high enough for exceptional pupils nor may it be feasible to tutor them as much as is desirable. Primary schools cannot do much to begin the work. The 1982 Gulbenkian report (*The Arts in Schools*) suggests that "it is the school's job to recognize such gifts and talents and to arrange appropriate support", but it is unrealistic to leave this responsibility in the hands of generalist primary teachers. Nor does Gulbenkian offer much to pupils so identified beyond a little extra time for the study of the subject.

The Manchester High School of Art was once an example of specialist provision within the state system. Developed initially as a junior art school, it lost its full specialist character in 1967 under pressure from the local authority.

It then became, according to its headmaster Ernest Goodman, "a small downtown comprehensive school in which the arts played a more fundamental role than usual". Pupils were not selected for particular aptitude in art but they experienced a curriculum deeply concerned with questions of quality, the expression of feeling and with the incessantly impor-

tant field of non-verbal communication.

Work in art was rigorous but with no question of accelerated learning, no pupils younger than 11 and no specific career intentions. Offering a genuine curriculum variation within the public

smanship.

Students aspiring to study art beyond 15 were a minority and needed swift coaching through some examination subjects before being eligible for the senior art school.

One student who entered junior art



sector, the phasing out of this school should be deeply regretted, although in its comprehensive form it was never intended as a sufficient answer to the needs of the exceptional pupil.

There is no precedent for earlier training in art within the state system. The junior art schools which once existed, admitted able pupils from 12 years. These schools were created to serve the needs of industry, offering training in the useful arts such as fashion design, calligraphy or draught-

school in the 1940s recalls how important it was for her. "In a way I belonged to this school since I was five when I used to sit on the edge of the table and draw – any bit of paper was precious." She was admitted at 12 after a stiff examination and the showing of a folio of drawings, to follow a curriculum half in art. Such schools brought together those with similar ambitions to be taught by tutors from the senior schools.

A Ministry (1946) pamphlet on art

education stressed the value of contact between junior and senior schools. The former might never have existed but for local businesses which side-tracked most of the younger students into employment before they were old enough for the senior schools. A longer period of art training – beginning even earlier and continuing later – was not envisaged.

Forty junior departments in art schools were active in Britain in the 1930s in such places as Bristol, Bath, Derby and Stourbridge. The 1938 Spens report was lukewarm about them, preferring attendance at grammar school with transfer to art school at 16. After the war their numbers declined as senior schools upgraded facilities competitively for new degrees; none of the 40 now remain. None was ever residential although the 1946 pamphlet indicated that boarding art schools might be valuable.

Examples of special schools for those under 12 exist in music but not in art. The Menuhin School in Surrey is founded on the belief that intensive teaching and study in the years preceding adolescence is important – it is frequently too late after 12.

The school is a hot-house for the acceleration of skills, enriched by the visits of eminent musicians. The sense of purpose is strong, of bright young people sharing the same experiences. Their rooms reveal the tension of their exciting lives, the soft toys of childhood or the pin-up posters of adolescence contrasting with instrument cases and formal evening clothes. Pupils travel and perform regularly in public as a way of elevating their musical consciousness.

Is this vital community nothing more than an élite evasion of the state system? Are the pupils so intent and so intense that they cannot later sustain themselves in society? The school's principal, Peter Renshaw, recognizes it as middle-class, Government supported but also privately funded. He hopes "there won't be those who on leaving just go out and play their Paganini"; the aim is to develop individual artistic character but with a

continued

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Choice within the system

continued

artist, craftsman and designer in society as a whole.

The outline syllabuses allow for some latitude of interpretation, and changes of emphasis according to the attitudes, resources and interests of centres and candidates.

How are such examinations assessed? This is obviously the most important duty of an examining board. All the practical examination work is marked in the visual arts department at the board's offices, by examiners working in pairs under the supervision of a chief or senior assistant examiner. Close reference is made to a display of examination work from the present and previous years, as well as to detailed marking schemes, notes for guidance and lists of criteria appropriate to each paper.

The work is then subjected to a rigorous review to ensure that any deviation from the standard set is adjusted before the final grades are awarded. The written papers for those subjects in the visual arts department

direct to the examiner and are marked in the same way as written material for other similar subjects. This marking is also thoroughly scrutinized before results are issued.

Finally, then, the awarding of grades, the last major stage in the examination process prior to the issue of results, is reached. This is the culmination of a cycle which began nearly two years previously, with the initial draft question papers devised by the chief examiner, moderated by the board, then altered if necessary before approval by the standing advisory committee for the subject.

There are many support services available for these subjects, such as notes for the guidance of teachers, detailed syllabus notes, criteria for assessment, booklets, specimen or past examination question papers, and various other occasional publications, for example, published assessment criteria. There is also a slide library of practical examination work, and, from time to time, exhibitions of work are set up.

With regard to the future, these syllabuses are under constant review. At present a package of new A level art and design syllabuses is being prepared, for instance. These will follow the format set by the new O level

syllabuses in art and design. On the development side, an option on the history of design is being considered for inclusion in the history of art syllabus. The department is also aware of the effects of technological changes which are likely to make an impact in visual arts subjects, especially the advent of computer and video technology; these are constantly borne in mind in reviewing syllabuses.

Important political issues also affect examinations with the 16-plus proposals, CPE, TVEI, and the various moves towards profile reporting, graded tests, basic skills and the like. With so many different initiatives and the constant need for accountability and qualifications in our society, examining boards are in the vanguard of educational developments, today. In this respect, art and design examinations at the AEB will continue to strive to offer a reliable and equitable assessment service while at the same time responding to changes in teaching approaches in this subject area.

Philip Williamson is senior Administrative Officer and head of the visual arts department at the Associated Examining Board. Jackie Danson is administrative assistant in the same department.

EXTRA



A chance to start young

continued
sense of social responsibility. Pupils perform in schools and hospitals as well as in more prestigious places. Older pupils assist younger ones. As the school's A level results show, breadth of study is important; music weights the curriculum but does not over-balance it.

The Menuhin school is highly successful in preparing its brilliant pupils for professional life. It is not the ideal model for consideration of early training in visual art, focusing on performance skills rather than on composition. But it does show the value of assembling residentially the very young and the adult, the aspiring and the already brilliant, with a common passion in one of the arts. Exceptional art pupils of similar age-range might also benefit from such an environment even though teaching objectives would be different.

The case for early training of visual artists is strong as the evidence of drawing development shows. The apparently random scribbles of two-year-olds often contain the genesis of forms for each individual's later imagery. By seven some important life-themes in art may have begun to evolve. Especial facility in drawing is often manifested well before seven as a prolific and passionate struggle for

expression. Much early drawing takes place at home away from possible tuition and in an instinctive wish to conceal its unusualness.

Educational and cultural (not political) arguments suggest the need to replace in our system some at least of those opportunities for specialist study which have been removed from it. The speechless of excellence still need to be honed somewhere and should not be left to chance. But genuine innovations must not be regarded as the prerogative of private enterprise. Junior art schools should be recreated but for children from eight years, residential for some and offering intensive training in fine art as well as design.

We can all see the unlikelihood of this at the present time. An independent group may have to make the first move without waiting for times to improve: exceptionally artistic children need special tuition now.

A pioneering institution could be founded, funded and inspired by eminent artists, gathering the best artist-teachers. Unlike the Menuhin school, it would focus on the development of individual creative styles more than on traditional modes of expression and technique, for the task is to develop compositional brilliance rather than the art of the performer.

Capable of eventually enriching all our lives, such a school need not be elitist, for its graduates must ultimately be judged alongside other artists. But at least they will have been given the best possible help in developing their exceptional skills.

Would the Government be willing to support pupil artists as it does pupil musicians? Are there enough artists and teachers willing to assist? Is there a Menuhin of the visual arts out there somewhere?

Sheila Palma is a lecturer in art education at London University's Institute of Education.

A wall of beginnings

by Brenda Brin Booker

I was about to teach my last art class of the term and feeling pretty fed-up. The craft sink was blocked. There were Coca-Cola cans in the clay bin, and I still hadn't persuaded anyone to help me improve things for the cleaning staff.

But luck was on my side when the third years arrived. "We want to do something different," demanded Mary Ann who has chosen art for an option next year. "Well," I smiled making the most of providence. "As it happens..." There were a few protests, of course, but they had the radio on and I let them eat their crisps. We even finished a while before the bell. And since I like verbal interaction when there's time I asked them, "Who saw Tom Keating on television last night?" It was a series I had much affection for, showing Tom's gift for taking the viewer through the experience of putting brush and paint to canvas. And I'd been saddened too, to hear of his recent death. I looked around at the sea of young faces. One of them was chewing.

"Tuesday on Channel 4," I ventured. "What time?" a blonde girl called from the back of the room. I said I thought it was 8.30 "Dallas is on then," someone mumbled. "Minder is on ITV," quipped another. They looked apologetic all the same.

Have any of you heard of Tom Keating?" I tried again. "He's a famous artist," announced a West Indian girl wearing glasses. "He sells pictures to rich people," glamorous Sandra called out, pulling on her coat, ready for the rush for the door. Then the bell went and I managed "but your chairs up" and someone yelled, "nice holiday" before the room was silent.

Their description of Keating had intrigued me. There were the usual stereotypes of course, the famous artist... sells pictures to rich people... but why, I wondered, was there no mention of Keating's real claim to fame? His notorious facility for copying the Masters and his challenge to the expertise of top art dealers with his collection of fake Samuel Palmers—as numerous, almost, as the real items in Oxford's Ashmolean museum.

I could, of course, have given my class clues to jog their memories. There was Keating's trial at the Old Bailey in the late 1970s, and revelations in the press concerning his contributions to Sileys and Renoirs on the market. No doubt the youngsters could have been reminded of news headlines of the time, but I can't help but think that their emphasis on his skill as an artist shows a kind of collective reverence, even, perhaps, unconscious admiration for the virtuoso performance of the copyist.

When I began teaching in the 1950s an insistence on "original" work from pupils, that is, drawing direct from nature, or encouraging students to use only their memory for pictorial reference was very much the rule of law laid by the Art Inspectorate. An understandable reaction, in fact, to the Victorian and Edwardian principles of copying the Masters such as Da Vinci and Raphael. As a young teacher I, too, followed the notion of originality at all costs, which was easy enough in my first teaching post in a primary school since the very young express for the most part, a natural, joyful individuality.

But later teaching experience introduced me to the psychology of the teenage mind, the uncertainties of adolescence, and brought me to the realization that originality in art is released or repressed according to the disposition of the pupil. The older child entering puberty feels uncertain on many issues; and grasps, I have found, whatever aids are offered to ease progress.

Indeed, the practice of copying became extremely popular, in art education, fulfilling teenage needs in the mid 60s. I remember being told that Art Inspectors were positively biting their nails during the Pop Art period. Warhol and Oldenburg, and the Lichtenstein blow-ups of American comic strips, when Desperate Dan and Patsy Pottery were pinned up in their thousands around the country and repetitions of Micky Mouse caused ASCE exhibitors to dream of



"They looked apologetic all the same"

Yet copying the admired image to promote progress has played a significant part in art history. Great painting has grown from stepping stones through routes already taken. The Flemish Romanists, for example "borrowed" Michelangelo's treatment of anatomy, and the delicate nudes of Cranach were, it's said, influenced by the numerous copies of Botticelli's on the market.

However, those who are concerned in the methods used to teach art in our schools have every right to be vigilant, in making sure that the concept of copying as a mode of expression does not take precedence over more exciting cognitive skills.



"...and one of my aunt and half my cousin"

As an aid, however, in encouraging the adolescent and here I must emphasize that I am concerned with girls, since I teach in a single sex school, to overcome those "new" feelings of inadequacy, used as a bridge to produce gradually without fear the personal image. "Copying" I suggest is not quite so deplorable as is sometimes suggested. Some time ago, a 14-year-old told me how frightened she felt at putting pencil to paper, although she was very attracted to it. I asked if she had any preferences among images and she produced a small picture of a girl in eighteenth century costume, taken from a magazine.

"Do you think you could copy it?" I asked. "Or you could trace it if you wish." She looked relaxed and smiled. Later she worked on the drawing well but got upset when she lost the original. "I am sure you could expand the theme on your own now," I encouraged. "Create a background for your figure. Let the figure grow from your imagination. I don't think you are no longer needed the 'helmet' image and

now creates her "own" work. When the art of copying finds its place as a valid aid in helping progression from one delicate stage to another, to education to another, we can, I suggest, relax as art teachers into welcoming its contribution and even at times giving it some encouragement.

I went back to work after one summer holiday with a handful of photographs and postcards. The snapshots were failures. The shop now recognizes that one of my aunt and half of my cousin. But I pinned them up all the same next to Hogarth's self-portrait and a range of British birds got from buying budgetary seed. When the 11-year-olds arrived for their first art lesson in the "big" school they made a beeline for the pictures, "Where's that, Mrs?" "Who's that?" "Is that your house?" "Your dog?" "We've got a caravan and my aunt says it would suit her."

In their polished shoes, unconfused yet, they bubbled and popped with interest and I made a mental note. Now we devote a quarter of one wall to the photograph album. It's a glittering array, accepted now. A scattering of notions to be pondered and perhaps rejected. A wall of illusion. A wall of beginnings.

Tom Keating became famous for his brilliance in reproducing the minutiae, the characteristic styles of many painters. According to his own painted lists he could recreate works from the masters of the Renaissance, Impressionists, Post-Impressionists, Surrealists, and the choice was wide. His unique skills enabled him to capture work even the mood of the original work.

Producing fake art is an industry that will always survive for commercial reasons. But my wall of pictures, though for the younger child a conversation piece and a way of relating to reality with its emphasis on the ordinary. The back view of my friend might well be copied in time. And my brother's dog. And even the photograph of my aunt and half my cousin.

Brenda Brin Booker has taught at Stratford School (Islington) since 1960. She is also a practicing artist and illustrator.

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Degrees of folly

by Bernard Denvir

Did Michelangelo get his PhD? Was Monet an MA? Did Rodin get a lower second in sculpture? The application to any form of creativity of the pseudo-objective measuring techniques of a competitive examination system is clearly full of potential absurdities, and nowhere is this more evident than in the field of fine art.

In the academic and scientific disciplines, it is possible to measure how much information a student has absorbed. It is within the bounds of feasibility to come to some conclusions about his ability to evaluate, relate and present this information. In the past it might have been possible also to assess a painter's skill at presenting a visually convincing image of an apple or a torso, or examine him on his knowledge of anatomy, or the preparation of pigments. But not today.

What mark out of a hundred do you award to an artist who submits for his examination photographs of a line of stones from Salisbury to Andover? And how would you compare his work with that of one of his peers who submits a "performance", or plants flags on the railway line between Didcot and Swindon?

Yet every year groups of tutors, accompanied by the external assessors approved by the Council for National Academic Awards, perambulate the painting studios of 63 British art colleges, debating with great conviction, and sometimes with acrimony whether they should award a student of painting or sculpture 69 or 72 marks.

Should they push him or her into a second upper, or possibly a first? Is the spread of marks getting too lopsided? Should a particular student's marks be upped, as he's bad at art history, and when the totals are aggregated at the examination board, he might be dragged down a class?

Endless discussions of this kind drag on, complicated often enough, by the fact that the external assessor may not have seen the student's work before, and even if he has, in the interval it may have undergone a radical change.

Here again an anomaly presents itself. A fine art student (the same applies to the design areas) is assessed almost entirely in terms of the exhibition which he puts up, or the work he submits at the end of his third year. Creativity however is neither accumulative, nor regular in its development. In his third year, a student might well be going through a bad period, even though his work has previously been brilliant. Or he might have just undergone a conversion from one style to another. But course work seldom has more than a "moderating" influence; everything tends to stand or fall by the final presentation.

In most disciplines, fashions change slightly over the years. One type of history is slowly supplanted by another; logical positivism yields to more system-based form of philosophy. But at any one time painting and sculpture are divided into a multiplicity of styles and attitudes, all of them changing rapidly, all tinged with subjective tolerance. It is a highly complex world, and one in which it seems verge on the impossible to "examine" in the way in which the process is applied to other fields of activity.

Art schools tend to have their house styles; they tend to pick their external assessors (an economically not unwelcome activity) from the ranks of those who were the contemporaries, or the friends, or idols of the teaching staff. A student who resists the dominant mode tends to get short shrift; a painter or sculptor whose work corresponds with the ideals of the external assessor can expect to come off well.

The fact that art and design have been frog-marched into the world of degrees, post-graduate research and the honours class system is due to a variety of factors. It became inevitable in the first instance, when, to the dismay of discontent, and mass resignations from advisory panels, the National Council for the Award of Degrees in Art and Design was

absorbed into the CNA.

Whitehall and Curzon Street were consumed by a desire to tidy up what seemed to them the disjointed world of art education. Degrees were becoming essential for any job, with the additional complication that in teaching, where the majority of art students would end up, the Burnham structure created a salary distinction (which over a whole career could add up to tens of thousands of pounds) between those who had a good degree and those who had not. At the same time, too, not a few members of the staffs of art colleges saw in the degree system an enhancement of their own socio-educational status.

Perhaps it is this latter factor which has contributed in part to the curious relationship of honours degrees in fine art in comparison with those in other fields. The figures are very revealing. Between 1980 and 1982 the number of students taking graduate courses in art and design under CNA regulations rose from 15,361 to 17,968. The latter figure comparing with 42,347 in arts and social studies; 57,034 in science and technology; 15,947 in business and management studies.

Each year some 7,000 students are awarded degrees in art and design, slightly over a third of them in the area of fine art. In 1981, no less than 466 received first class honours, the highest number going to fine art with 180, well in advance of those given in the design areas. In percentage terms 12 per cent of fine art students got firsts compared with 9 per cent of graphic students, 8 per cent of three-dimensional design students and 7 per cent of those who went in for fashion and textiles.

But this imbalance is nothing when compared with the number of first class honours awarded in fine art, and those in other disciplines. In 1982 of students submitting for their first degree under the auspices of the CNA first class honours were awarded to 27 studying architecture, 36 to those in civil engineering, 12 to those in psychology, 4 to the historians, 25 to chemists, 6 to psychologists and 1 to those who opted for music. In the same year, no less than 161 fine art students were given first class degrees, with the figure rising to 268 if the design areas are also included. In the same year 72 second (MA) degrees were awarded to fine art students compared with 39 for these in architecture and 23 for historians.

Either something is wrong with the standards applied to the reward of degrees in an area where, in any case such a process is of dubious relevance, or Britain is hovering on the verge of an artistic epoch which will make the Italian renaissance look pallid in comparison.

Bernard Denvir is President of the International Association of Art Critics.



Making the Italian renaissance look pallid. Student in Middlesex Polytechnic

EXTRA

An artist in residence

by Kipps Horn



Ana Maria Pacheco in residence at Trinity School, Leamington Spa

and simply 'do your own thing.' One must be prepared to have one's ego shaken."

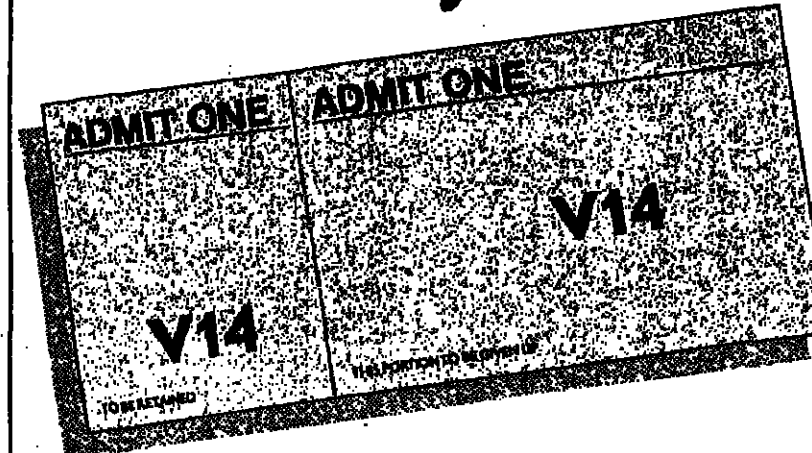
At the same time schools which were not willing to be flexible and to be disrupted to some extent, would not be able to make best use of an artist in residence. Trinity art department offered Pacheco a screen to work behind if at any time she needed solitude but this she refused, saying "If I had hidden behind the screen I would have been reinforcing a sense of alienation often felt between artists and the public. I believe in breaking

down the barriers caused by the image of the "mystical" artist.

Her willingness to experience both a physical and emotional closeness with students and staff encouraged the emergence of the "magic" of creative processes and the development of personal relationships. Students spent most break and lunch-times modelling, carving, printing and painting. Many felt able to approach her with personal problems and aspirations, all indicative of the intense nature of her residency.

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EXTRA

The three-dimensional experience

Peter Dormer talks with William Newland about working in clay

Intelligent craftsmen say that modern designers know of just two types of finish for surfaces – shiny or lumpy textured. And intelligent observers, their appetites for crafts and architecture fuelled by such marvellous shows as the Romanesque exhibition (Hayward Gallery, London), can only admire and envy the intellectual achievement of producing such three-dimensional works as Durham Cathedral.

Our age produces boxes – with or without the flat facades of post-modernist or neo-classical that. Contemporary design frequently performs competently but in terms of a tactile and visual aesthetic, in terms of creating architectural rather than hanger space, our designers are limited.

But are such limitations surprising? After all, it is likely that a young designer's education in tactile qualities

and three dimensional making and modelling (not model making) hardly extends beyond primary school. And in the primary school the sum total of a hands-on, three-dimensional education may rest with the creation of collages of milk bottle tops and sunflower seeds. Many secondary schools, and even design departments in colleges, ignore strategies for developing a sense of surface or even a sense of space. Which brings us to clay and William Newland.

For more than 30 years, Newland has taught children and trainee teachers to pot and work clay. Much of his career has been spent in the art department of the Institute of Education, University of London, and he is an accomplished potter with work in the V&A, and he has completed several architectural commissions jointly with his wife, Margaret Hine.

Newland is worried that clay work in schools is disappearing and that in the past few years art departments in colleges of education have reverted to their pre-fifties dearth of three-dimensional activity. Indeed, 95 per cent of students training to teach art in primary schools have abandoned the use of three-dimensional materials (this figure is based on the London (University) BEd examinations, 1982). But does it matter?

Newland believes that the dearth of three-dimensional work in schools is responsible to an extent, for the blandness of design, town planning and architecture. He also argues that the conceptual abilities involved in making something in the round, which fits together and looks right from all aspects and possesses a lively or sensitive surface, is as an intelligent an activity as dancing equations off the end of a computer.

The inability of most adults to draw or model anything remotely approximating what they see or conceive is horrifying – as is Newland's speculation that most children are generally several years behind their potential performance in the visual and applied arts for the whole of their school career.

The incompetence of both children and adults to draw or model or think three-dimensionally and observe the world in detail betrays an ignorance of the world about them and a limited ability to make inferences and judgments from what they see.

William Newland believes that an English or western child's education inclines the child to "think" or "see" graphically, two-dimensionally. The child learns to write and work with pen and paper, always working on a flat table or desk. And even where clay is used the results tend to be flat and not round – ginger-bread figures rather than ripe, tangy ones.

As an aside to this, Newland draws attention to the fullness of much African sculpture, explaining that its fullness derives from the fact of it being made outdoors, often worked in the round by being held between the knees or feet. From this aside an immediate practical strategy follows for English classroom practice – each child should use a banding wheel. "If all kids had banding wheels then the recent history of English art and design might have been very different. There is an English disease, we cannot see or feel in the round."

The basic elements of teaching clay modelling are simple but many schools

ignore them. There are three basic hand skills in Newland's programme: rolling clay with the hands (not on the table) to make coils and coils into pots; taking a ball of clay in the hands to pinch into a pot; and taking a piece of clay and clapping it between the hands to make a slab. Other techniques are involved such as how to join two pieces of clay together.

The emphasis on keeping the clay between the hands in the early stages is a pedagogic strategy to get the child thinking and feeling three-dimensionally, but obviously flat surfaces and banding wheels are soon required. Newland is insistent, however, "There is no point in teaching a skill unless you can use it". And the use to which these skills are put is expressive modelling.

But here expressive is not a synonym for arbitrariness. For one thing Newland uses expressive modelling both to clarify and extend a child's experience. He might, for example, get a child to model his or her pet dog or cat. An ideal subject because pets are picked up and cuddled. In terms of expressiveness and inquiry modelling a pet beast drawing it hands down. Newland believes modelling comes more naturally and is easier than drawing because there is less uncertainty about where to place the legs on a clay cat, for example, than working out where exactly they ought to go and how they should be joined up in a drawing.

Moreover, trying to realize the bulk of a fat dog's paunch or the texture of its fur in clay is both more real and direct than a drawing or collage. With trainee teachers Newland has devised projects such as getting each student to model his or herself, unclothed on a settee, at home. The point of the settee is that it is most likely to be a familiar, domestic object, full of memories, perhaps, while at the same time presenting a contrast in texture and form to the naked flesh. And both elements, settee and body, are part of the trainee's own experience.

The preparatory work required of the teacher can often be time-consuming, for this work involves a lot of

observation and measurement and the teacher needs to have anticipated as many of the empirical questions as possible. Measurement and close attention to detail do not kill expressiveness. Take the frog shown here made by a 10-year-old boy: it is expressive and lively and carefully measured and observed.

One of Newland's acolytes, Mary Flint, who teaches with clay at St Clements High School, Terrington, Kings Lynn, follows the Newland line in getting the children to work and think three dimensionally. Much of her teaching deals with the child's familiar world and with nature. She is fascinated by how little the children and adults notice what is going on around them – insects, butterflies, birds are seldom seen – and these are things which remain unnoticed until lost for good.

She emphasizes the value of the natural world in the projects she tackles. Indeed value, whether it be personal or social, to do with society or the family, is discussed with the children as the various projects develop. Mary Flint encourages children to develop a sense of the innate worth of their own work and also acquire the understanding that there is an innate satisfaction to be derived not only from the final product but also the process of making it.

One project involves the children in making clay models of cameras which are split in two and then populated with things which the child values. Another project involves the similar use of portrait heads. Wit and irony are encouraged and it was interesting also to note the variety of modelling from the bold to the delicate and precious.

Feeling in two senses – tactile and emotional – is important to an approach and Mary Flint sees claywork as a compassionate activity offering solace as well as the important thinking/observational skills outlined above.

Yet overall there has been a decline in clay work. Newland says that in the 1950s students teachers knew a lot about clay but today student teachers from art schools know rather little. Skills have disappeared because the students make for their degree show do not require a craftsman's skill.

But Newland believes things are improving again. He says that in teaching always improves in a session because the best people are forced into teaching to earn a living. It is right then it is to be hoped there will be sufficient awareness among those who choose the curriculum to make use of those skills.



"The bride", by a six-year-old



An artist in residence

continued

An important factor in the success of the Trinity residency concerns the method of Pacheco's selection. Vivien Lovell takes great care to offer schools a variety of artists in order to match artists with schools. An artist's style and artistic voice are not necessarily matched with a particular school's ethos. Furthermore, it would be possible for a

scheme to be jeopardized if an artist were selected only (for example) by an art adviser for this might mean an artist could be imposed upon a school. Ana Maria was chosen from a selection of eight artists by the principal of Trinity and all members of the art, music and theatre studies departments.

Given the potentially rewarding nature of such schemes it is not surprising that West Midlands' local education authorities are keen to support the Ikon's artists in schools scheme. Warwickshire have recently encouraged two further residences at Harris C of E Secondary school with Stephanie Fryer and Atherstone school with Dennis O'Connor. Walsall, Birming-

ham and Staffordshire have also taken advantage of Ikon's residency scheme with financial input of £4,000 in 1983-84. However, Lisa Henderson cites one authority which turned down a grant of £2,000 because they were not willing to find a relatively small amount of money to pay for the artists' materials. She questions why some of the advisors will not "bester" her and "hook" into outside organizations in order to finance artists' residences.

In conclusion, we might note that students' work resulting from the stimulation of a living artist will not be attempted recreations of the artist's original creative impulse: nor will they be necessarily merely descriptions of

received visual notions. What then might their responses be? First, their work will be produced in a creative process. Secondly, the creative process might help show how work of an intense nature can be realized and offered for public scrutiny outside the imposed pressures of an examination system, (surely a more flexible environment for the exploration of creative ideas) and thirdly, they might reflect a process of learning through a sharing of feelings and ideas. Finally, they will represent structures and symbols which can only have been achieved by the willingness of creators to discover a point of resonance with a fellow creative explorer.

Preparation for life

Report by Marjorie Stewart
on art and craft
in Rudolf Steiner schools

Visit any Rudolf Steiner school anywhere in the world and you are immediately aware of the place of the arts and crafts in the curriculum. Indeed, short of walking round with your head in a paper sack, you couldn't fail to notice them. Firstly because everyone, from kindergarten to Oxbridge entrance, does them and secondly, because they spend so much time doing them.

Steiner, a philosopher, educationist and spiritual teacher believed in the education of the whole being – physical, spiritual and mental. Thus, he gave offering solace as well as the important thinking/observational skills outlined above.

More, he laid down precise guidelines for the types of activities appropriate to each age and stage of human development, the time of day when they should be practised and even the most suitable medium and subject matter for the lesson.

If all this smacks of Napoleonic authoritarianism, the original antidote to the educational freedom of the individual, I must admit to feeling pretty queasy about rigid curricula, there are plenty of indications that it does not work out that way.

The children, whom I saw at Michael Hall, a Rudolf Steiner school in Sussex, seemed relaxed, friendly and confident. The art and craft work in the senior classes was lively, assured and frequently of a very high standard and the students clearly had no difficulty expressing their individual interpretation of the subject.

Then again, Steiner schools were closed by the Nazis in the 1930s precisely because they encouraged the development of the individual. And, more recently, the upper school's "Preparation for Life" course – which inevitably includes the arts and crafts – has won recognition from the RSA's "Education for Capability Scheme" for its practical achievements.

Perhaps an even more precise measure of the benefits of this unusual curriculum is the rapidly growing demand for places. In England, as in Europe and the States, new Steiner schools are appearing all the time even though they are still excluded from the state system in Britain. The problem is not finding the pupils but training enough staff.

Steiner believed that man developed in seven year stages: up to seven, indicated by the loss of milk teeth, is the primitive, physical stage where children learn by doing and by imitation.

From 7-14, he believed they are ruled by the imagination and learn best through drama, music, story telling and picture making. By the age of 14, and puberty, the imagination has given way to the critical and analytical thought.

At this stage students lose the class teacher who has stayed with them and taught their two hour "main lesson" each day from the age of seven and move on to a succession of specialist subject teachers. The curriculum becomes more precise and intellectually more demanding. This does not mean that the timetable shrinks to a narrow series of options and core subjects – only that it changes.

The choice of creative activity is precisely tailored to the needs and characteristics of each age group. Art and craft for the four-year-old is full of painting, sewing, modelling with plasticine and baking. Twelve-year-olds learn basket weaving and pottery. From the age of 15 they begin the more exact crafts of book-binding, joinery, iron and copperwork, study of the Roman artists and practise the dynamics of colour and composition.

Because their syllabus is so minutely planned and the staff agree on the principles of Steiner education, there is a considerable overlap between the subjects of the main lesson and the creative arts. Thus Greek pottery, legends and dance fill out the history of the Greek Empire.

This is the sort of thing you might find in a Steiner primary school. Even the



class teacher who moves up with the class was quite familiar in the old village school.

Where post-Plowden state education differs from Steiner is in the degree of uniformity displayed by the younger children's work.

Although all art is supposed to be "guided" there seems to be a strong compulsion for teachers to suggest the picture so strongly that the result is 25 more or less, carbon copies. Even given that the lesson is exclusively concerned with a technique – tonal variation in a landscape, light and shade, harmony and contrast – it is disconcerting to be confronted with a wall full of similar pictures.

Perhaps this is a result of another Steiner principle – that until puberty the child is more secure if all the information is processed by the teacher. This means that the children are exposed to few external stimuli in the way of textbooks or wall charts and there is no television or radio in school time. Perhaps it shows that young children do like to conform and that by urging them to be different – very demanding if you are not particularly creative – we put them under pressure and make them feel insecure.

Now the thing that really impressed me about the whole system was that though I felt very uneasy about the uniformity of the under 14s work and disturbed by the prevalence of wishy-washy water colours (some executed by staff and others copied by children), the work of older students showed none of these characteristics.

Quite the contrary. They seemed to emerge as positive young artists and craftsmen, able to use a wide number of skills and to apply them in an original manner.

Thirteen-year-olds in a woodwork session handled their chisels, saws, rasps and coping saws competently, carving out water toys, chessboards and fruit bowls with enthusiasm and considerable success.

Fifteen-year-olds in an optional pottery class displayed that relaxed approach to life which is all too familiar to distraught secondary staff. In spite of this they were turning out well-crafted and visually appealing coil pots and thrown pots at a rate which threatened to overtake the department's firing capacity.

Finally, the O level groups – 17-year-olds these because, in order not to interfere with the child's "education", students take exams a year later than their contemporaries. They were working with a facility and confidence normally only seen after a year or two in the sixth-form with its less concentrated timetable. But then Steiner pupils have already been less concept-

trained for 12 years by this time.

Their work was strong, mature and highly individual. Was it the result of all that guidance, of years of opportunity to express their skills and emotions in so many different ways and media, or simply the amount of time given to the creative arts? Imagine a five-day timetable which included one period of singing a week and one of choir or orchestra, three double periods of art and craft, two of eurythmy, one of gymnastics and a double period of games – at 15.

Steiner felt very strongly that to create a balanced and happy person equal emphasis should be given to all aspects of man and that school should be enjoyable. Everything from geometry to grammar was to be taught in an artistic way and there should be no excessive attention to grinding intellectual work.

Arts and crafts teachers battling for a decent share of the timetable might care to quote him in their defence. "You may be sinning against the healthy condition of the child if you occupy him for an hour with what is usually called grammar. Enteric illnesses very often are caused by grammar lessons." How well I remember the gripping stomach pains which invariably preceded a session of parsing and analysis.



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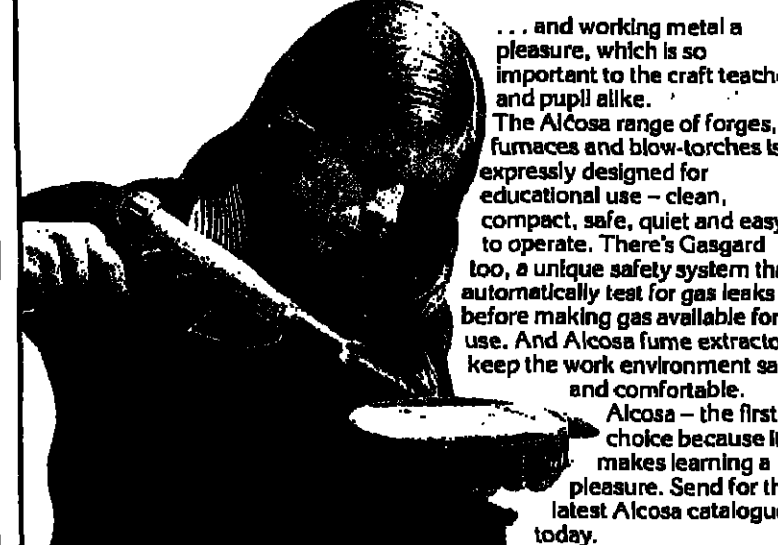
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Hull 63P
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Required from September 1984:
Teacher of Mathematics, Scale 1.
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ST. HELENS
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ST. HELENS SCHOOL
St. Helens, Merseyside
Tel: 0594-2222
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NORTHUMBERLAND

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
CRAMINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL
Hilgham, Cramlington
Tel: 01670-2222
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Unless otherwise stated the following poets are required for the Autumn Term, 1984. Application forms/further details are available from the Head Teacher of the school concerned on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.
Closing date: 15th June, 1984 unless otherwise stated.

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Deputy Headships

**Second Masters/
Mistresses**

AVON COUNTY
1. FULFORD SPECIAL
SCHOOL
Fulford Road, Hartcliffe
Bristol

Required from 1st Sep 1984, or soon
after. For details see
Group 5(S), plus a
statement of commitment. Applicants
must be aged 18 or over, and must not
be married, or have a partner, or be
with maladjusted. There must be
a new school opening in the area.
Applicants must be able to live in
hostel accommodation.
Further details from
Director of applications
to: Mrs J. G. Williams, c/o
Box 57, Avenue House
10, Avenue Road, Weston
Super-Mare, Cl. 143
72B. (For the
Director, Mrs J. G.
Davies, Advisor) Please
include a passport
reference, and names
of referees, enclosing
sae.

2. **BAYTREE SPECIAL
SCHOOL**
Baytree Road, Weston-
Super-Mare SS22 8QN
Required from 1st Sep
1984, or as soon as
possible thereafter. Deputy
Headteacher (Group 5), for
children with severe
learning difficulties.
Further details of application
from the Headteacher. Immediate
interviewing full c.v. and
references. For details see
Group 5(S). For details
Avenue is an equal oppo

DUDLEY
METROPOLITAN
BOROUGH
THE MOUNT SCHOOL
Tenterfield, Newcastle
West Mids. B65 3JH
DEPUTY
TEACHER required
soon as possible -
cents to be qualified
experienced **TEAC**
wishing to play a
role in the manage
and educational pro
gram of School for

with severe learning
culties.

Further Inform
from Headteacher
021-550 1493).

Application forms
receipt of s.a.e.)
Director of Education
St. James's Road, B
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**BOROUGH
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OOL
London SW19
, 1985 or earlier
EACHER**

SCHOOL
School of 75 pupils with
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C.V. to: I.E.B. 6 Tavla
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PERSONAL

If there is one group of people I have loved the years, studied, grown to understand, occasionally to admire even, it is the staffroom's Early Paleolithic Obstructionists. With an aging teaching force, under regular pressure to change at five-minute intervals, everyone is bound to manifest from time to time the quite sensible and highly desirable ability to pause and take stock before embarking on radical change, but what I am talking about is the seasoned stopper, the practised doom merchant, the block-

artist. In a rapidly changing environment, there are several methods of surviving. The most widely advocated is the ability to adapt quickly to new circumstances, but an effective, if frustrating, routine is to dig one's heels in and try to preserve the status quo. After many years of observing some of the most elegant professional saboteurs at work, I have decided to write the definitive handbook on blocking techniques, to document the Kung Fu of the prevention of innovation.

My first move will be to found the Society of Logjammers, Obstructionists, Thwarters and Hinderers. We at SLOTH will be totally dedicated to preserving and indeed enhancing the art of impeding reform. Our patron saint will be Ole Baggy Eyes himself, Rhodes Boyson, who regards the Spin-

ning Jenny as too trendy by half. His protégé, Junior Minister Dimbo Dunn, a former grocer now devoted to the reintroduction of the 11-plus, provides the inspiration for our society's official badge. It has been beautifully designed by Salvador Dali, a minor concession to modernism, and pictures a videocassette being shredded by a bacon slicer. We shall celebrate St Rhodes Day by dropping microcomputers on concrete floors and holding nostalgic readings from Beacon Readers and School Certificate Chemistry.

Our new handbook, the SLOTH Taxonomy of Educational Obstruction, is bound to become the standard authority on the subject. It offers an analysis of all the standard techniques plus a section for experts on advanced butchery. Each play is accompanied by fully-documented case study material and vital information on such matters as its known effects and officially attested drag coefficient.

Next autumn, BBC2 will be showing a master class series when some of the country's top practitioners will be seen initiating newcomers to the profession, and Dimbo Dunn will be dithering for Britain in the Eurovision Stalling Contest. Levels one and two of the new taxonomy are already assembled in outline, and I offer a sneak preview of a few extracts showing what is to come.



Ted Wragg

Play 1e - We've tried it already

This only has a drag coefficient of 0.3 on experienced teachers but can go as high as 0.6 with keen newcomers. A particularly telling version to dampen suggestions from younger enthusiasts is to name the actual year when it was supposedly done, or even better several dates: "Let me see now, we tried that in 1973, 1976 or was it 1977, 1979 and I think 1981." This makes the advocate feel really stupid and naive, and the fact that the idea was never previously launched with any enthu-

siasm, energy or forethought does not matter in the slightest. Advanced practitioners sometimes add: "It did seem to work tolerably well in 1973 as I recall." Another variation is to claim that "we have been doing that for years," which adds approximately 0.1 to the drag coefficient because it makes the proposer look as if he is the one who is out of touch.

Play 1e - There's no demand for it

Though this play is a killer in the retail trade, whether you ask for Knackwurst or lavender-scented embrocation, it works less well in education and only has a drag coefficient of about 0.2 on the grounds that if pupil demand had any place in the argument, most of the curriculum would in any case disappear immediately. Nevertheless, the expert obstructionist can make it sound as if pupil demand is paramount, even though in most of his own lessons children merely copy banalities off the blackboard.

Play 2b - It's the wrong time

There are two possibilities here. The first is to suggest it would have been a good idea about five years ago but that the proposer has missed his golden opportunity. This can have a drag factor as high as 0.7.

Much more subtle, however, is to

suggest that it is a fine idea whose time is yet to come. This brilliant variation has the double advantage of making it look as if the obstructionist is supporting or even admiring the proposal, yet at the same time putting it into cold storage to the end of time. Drag coefficients as high as 0.9 can be achieved, especially if the proposer is encouraged to set up a committee or working party to look into it.

Every time the group comes back it should be congratulated on its *bravery* report and encouraged to continue with its most interesting deliberations. The committee usually disappears up its own fundamental office after about three such futile events.

Play 2f - People won't like it

"People" can include parents (drag coefficient 0.6) or, in declining order of drag, some kind of authority like HMI (0.5) or advisers (0.2), a vague group such as "the community" (0.1), or the pupils themselves (zero). The rider "it has never been properly tested" adds nothing to the drag factor because no novelty ever has. It is a waste of time saying that Sir Keith Joseph won't like it, because that has been shown to have a drag factor of minus 150 and will make the reform a cast iron certainty. But then under that shrivelled exterior lies a radical reformer, so perhaps Old Frizzy Bous would be pleased at that after all.

DIARY

A standards debate at Durham

To a tower of Durham Castle - which doubles up as tourist attraction and university college - for a night alone in the Senate Bedroom, I lock myself in with a vast jailer's key, soak in an even vaster bath and ponder the event of the evening - my first close encounter with the noble Baroness Cox and physicist John Marks and sociologist Maciej Pomian-Szednicki.

We are summoned by Professor Gordon Batho, an old education historian acquaintance from Sheffield days, to discuss educational standards, beneath the eagle eye of the local CEO, Derek Sowell. An earnest academic seminar having taken place earlier in the day, I am told this is to be a relaxed debate. It isn't.

While Marks flashes research results on to a screen, Caroline plunges into a carefully scripted apology: she hadn't intended to rubbish comprehensives but that was how the figures turned out; she didn't think O levels were everything, but they were important; her findings (for example, that some schools do better than others at O level) were not politically motivated but simply designed for educational policy-makers and for parents choosing schools.

After the apology an extended coda in which she smiles her adversaries tip and thigh - The TES, Professor Ted Wragg, The Teacher, DES civil servants, me, and others, and chides Sir Keith (for denying her research money).

We are all out of step. Indeed, worse. There has been a "virulent, sustained and venomous smear campaign" against her research and that of her academically eminent associates. Some must have felt really sorry for her, but my abiding impression was that she was quite capable of giving as good as she got.

I also received the impression that neither the noble Baroness nor colleagues were really at home in educational research; scarred by their experiences at England's most politically-briused polytechnic, North London, they came over as crusading Christians, soldiers marching as to War, fighting the good fight, with all their might, though without a trace of humour. I've met their type often before - sometimes in the Church but mostly in politics. Cox clones abound on the Militant Left.

I am sure it is all a dilemma to Sir Keith. It was his instinctive academic suspicion that led him to try to close down the SSRC - he comes from my father's generation which did not believe that social science was anything that anyone could profess. I've seen the SSRC's report on my father's

Caroline, but I suspect he finds the sociologues of the Right no more attractive than that of the Left. My final advice to Caroline in the Durham debate was to get into real politics.



The Rev David Jenkins: 'beleaguered'

Questions of faith

Or perhaps she should move into the Church itself. High Table conversation in the Castle touched on another sadly beleaguered figure, the Reverend David Jenkins who professes theology at Leeds and was kind enough to marry me 26 years ago. He now finds himself, as her presumptive to the See of Durham, subject to what Caroline would call a sustained and virulent smear campaign - from right-wing clerics rather than left-wing educators. He was foolish enough to suggest on television recently that though "God might be capable of arranging an occasional virgin birth, he probably didn't do so in the case of Mary's pregnancy 1,925 years ago. There's no talk of blocking his enthronement next month."

I never got the chance to ask Caroline where she stood on the issue, but she did give us a glimpse of her attitudes in this area. She reserved one of her most bitter attacks for those parents who chose their children's comprehensive school on the basis of Faith (unreliable), rather than Evidence (in the case of her research, reliable). So perhaps in the end she will be a disillusioned parent in her own right.

Prospect of profiles

The Cox, Marks, P-S research has confirmed the worst fears of those (not me) who opposed the compulsory publication of O level and CSE results three years ago. These results were the staple of their research.

Because they're there and quantified, in spite of all the statutory qualifications about their marginal value as a measure of standards, they're too luscious a morsel to miss and will now continue to provide fodder for lots more research. Profiles are poised to be introduced.

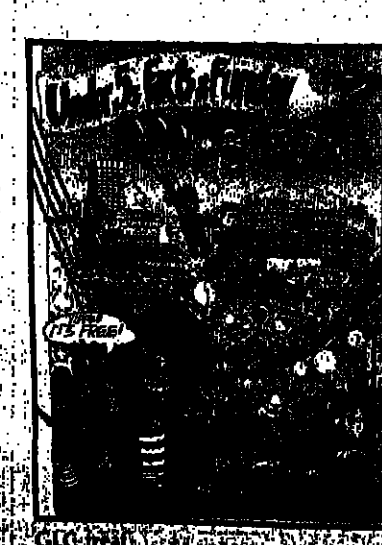
We are the only European country to keep a national exam circus at 16. So I hope the 16-plus soon disappears here too. There would be no need formally to abolish the exams. A future government could simply fail to put money into the rate support grant to support them.

Festival fun

Another piece of Livingstone sacrilege! I see the GLC has made over the Festival Hall and its surrounding terraces free to the under-fives next Friday (June 8). It's organized by Kidsline and you can get further information or book your group in on 01-222 4640.

From 11 am to 3.30 pm the foyers will hum with Georgina the Dragon, Hiccup the Hippo, Three Billy Goats Gruff and a bad tempered witch, while on the terraces the toddlers will be able to swim in a waterless sea of coloured balls. A free shuttle service from Westminster pier will get you there.

If the GLC is abolished next year, I suppose Mr Patrick Jenkin will heave a great sigh of relief that this sort of party is over and the Festival Hall can revert



Christopher Price

to serving the adult middle class. So I urge all parents and playgroups and nursery schools to enjoy it while they can. Unless the Lords provide last minute deliverance, this will be their last chance.

Without a roof

Schools do much these days to prepare youngsters for life after school, especially personal relationship and jobs. But what about housing?

CHAR, the Campaign for the Homeless and Rootless, wants to highlight the distress of those youngsters who leave home in their teens, especially those who don't go on to college. There's much that schools could do to make them aware of the housing minefield ahead of them and give them some skills to cope with it.

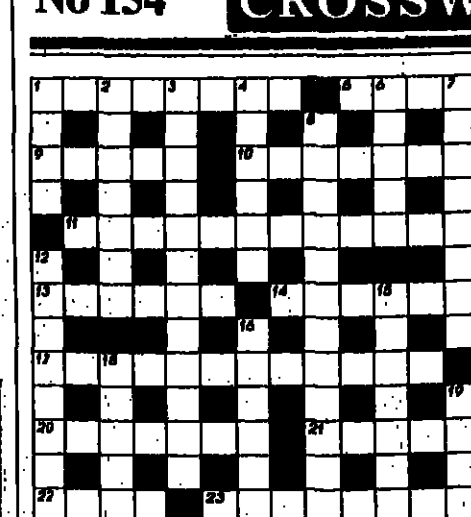
In London, the problem is horrendous. In 1981, Centrepoint Night Shelter had more than 12,000 requests for admission: a third of the young men applying and over half the women were under 18. Further information and resource materials are available from CHAR's Young Homelessness Group, 15 Cromer Street, London WC1N 8LX.



18 years old and no place to call home

All you help us to end the young homelessness among young people. From the new campaign, Young Homelessness Group

No 154 CROSSWORD by Rufus



Across

- 1 One can't sleep through it (8)
- 5 It is made in a churn (4)
- 9 In the lead - by so much? (5)
- 10 Broughten dispute in Japanese currency (7)
- 11 They gather impressions from many lands (12)
- 13 Ghentry little sergeant.

Down

- 2 Scottish boy about the who had a terrible reputation (7)
- 3 Observed the horizon and is twice (7)
- 4 They have made a big plan (6)
- 6 The opposite of a down (7)
- 7 It's unusual in a down (7)
- 8 Provides what (6)
- 12 Without it there's no total ignorance (7)
- 13 It's a bit more (7)
- 14 Aim straight (7)
- 15 Works in a night (8)
- 16 Wary go (7)
- 17 Its purpose is to eliminate passion (7)

Solutions to puzzle the

major with face put out (6)

14 Choke is left out (6)

17 One needs it to understand information (12)

20 Employ someone else as a model (7)

21 A question for children (5)

22 An outstanding part of the country (4)

23 Stout fellow broke the law in the beginning (8)

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Burnham FE to consider arbitration

New move to end teachers' pay deadlock

by Mike Durham and Richard Garner

A new initiative aimed at breaking the deadlock in the teachers' pay dispute has been launched. A move will be made today to swing the Burnham further education committee convened at the request of the union side - in favour of arbitration.

If the FE employers' side backs arbitration for lecturers, there is believed to be a strong chance that employers on the Burnham Primary and Secondary panel will follow suit when they meet on Monday.

At present the committee is deadlocked because a majority of Conservative counties represented by the Association of County Councils is refusing to accept arbitration.

The apparent breakthrough follows intensive lobbying of the ACC, NATFHE and the DES earlier this week by

options available to end the dispute.

Sir Keith met Mr John Pearnman - chairman of Burnham FE employers' side and a member of the Burnham schools' panel - for private talks on Monday.

Mrs Nicole Harrison, chairman of the AMA education committee and leader of the association's group on the Burnham schools' panel, was also present.

Even if arbitration is accepted in principle, there is still no indication where more money would come from to meet the teachers' pay rise, or on what terms the two sides would seek arbitration.

One snag is that NATFHE may be less keen on arbitration than the other teachers' unions. While NATFHE leaders may have been convinced that they have a role to play as peacekeepers in the long-running teachers' dispute, publicly they are not acknowledging it.

Indeed, college lecturers' leaders are preparing for industrial action - including a one-day national strike later this month - in the event of today's negotiations breaking down.

In a circular to union branches, Mr Peter Dawson, general secretary of NATFHE, calls on all branches to vote on a one-day strike - to take place on June 21 - and implement a ban on voluntary duties from next Monday.

Today's meeting follows the rejection of a deal - previously recommended for acceptance by NATFHE negotiators - which would have given 4 per cent to everyone plus an additional £330 to those on top of lecturer grade one.

Sir Keith Joseph, Education Secretary, is believed to be "acquiescent" towards the initiative, as one of the few



Fair stands the wind for France... Bournemouth's Oakmead School for Boys brass band sounds off before sailing to take part in the D-Day concert in Cherbourg. The town mayor invited the boys after he learned they were booked to play on a D-Day Sealink ferry.

DES plan 'bound to cause rifts'

By Nick Wood

The Government expects its forthcoming policy statement on the school curriculum will provoke fierce disagreements, Sir Keith Joseph, Education Secretary, said this week.

Sir Keith said that the statement would be drawn up after ministers, HMI and officials - had studied the individual policy statements, which have been submitted by all I.E.s in England and Wales.

"I hope later to approach I.E.s publicly and explain the profile of the curriculum in action up and down the country and again seek agreement on what should be in the curriculum," Sir Keith said.

Sir Keith was addressing a conference organized by the National Association of Head Teachers in London on the implications of the far-reaching

policy changes for the curriculum, exams and teacher training signalled in his Sheffield speech at the turn of the year.

Later, sources at the Department of Education sought to play down suggestions that the Government was moving towards imposing a curriculum blueprint on all secondary schools.

At the conference, Sir Keith tried to allay fears that the Government is becoming too involved in the policy and practice of individual schools. It had no intention of laying down how subjects should be taught - delivery remained a matter for schools.

He said he was glad that the range of policy changes he had enunciated at Sheffield had been given a "general welcome" and that the Department was now engaged in consulting and

pushing ahead on four broad fronts - the curriculum, teacher training, exams and records of achievement.

● Sir Keith's enthusiasm for a secondary curriculum tailored to the varying aptitudes and abilities of pupils could open the door to an undesirable new form of selection in schools, Mr John Swallow, immediate past president of the NAHT, told the conference.

Mr Swallow, who was giving the Education Secretary the association's response to the policy changes he outlined at Sheffield, said that the kind of approach he was advocating could be tidily, if wrongly, managed by an explicit division of the school population into three bands: the academic, the technical-clerical and the vocational.

Sir Keith urges better use of local resources

by Biddy Passmore



Giles Radice

More local authorities could grasp the opportunities to improve their education service if they managed their resources better and had a clearer idea of pupils' needs.

That was the comment from Sir Keith Joseph, Education Secretary, on the latest report from Her Majesty's Inspectorate on the use of local resources on schools and colleges, published on Wednesday.

But Mrs Nicole Harrison, who chairs the education committee of the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said it would be "morally

disgraceful" if Sir Keith tried to pass the buck for shortcomings on to overstretched teachers and underfunded local authorities.

The report shows a slight improvement in overall levels of provision in the previous year, although buildings have deteriorated to a worrying extent. But it is less concerned than previously with resources in themselves and far more with their effect on the quality of education the inspectors observed in the classroom.

They judged the quality of most

classes and lectures they saw as "satisfactory or better".

Mr Giles Radice, Labour education spokesman said: "The report makes absolutely clear that there is still a very low level of provision across the education system, and that such improvements that have taken place are extremely patchy".

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the NUT, said: "The report shows that the cuts are hitting education hard and wide. It does nothing to change the depressing picture painted by previous HMI reports". Full report: Page 6

Magic carpets

Standards of learning and behaviour could be 'dramatically improved if schools carpeted their classrooms', it was claimed this week.

"If I had £38m, which is what it would take to carpet every school in the country, it could be the single most significant change you could make to secondary education", said Mr Geoffrey Cooksey, director of Milton Keynes' Stantonbury Campus, which houses two big secondary schools.

Mr Cooksey told the Boarding Schools' Association conference that classrooms at both his schools had been carpeted in a successful attempt to cut out extraneous noise.

Arts/Books

Christopher Price reviews Michael Foot's new apology; Gillian Peele discusses Government news manipulations; Brian Morton on Ivy Compton-Burnett; Joan Tamburini on developmental psychology; Victoria Neumark on F Scott Fitzgerald; John James, Nick Baker and Heather Neill on theatre; Robin Bush reviews Ian McEwan's *The Last Day of Summer*; English textbooks

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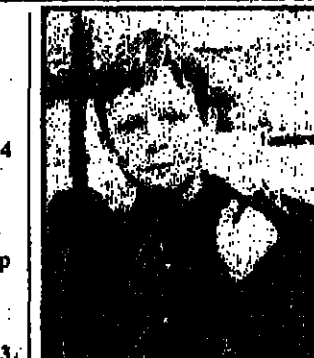
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Private means

Strikes, cuts and larger classes may be the lot of the primary teacher but the independent prep schools (picture) are booming with increased pupil numbers, improved facilities and higher pay 23



Mr Cooksey told the Boarding Schools' Association conference that classrooms at both his schools had been carpeted in a successful attempt to cut out extraneous noise.

John Co 1986

MSC's modest hopes

The Manpower Services Commission's corporate plan, revised each year, provides an opportunity for the MSC to give its assessment of the state of employment and training, and review its plans for meeting the needs which arise therefrom. For most of its short life, the MSC has been the bearer of grim predictions on jobs. This year, the first paragraph of the glossy document strikes a slightly less gloomy note: "For the first time since the beginning of the recession, the year ahead should show a small rise in national employment."

The upturn in output is noted, together with the fact that unemployment has more or less stabilized, and the upward trend in the (modest) number of vacancies has continued. "In the longer term," the MSC believes, "it seems likely that employment will grow, but demographic factors will continue to produce an increase in the population of working age... The growth of employment seems unlikely to be enough to achieve large reductions in unemployment."

As far as young people leaving school are concerned, however, the demographic trend is downward, and continues downwards for another eight or nine years. The peak age-groups - men and women born in the early 1960s - are now in their early twenties and it may well be that the centre of gravity of the MSC's activities will shift in the coming years away from the school-leavers towards the older age-groups. Perhaps the most depressing statistic of all those in the corporate plan is the number of long-term unemployed - up from 375,000 in 1981 to more than a million in 1983, without any real prospect of coming down below the million mark during this planning period. The figure would be even higher if it were not for the Community Programme, which now takes some 200,000 off the benefits register.

The Youth Training Scheme is budgeted at £875m this year and 20 per cent more - £1,050m - for 1985-86.

The MSC believes that but for the YTS this year, unemployment among under 18s would be 50 per cent. It states confidently that the main reason why the uptake of places in the YTS in 1983-84 has been 25 per cent down on the original forecast is because "the number of young people getting jobs has recently been higher than expected". It has adopted a cautious planning figure for the YTS in 1984-85 of about 400,000 - about mid-way between the September 1983 target and the actual number of trainees who enrolled. Last year the colleges got their fingers badly burned by setting up programmes for trainees who never materialized. There are no guarantees it will be different this time, but 400,000 seems a reasonable compromise.

The critical question about the future of the YTS concerns its relationship with what the MSC calls "the first year of longer duration initial training arrangements" - meaning apprenticeships. If the YTS is to be what the New Training Initiative originally intended - a comprehensive training and vocational preparation scheme for all who leave school at 16 and seek to enter employment - it is crucially important to get the EITB and CITB to come in and stay within the scheme in a meaningful way. The argument turns on how much work experience is required and how specialized should be skills training in the foundation year. The training and experience offered to all YTS trainees could be improved if the MSC and the training boards could reach an accommodation which leads to a better balance between broad preparation and hard skills.

Unless what remains of the apprenticeship system can be incorporated in the Youth Training Scheme, the YTS will be just what the MSC task group, which devised it, wanted to avoid: a stop-gap scheme for the otherwise unemployed. As Mr Young clearly recognizes, the quality of the training and education it provides has got to speak for itself. It cannot hope to do this unless it can come to terms with traditional

forms of skill training.

The MSC take-over of a quarter of employment-related non-advanced further education in England and Wales (not Scotland, note, where the Scottish Education Department is made of sterner stuff than the DES), receives three non-committal paragraphs in the corporate plan, stressing the need for close collaboration between the further education service and the MSC. So far, of course, the local education authorities have stubbornly refused to respond to MSC overtures. The MSC has been content to allow time to pass in the hope that the dust would settle, but it is still under an obligation to "consider and consult about appropriate machinery at national and local level and report to the Government as a matter of urgency".

Five months after the publication of *Training for Jobs*, the Government's decision on NAFE still looks wrong. It was taken on doctrinaire and prejudiced grounds by ministers who are wonderfully ignorant of what was happening at ground level, and against the advice of those in possession of the best information. There is no reason to believe the MSC can make vocational education more responsive to industrial and commercial needs. The Government deserves to be beaten on this one by the local authorities and the colleges - as indeed it can be, if they continue to stand firm against this piece of arrogant centralist dogma. If the local authorities are to hold on to any of their pride and their self-confidence, they must defend their claim to be those best fitted to assess and respond to local demands. If the financial mechanisms of local government, as twisted and bent by one Secretary of State for the Environment after another, inhibit their quick response, then it is the straightening out of these mechanisms which is needed, not a new structure imposed by the MSC, but still dependent on the goodwill and expertise of the local authorities and their staff.

COMMENT

A long way to go

The teachers' salary restructuring negotiations have clearly reached a critical stage with Caich 22 threatening to ensnare both sides.

The teachers' representatives feel they have gone as far as they can go towards an agreement without some indication from the authorities of how much money is likely to be on the table (page 3). The authorities' negotiators are prepared to envisage the career grade continuing to the top of Scale 3 - a major improvement in expectations for many teachers. But, as has seemed likely all along, the teachers are not willing to put aside their larger claim for the recovery of some of the ground lost since Houghton: they want a substantial rise, over and above the improved structure payments.

The authorities, on the other hand, who in any case would have major difficulties in finding the money (and persuading the Government to find the money) to reinstate Houghton salary values, need to get clear the outline of a complete package before they put numbers to it, and try to persuade local and central government paymasters to foot the bill.

Both sides have a basic political problem: from the teachers' point of view, it is of prime importance not to surrender their main negotiating position on structure without satisfaction on salary levels generally. They have been told by the authorities this year that any discussion of their grievances over the erosion of salaries in recent years would have to wait till next year and the larger settlement. Not unreasonably they want the promise of a tomorrow spelled out.

The authorities, too, have a political conjuncture to solve, any settlement being required to have the support of Sir Keith Joseph and the Treasury. But Sir Keith has made it abundantly clear that he will only back a new deal

on structure and conditions which is, in his terms, rigorous - that is to say, one which includes an effective teacher appraisal scheme - not just for probationers - and realistic ways of rewarding merit more than mediocrity.

It is no use either side going to Sir Keith with a scheme which has too many blank spaces in it: he wants to see something buttoned up tight before trying to secure the funding. In the present circumstances both sides will now stand off for a while but time is unfortunately pressing if this is to be funded for 1985-86. The underlying questions have never been easy to answer. They have got no more difficult now. In a sense, it is a mark of progress to have reached a crunch. Insofar as there is a pot of gold for 1985, it is tempting for the teachers to believe that they can draw on this to get the present 4.5 per cent offer increased. But this would be altogether too easy. There will be no pot of gold at all for 1985 unless the teachers accept a tough new contract. But for the right deal, the money is there.

Brent: riding for a fall

Two despatches from troubled Brent feature in our pages this week. On page 5 we report on the lack of progress of a so-called independent inquiry into the I.E.S.'s secondary schools, as recounted by the director of education to this week's education committee meeting. On the letter pages there is a cry from the heart of the president of the Brent Teachers' Association, defending his position on secondary amalgamations in the borough against his own members.

Both issues have led to fierce words and very nearly fist-cuffs in battling Brent, and are related in that they concern the quality of education at secondary level.

The inquiry was set up on dubious reasons, despite the attempts to



Demonstrators disrupt a recent Brent council meeting.

previous Labour administration to placate Mrs Ambrozine Nell, who had complained on behalf of other black councillors and parents about levels of provision and achievement. This failed to placate Mrs Nell whose change of political allegiance put the Conservatives in charge of Brent. The new Tory leaders decided to carry on the inquiry but to stiffen its team with new members like Dr John Marks.

In the circumstances, the teacher unions' predictable response has been to refuse to let the researchers into their schools, and one of their leaders, John Poole, cast doubts in advance on the objectivity of any research which might result. Inevitably this non-cooperation has looked like reluctance to let outsiders see for themselves the quality of schooling on offer, and sharpened the dispute between the teachers and the politicians.

The quality of secondary schooling must come into question now, because of the protracted failure of previous Labour administrations to grapple effectively with falling rolls. Mr Poole's letter sets out clearly how the drop in pupil numbers makes the case for school mergers, if a comprehensive curriculum is to be maintained.

Unfortunately, his own members have turned on him almost as bitterly as on the Conservative council, which is now trying to rush amalgamations through before the position gets completely out of hand or they lose office. As Mr Poole says, "I am not in this school, but I am in this school."

and the chairman of the education committee are right to believe that it is impossible to offer children a satisfactory range of options (or even a core) if they are scattered in handfuls throughout a string of old school buildings, but such debates are always bedevilled by bitterness (see also the Chester story, page 16, and the report from Belfast, page 12, where sectarian anger plies on even more agony than in Brent).

Brent teachers give the unhappy impression of being more exercised about their jobs than about the quality of education. For their part, the council is rushing the consultation through at a speed (a bare two months has been allowed) which makes it virtually impossible to take parents and teachers with them.

Mergers are inevitable when pupil numbers plummet, but they are difficult enough without creating maximum ill-will. Maybe Brent does need an inquiry, though not necessarily the one it has got.

no comment

"I was talking to a lady teacher, we have both been NUT members for over 30 years - and she said: 'If I was entering teaching today I would not enter teaching'."

Colin White, NUT representative on Derbyshire education committee, in discussion with a local authority official on May 11.

Second opinion

Peace: what is relevant?

There is nothing quite like the Peace Studies these days for providing press and politicians, pundits and pedagogues into drawing up a battle lines. Two of the most conspicuous heroes in the fight against Peace Studies - Caroline Cox and Nick Scruton (as reported by Nick last week) - have launched a carefully prepared offensive against the previous skirmish, in their pamphlet *Peace Studies: A Critical Study*. Courses are accused of promoting left-wing and unilateralist views, over-emphasising the concept of structural violence, and of ignoring the Soviet threat to world peace. Their conclusion is a familiar accusation: Peace Studies are a "noisy" facade for a "serious political campaign".

Cox and Scruton provide a valuable service in lucidly analysing the varying academic and professionalist where it exists. However, it is a pity that they have missed the opportunity to provide an academically professional survey of this important field, despite the usefulness of the evidence it presents and its pretensions to logical coherence, argument, and philosophy is basically a flawed policy.

The pamphlet is essentially a polemic against Peace Studies based upon arguments: first, that such studies have no place in the school curriculum; second, that Peace Studies are in practice taught in an extremely biased way. The first is based upon a curious misunderstanding of education; the second is based upon very limited evidence.

The really dirty word in the Scruton vocabulary is "relevance". To them, "The truly educational subject forces the pupil to understand something which has no immediate bearing on his experience." One is left wondering how much experience of the adolescent classroom the authors have. The pamphlet is clearly based upon the premise that any subject matter that is contentious and relevant to an understanding of the contemporary world has no place in the school curriculum. Have the authors thought through the implications of such a position for subjects such as Religion, Studies, geography and history? Is the basic fallacy of the opposition to Peace Studies is indeed the assumption that no indoctrination ever took place when only "proper" subjects appeared on the time-table.

The second flaw is the impression given that Peace Studies are taught in a "subject" on the time-table by graduates from Bradford University, insidiously indoctrinating the pupils of the country to ignore or to ignore the evils and threats emanating from the Soviet Union. Not a word about the bulk of teaching which is taken by teachers of English literature or history, for example, teaching "Peace Studies" material in the context of their own discipline. We are given figures for the large proportion of Labour-controlled I.E.S.s which are taught and are not taught with some syllabus outlines which are judged faulty. What the authors tell us, because presumably they do not know, is what is actually happening in the very large number of schools where something called "Peace Studies" is being taught. H.M. inspectors' little of what occurs in the classroom is rather a different general picture of greater variety and professional responsibility. The pedagogical value raised by Peace Studies will be destroyed by such damning evidence as is provided by Cox and Scruton. What is needed is full evidence and a constructive, responsible leadership.

Derek Hewson was founder chairman of the Politics Association, and is now a senior lecturer in the Department of Education, University of York.

NEWS

Pressure mounts for pay arbitration

Maximum pressure is being brought to bear on local authority negotiators to agree to allow the teachers' pay claim to go to arbitration when they meet next Monday for the first time since industrial action started in the classrooms, *Richard Garner writes*.

National Union of Teachers leaders announced they would be exempting all local education authorities in favour of arbitration from their third wave of selective strikes next Tuesday. Authorities covered by the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities and Labour-controlled authorities in the Association of County Councils - who have called for arbitration - are also to be exempted. The move means that strike action will take place in only 32 authorities - which are holding out against arbitration - next week. Schools in those authorities will, in addition, face a ballot next week on a further three day strike action in the week beginning June 18.

The decision has angered Left-wingers in the union which plans to lobby the NUT executive in a fortnight's time to press for an escalation of industrial action.

In all, at least 300 schools in those 32 I.E.S.s will be hit by strike action involving 6,000 NUT members - an escalation of the number of teachers involved this week.

Mr Doug McAvoy, acting general secretary of the union, estimated that about 70 per cent of the authorities

now favoured arbitration - including those who had made individual declarations, those covered by the umbrella of the AMA policy committee decision and those covered by the decision of the Labour group in the Association of County Councils.

He promised that the union would call off next week's action in any of the remaining authorities if they declared themselves in favour of arbitration - and added that all the strike action would be called off if the management panel itself, meeting on Monday, decided to go to arbitration.

Three I.E.S.s who have taken retaliatory action against teachers are also included in the 32 facing strike action - in Conservative Trafford and Labour Humberstone, teachers have been told their pay will be docked for refusing to cover for absent colleagues while in Labour West Glamorgan a facilities agreement for union officials has been withdrawn unilaterally. In addition, Enfield and Bexley - both Conservative-controlled AMA members with representatives on the management panel - have been included, says the union, as a "reminder" to their representatives.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, has been given a clean bill of health to return to work after breaking a leg in a car accident just before Christmas - but has announced that he will allow his deputy, Mr Doug McAvoy, to continue leading the pay negotiations and present industrial dispute.

Restructuring talks hit cash commitment snag

by Richard Garner

Hopes of agreement on the long-term restructuring of teachers' pay received a setback this week as the three-day residential meeting between teachers' leaders and local authority representatives in Plymouth.

Both sides are still committed to continuing the discussions - but the likelihood of an agreement to coincide with next year's salary negotiations is receding fast.

Teachers' leaders are demanding to see "the flesh on the bones" of local authority proposals for restructuring the profession in terms of a salary increase for teachers - but the local authorities are reluctant to cost the deal until agreement in principle has been reached on the package.

The management side, which was led by its officers for the three-day meeting at Plymouth's Holiday Inn, this week put forward proposals for merit payments for teachers who showed excellence in the classroom, restructured the plans for allowing good classroom teachers to progress through pay scales at a faster rate than their colleagues and called for regular assessment of teachers throughout their professional lives.

Teachers' leaders took heart from a proposal that the management was thinking in terms of the newly-created main professional grade for teachers stretching to the top of the present scale three - now £10,497 a year.

However, they were adamant that they wanted a management statement of intent showing how far local authorities were prepared to move in increasing salary levels to combat the erosion of teachers' pay since the Houghton committee of inquiry in 1974. Teachers' leaders say they would need a 31 per cent increase to return their salaries to those levels.

The management side, which is conscious that the deal will receive financial support from the Government in the rate support grant settlement for local authorities only if it includes watertight assessment procedures, said it could not meet this until all the broad principles for restructuring the profession had been agreed.

At this stage, the teachers' side said it was not prepared to enter into negotiations over the three management demands not already under discussion in special working groups between the two sides - merit payments, regular assessment and accelerated progression - until it had a pledge from the management on restoring "professional" levels of pay.

Teachers' union leaders believe they have already shown a willingness to compromise by agreeing to discuss assessment for newly-qualified teachers on an entry grade for the profession, and the duties and responsibilities of teachers.

Both sides have agreed to continue with discussions in the existing working groups, however, and plan to meet again in the first week of July which, they say, would still give them time to submit a package to the Cabinet before the size of next year's rate support grant settlement is made known.

Exam disruption minimal

GCE O and A level exams involving more than one million children began in earnest this week with the exam boards expecting little or no disruption as a result of strike action.

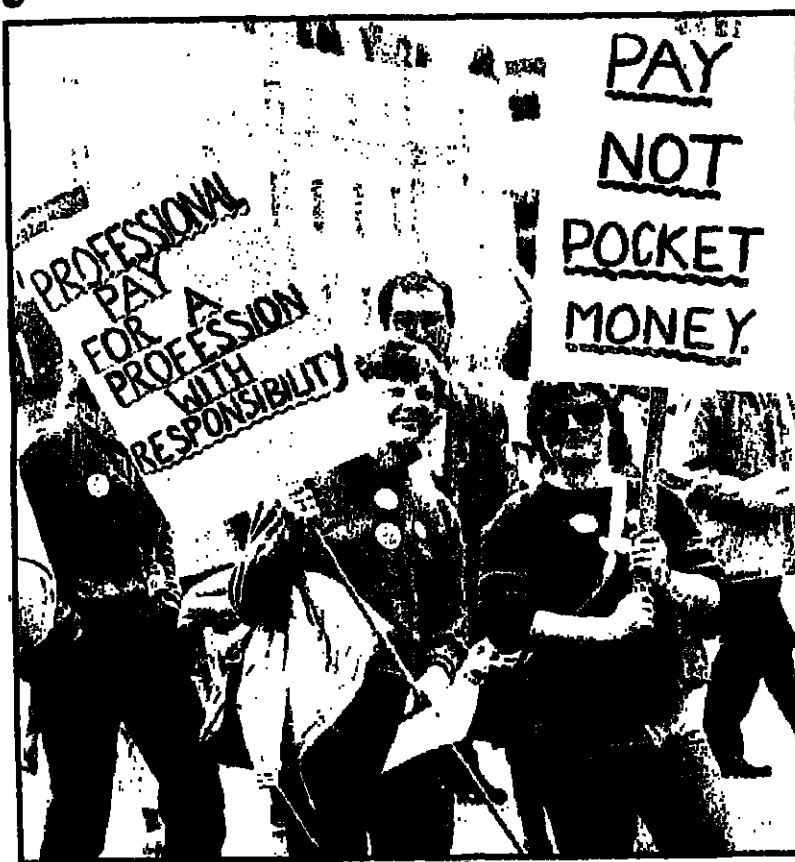
Fears that teachers would refuse to invigilate exams or be unable to attend standardization meetings held shortly afterwards appear to be proving groundless.

Mr Alan Stephenson, secretary of the London GCE Board, said that five or six schools in the Principality were having difficulty in finding enough teachers to invigilate and that the board had written to education

authorities authorizing them to call on outsiders - retired teachers and governors for instance - to take over these duties as required.

The board expected that teacher examiners would be able to get away from school to attend standardization meetings.

Mr Dick Whitaker, deputy secretary of the Joint Matriculation Board, which has around 400,000 candidates this summer, said that all the indications were that exams would proceed normally.



Teachers on the march in the present pay dispute.

Non-strikers expelled

Five members of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers have been expelled for refusing to strike.

The five, all teachers in South Glamorgan, disobeyed an instruction to join a half-day stoppage at the end of last term. It is understood that they remained in school to teach examination classes.

Expulsion by a local association still has to be ratified by the national executive before whom the five have the right of appeal.

A resolution adopted at the union's annual conference in Llandudno declared examinations would not be a target for disruption but their exemption could not be guaranteed.

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The Government's Green Paper on school governing bodies, *Parental Influence at School*, is nothing if not radical. It seeks drastically to alter the composition and functioning of governing bodies and by so doing, but without admitting as much, to alter the balance of power between parents, local authority members and teachers.

It does not pussyfoot. Parental power is to be legally incorporated into constitutional changes without the imposition of any money voucher schemes of the type that have been proposed by the invisible procession of political advisers since 1979.

In its own terms, the opening statement of principles is wholesome; the Government intends to enable parents to improve the work of the schools. An absolute majority of parents - the number will vary according to the size of the school - will have seats on governing bodies. The latest syndicalism of the previous proposals, including Taylor, which gave a quarter of the seats to teachers and other employees, is thus washed out.

The second key proposal concerns powers. The governing body will determine the statement of the school's curricular aims and objectives and keep them under review. In doing so, it will "seek advice" from the head who will be responsible for the organization and "delivery" of the curriculum and the details of the syllabus. It will consult the local authority, which will determine curricular policy for the area, and be able to call for reports from either the head or the governing body; these will help it discharge its responsibilities in allocating resources and employing teachers.

The problems arising from these formulations are both of principle and of operational feasibility. Our own research at Brunel made the point that when, as often (but not always) happened, local authorities failed adequately to sponsor governing bodies, parent governors could not perform competently. If meetings were infrequent, the whole process discontinuous, the powers delegated by the local authority feeble, parents would be unlikely to grasp the essentials of school life and work, let alone help to criticize and control them. Being impotent, they could generate no confidence and constituents were unlikely to find them useful.

This is not the same as saying (to quote a *Sunday Times* rendition of our research) that "parents are not the best people to run schools". It is true that in many areas "they lack continuity, cohesion and expertise". That is not, however, a condition inherent in parenthood but in the circumstances in which parents have been placed.

Parent governors' powers and actions have been constrained by the delegations of the local authority and by the heads' construction of their



Something needed to be done to give governing bodies the kiss of life and strengthen parental contributions but Maurice Kogan questions whether the drastic solution proposed in the new Green Paper is the correct one.

Over the top

role. The authority might allow real delegation. Or it might be highly professional-bureaucratic or, increasingly, it might be strongly politicized by councillors who speak democracy but believe power to be for personal consumption only.

But if educators mean what they say about the redeeming quality of education they will accept that parents can learn to govern, given appropriate powers and the right institutional framework. And that should enhance rather than reduce the role of the school because its professionals will then take on a new educational role.

Yet the effects of parental role are unpredictable. Studies undertaken in Scotland and in Sussex by Pauline Munn and Tony Baxter and their colleagues emphasized that parents were not much concerned with broader issues of accountability and did not want to double-guess the professionals. They wanted the professionals to be strong and were concerned with their own children's needs.

At the same time, however, large scale changes in governing mechanisms, at least in Britain, never have the drastic effects predicted for them but may, all the same, bring some marginal benefits. For example, student mem-

bership of university senates and course boards may prove a pain in the neck - other kinds of membership are too - yet a different perspective and an active and unconvincing critique have benefited higher education. In the end, inevitably, the professional weight of the institution wins but may be shifted a point or two.

So something has to be done to give governing bodies the kiss of life and to strengthen parental contributions. But the Green Paper's authors don't seem to appreciate that constitution-making can rarely pursue a single undisputed good. The Government has gone over the top and for reasons which it barely admits to itself. It does not like local authorities. There is something upsetting about a government, so poor at consultation, forcing local authorities to be party to such strong communitarian policies.

The schools derive their legitimacy from the local electoral process. More, the school is part of a complex network of public institutions that should work together. The public interest goes well beyond the adding up of individual parental gripes or the here-and-now concerns of clients as they move through a school.

These proposals seem devised to

create powerful and populist governing bodies which will be alienated from the local authority which is responsible for maintaining an efficient school system as part of the wider web of public welfare. Moreover, local authority members who are also governors, or who have a strong concern in the appointment of governors, become better councillors. Local government needs more members who will cut the rhetorical cackle and learn some of the facts of working life through the experience of schools where real work takes place. So more parent governors perhaps. But a majority?

The quality of the analysis in the Green Paper improves as it approaches the governors' powers over the curriculum but, again, it tilts too much towards consumerism. The Paper rightly endorses the management role and powers of the head (while taking away the key curriculum endorsement function) but then treats the head both mechanistically and as a proxy for the whole teaching staff.

Schools have to be well managed and coherent in their policies and practices. But good schools also act as holding companies for many good enterprises based on groups of

More parents should venture past school gates but should they have majority on governing bodies?

teachers formed as departments or years or houses or faculties. There is no clear on where the curriculum should be developed. It speaks instead of determination of governing aims and objectives by the language of the head being responsible for the organization and "delivery" of the curriculum. It is an engineering model of development. But curriculum is a composite of many things. Dennis Lawton's terms it a "selection from the culture".

It should also be the product of expert teacher observation of pupils' needs and a selection from a world of knowledge not available to all parents. Policy should be derived. Teachers should surely make the running, stating curriculum policy. The governing body must then be able to criticize and seek change. It should be able to take a frank and strong line on the quality of what happens in schools. Too much recent writing of self-reporting by teachers (called "democratic") blithely assumes that schools, and pupils using them, never suffer from bad teachers. But DES has failed to reckon with the fact that teachers, like other professionals, want a say in and a measure of control over the values which their not promulgates.

The DES does not trust teachers although it is curiously free in specifying the requirements for the head reports to governors. The relationship between teachers and governors does not live in these papers and is left to very general and distanced terms. It will all governing bodies enjoy an increase in powers. For example, the ILEA's provisions for government place in appointing teachers go well beyond those proposed in the Green Paper.

The Green Paper provokes a random thought. If this is the right way to go, could not ministers launch an experiment? The present administration likes independent schools because they are said to give a head their ability to experiment. They have, we believe, a good type of parent. Why enforce this scheme in the maintained schools alone? Why not make a majority of parent governors a condition of registration for charitable status for the independent schools? We will then know that the present administration really believes in parent-led democracy.

Maurice Kogan is professor of government and social administration, Brunel University.

*DES, *Parental Influence at School: A New Framework for School Government in England and Wales*, HMSO, Cmd 9242, 1984.

Employers prefer exams to profiles

by Bert Lodge

The replacement of O level examinations by achievement profiles would be rejected by most admission tutors and employers, a Schools Council survey has shown. But a profile as a supplement to O level results would be welcome.

The two-year research, involving more than 1,000 schools, colleges and universities and almost 500 employers, asked examination "users" - those responsible for selecting students for courses and jobs - how they applied the present examination system and what they thought about it.

Almost total support for the present complex system is revealed. But many users would probably welcome a return to grouped certification where candidates have to pass in a number of subjects as in the old School Certificate.

The proportion rejecting the idea of a profile in place of O level exams was never less than three-quarters of respondents in all types of institution. But 7 out of 10 schoolteachers favoured a profile to supplement the O level certificate.

The report comments however that detailed profiles might well be neglected, "not because the information would be of little value but because the system would increase the users' administrative load".

Ignorance of the system is widespread. "Many users of public examinations appear singularly ill-informed," the report says. "They do not know or are unconvinced by explanations of the relationship between GCE O level and CSE. They do not know or are unwilling to consider that Mode 3 has any validity yet are ready to condemn traditional modes of examining for irrelevance."

Many admission tutors were found to be unaware of the official equivalence between examinations. And very few had discovered the objectives and content of different syllabuses or explored the implications of differences in mode or title.

Yet, those selecting students for higher education enjoy remarkable autonomy. Moreover, they often de-

fended their claim to be allowed to act without interference and rejected the idea that they needed any training for the job.

At both 16-plus and 18-plus the role of qualifications in entry to both education and employment is largely conditioned by market forces. Using examination results to screen out excess applicants for a job showed a detachment from educational considerations. "Whether pit ponies or dray horses were required, only race horses had any chance of success."

Technology-based qualifications are frequently rejected in favour of almost any A level success both in education and industry. "Selection conducted along current lines does not guarantee a place for candidates outstanding in their fields of interest unless they also excel in other disciplines."

Some criteria seem to be applied in a confident, if haphazard way. While rejecting teacher assessments built up over time and accompanied by a caution as to their subjectivity, many users claim they can perceive the true personality of an applicant in a brief interview.

References and testimonials, especially those emanating from schools, are often treated with reserve and sometimes with outright suspicion. The report comments, "such reactions are not guaranteed to encourage schools to provide more extensive and detailed documentation on pupils."

At 18-plus, the supremacy of A levels as a qualification remains unquestioned and at 16-plus, a clear majority are in favour of retaining the present system of recording O level performance. A return to pass-fail grades was rejected by 9 out of 10 teachers in all types of institutions.

But the CSE exam remains in low esteem. "Only among those working in colleges of further education was the information conveyed by CSE certification seen as valuable and therefore in need of a more detailed approach."

Selection post-16: the role of examination results (Schools Council examination bulletin 45). By Brian Goacher. Methuen Educational, 1 New Fetter Lane, London, EC4. £5.50.

Liverpool's scheme on knife-edge

by Biddy Passmore

Liverpool's controversial and desperately needed secondary reorganization scheme is poised on a knife-edge. If Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, does not approve the scheme within a week, the authority says it will be almost impossible to implement it this September. Yet Sir Keith is said to be most reluctant to approve the scheme in its entirety - and the authority has told him flatly that modifying it would spoil it.

At a meeting in London two weeks ago, the Education Secretary asked the city's Labour leaders to give a formal response to three possible options, which would save some of the city's most popular schools, keeping two or four single-sex schools. Under the authority's proposals, no single-sex education would be left in the county sector: the 26 secondary schools would be replaced by 17 coeducational community comprehensives.

The argument is not about keeping selection in the city: none of the schools Sir Keith has mentioned for exclusion is selective.

But letters from the authority to the Department of Education and Science over the past two weeks have said that exempting either two or four schools from the scheme would leave the county sector with too many spare places - the problem which has bedevilled Liverpool's education system for the past decade - and damage other schools throughout the city.

The authority is not prepared to propose alternative closures in order to keep open the schools identified by Sir Keith because it would mean starting the whole reorganization process again and would inevitably mean delay.

The city has made good progress with provisional staff appointments to the proposed new schools, but will now be hard pushed to complete them in time for the autumn term. And time is getting desperately short for the necessary building alterations.

Poly's choice

A new head of Central London Polytechnic is to be appointed next week. The candidates are acting rector, Professor Terrence Burlin, and Christopher Price, the former Labour MP.

THE BEST BAT IN THE SCHOOL



The girls from Brazil

An exhibition called "Jolly Hockey Sticks - the world of girls' school fiction" is being shown at the Museum of Childhood in Bethnal Green, London, until the end of the summer holidays.

Although Angela Brazil, doyenne of the genre, favoured what the museum calls "unhealthy, over-sentimental friendships", other books showed girls rejecting "sopiness" where teachers and seniors were concerned.

Real-life diaries, mostly about food, letting down the team, and school characters like "the Brute", a housemistress, show that it was not just a fantasy world. And the game of hockey is defended as a unique educational tool in the teaching of pluck, unselfishness, consideration for others, endurance, and "how to take a beating".

Teachers resist probe

by Nick Wood

An independent inquiry into standards in Brent secondary schools is being hampered by the refusal of teachers to cooperate.

A report from Mr Anthony Parsons, the director of education, submitted to this week's education committee meeting, says that the teachers' boycott is delaying the investigation and pushing up its costs.

But in spite of being refused access to schools, the inquiry team, headed by Ms Jocelyn Barrow, still hopes to complete a report, although not until the spring of next year.

"The team has indicated that with or without access to schools, much useful research can be undertaken. But there will need to be a greater reliance on fieldwork and documentary research by paid research assistants, if cooperation from teachers is not forthcoming."

This week the inquiry was condemned by Mr Max Morris, honorary vice-president of the Brent association of the National Union of Teachers.

"The teachers are refusing to cooperate because it is not a genuine investigation. It is the result of a behind-the-scenes deal between the previous head and some black councillors to maintain their hair's-breadth majority."

"It's a political attack on Brent schools and teachers for doing down black kids, which is ludicrous in view of the well-known anti-racist attitudes of

Brent teachers and the very generous staffing of schools."

Mr Morris added that the inquiry was "the first piece of educational research which is investigating school standards without the 'researchers' entering a school".

He also criticized the level of payments to each of the six members of the inquiry team. "A mere £100 a day each is surely derisory for such miracle performers," he said.

Faced with the teachers' boycott, the team will have to rely on data from the authority's files, and interviews with parents, pupils, governors and authority staff in shaping its recommendations. It says it wants teachers to take part so that the final report will give a balanced picture of what is happening in the borough's schools.

Mr Parsons' report also draws attention to the difficulties of making available confidential information to the team. He recommends that figures on truancy, suspensions and exclusions, school by school, should be released and asks for councillors' views on whether the authority should supply the investigators with school reports drawn up by the local inspectors.

The inquiry is being supported by a budget of £100,000. It was set up last November by the previous Labour administration after complaints from black councillors and parents that schools did not cater adequately for their children.

Boys' sex education found wanting

by Hilary Wilce

Boys get poorer sex education in schools than girls, according to a survey of available research.

Of 369 fathers interviewed in a 1982 survey of teenage mothers and their partners, only half had had any sex education at school and only a third had heard birth control discussed in class, while a wide-ranging survey of teenage sex education, carried out in 1978, showed that most boys had a poor view of it; and said the knowledge given had come too late.

Blas against boys is also reflected in the imbalance of sexes on "training" courses for professionals run by the Family Planning Association, according to a new booklet, *Men, Sex and Contraception*, published by the Birth Control Trust and the Family Planning Association.

The booklet gives examples of what the two associations consider to be good classroom practice in this area.

At one unnamed inner London all-boys comprehensive, sex education is integrated into the social studies programmes, taking about half a term a year. Each year, the same ground is covered, but in increasing detail.

In the third year the unit covers reproduction, VD, contraception and birth abnormalities and deformities. In the fourth year other topics such as premature ejaculation and what constitutes "normal" and "abnormal" sexual behaviour are added. The same ground is covered again in the fifth year - the first time the school feels the boys have understood and absorbed everything.



Many boys complain that sex education comes too late.

Serious child abuse cases drop steadily

by Sarah Bayliss

The number of children who were seriously hurt by their parents and suffered broken bones, internal or head injuries, has fallen steadily over the past five years, according to new figures from the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The figures are based on reports from 14 areas where special NSPCC units for monitoring and preventing child abuse have been set up. The units hold a central register and work closely with health and social services and with the police.

Initial figures, to be published in full in July, show that the rate of child injuries reported in the special unit areas increased from 43 per 10,000 children to 63 per 10,000 children over five years up to 1982.

But the proportion of children suffering fatal or serious injuries fell to just under 17 per cent by 1977 and to just over 10 per cent by 1982.

Commenting on the new trends a spokesman said: "Either the parents are coming to us for help sooner or other parties are reporting the injuries

earlier than before. And where that happens the child stands a smaller chance of being re-injured."

On the basis of information from special units, the NSPCC estimates that around 6,000 children in England and Wales were injured by their parents in 1982; 600 of them seriously.

The units cover Manchester, Rochdale, Calderdale, Leeds, Newcastle, Gateshead, North Tyneside, Northumberland, Sunderland, Northamptonshire, Coventry, Nottinghamshire, Barnsley, and Hackney.

Dr Alan Gilmore, director of the NSPCC, said it was tragic that the Society's work was still "as essential as ever" but there was some cause for hope. "In areas where we are involved in effective multi-disciplinary procedures, coordinated by our units, it seems that we can save children from the pain and emotional distress of serious injury and even death."

Releasing the Society's annual report, he warned that for the fourth year running, it had spent more than it had received and reserves were now unacceptably low.

EEC boost for languages

from Anne Good in Luxembourg

An agreement by European Education Ministers, who met in Luxembourg on Monday, on the urgent need for improved language tuition throughout the EEC, is likely to have a direct bearing on the foreign language teaching policy currently being hammered out within the Department of Education and Science.

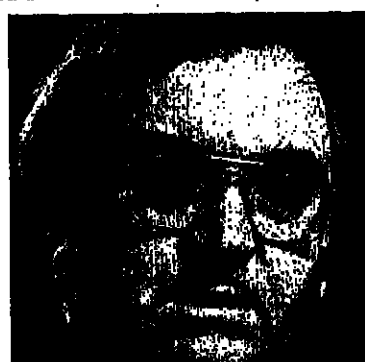
The Ministers agreed on two basic principles: that every child should have the opportunity to study one EEC language during compulsory schooling, and that as many pupils as possible should be encouraged to study two foreign languages; one of them a community language.

Mr Robert Dunn, Under-Secretary of State for Education, speaking at the meeting, said the Government was conscious of complaints from industry about the lack of language skills among young people. He also felt there was a need to widen the range of languages on offer in schools. At present 65 per cent of British children learning a foreign language study French.

However, improved language teaching would have to be achieved in the teeth of spending constraints, and with top priority still being given to English and maths, he warned.

A government policy statement on how this is to be done is expected early in 1985. The statement would take into account the Council of Ministers' decision, and the consultations now taking place on the basis of the 1983 discussion paper on language teaching, Mr Dunn said.

Sir Keith Joseph, the Education



Robert Dunn

Secretary, speaking in London this week, said, "We all want to encourage fluency in other languages, but we have not yet been successful. The magic wand of language laboratories did not yield the harvest we expected."

Success depended not just on government enthusiasm, he said, but on the motivation of parents, employers and pupils. "I can express good intentions but I cannot guarantee good results."

Another main item on the agenda at the Luxembourg summit was the education of migrant workers and their children.

The UK took a hard line in discussions, insisting on a clear distinction between the need to provide special facilities for integrating migrant children, which it accepted, and the responsibility to teach the language and culture of origin, which it doubted.

Maintaining links with the mother culture could be regarded as a "private matter", Mr Dunn said. What was important was to give pupils "an insight into the fundamental values of Western democracy and an understanding of national traditions and institutions."

The United Kingdom had complied with the EEC directive on migrant education, Mr Dunn maintained in the face of a warning by the European Commission of possible court action against the UK Government for non-compliance.

In February, the Commission released a report (TES, March 2) accusing the UK and other member states of failing to provide adequate reception facilities or mother tongue teaching for migrant children.

A Department of Education official, at the summit, said that most mother tongue teaching in Britain is done privately by the immigrant community and "we are not aware of any pressure from other minorities to change this."

Also on the agenda were the problems of falling rolls and teacher unemployment, but Mr Dunn denied these were major problems for the government. "Teacher pupil ratios are now the best they have ever been," he said, pointing out that staffing levels were a question for the local education authorities, not the DES.

The ministers also agreed on co-operation and common sense in the fields of new technology, the education of handicapped children, and literacy.

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Biddy Passmore reports on the annual HMI survey on the effect of l.e.a. spending policies

Skills mismatch blamed for poor teaching

Mismatch between the qualifications and experience of teachers and the jobs they do is the resource factor most frequently linked to poor schooling, according to Her Majesty's Inspectorate.

In their report on the effect of local spending policies on schools and colleges in 1983, the Inspectors say this problem is more likely to lead to unsatisfactory work than poor or badly used books and equipment or accommodation.

In primary schools, too many teachers are not qualified for the age group they teach, while in secondary schools (where the problem is more serious) too many are teaching a subject in which they are not qualified.

This, the fourth of the Inspectors' annual reports to be published, differs from the previous

ones in giving an overall assessment of the quality of work seen in all of England's l.e.a.s and attempting to find the relationship between quality and various factors, including levels of resources. Previous reports concentrated on resources only.

And, unlike previous reports, it does not single out a small group of authorities which are giving the Inspectorate most cause for concern.

The Inspectors judge that the quality of most of what was taking place in class and lecture rooms throughout the country was "satisfactory or better". But they stress that "satisfactory" does not mean there is no room for improvement and that the small proportion of unsatisfactory education represents "a lot of poor classes".

As for resources, the news is mildly encouraging. "Overall, the levels of appropriate resources in schools and colleges were slightly improved in

autumn 1983 from those of the previous year," the report says, "particularly with regard to teachers and books."

Improvement was patchy, however, and had to be set against the low baselines of some aspects of provision noted in previous years. The Inspectors express particular concern about the long-term consequences of the deterioration in buildings.

Wide variations in provision also continue to worry them. Where deficiencies in provision were found to exist, they pressed particularly hard on pupils and students of below average ability.

The report identifies four factors which most commonly influenced "effective learning": the quality of the teaching, identification of students' and pupils' needs, the level of resources available

and the ability to manage and deploy resources. If, by an increase in total funding, resources or better management, authorities could

extra funds to improve educational quality, they would vary from place to place, the report says. High on the list in most authorities, however, would be: more advisers, more in-service training to enhance teaching quality (particularly to prove match), sustained higher levels of expenditure on books and equipment and improvement to premises.

Report by Her Majesty's Inspectors on the Effect of Local Authority Expenditure Policies on Education Provision in England - 1983. Copies available from the Publications Despatch Centre, Department of Education and Science, Honeywell Lane, Canons Park, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 1UG.

BOOKS AND EQUIPMENT

With some help from parents, total provision of books, materials and equipment is improving, the Inspectors say. But the supply of books needs to be maintained or improved to reach an acceptable level generally.

Book provision was satisfactory or better in three-quarters of authorities at primary level and three-fifths at secondary level, the Inspectors say. It was significantly better in the London authorities as a group than in either metropolitan districts or shire counties.

In primary classes where the work was judged satisfactory, book provision was also satisfactory and a major contributor to the achievement of this

quality. But poor book provision, in number and quality, was associated with poorer quality work. In secondary schools, some quality had an adequate book supply. In about one quarter of the lessons there was a shortage of books.

Similar links were found between the provision of adequate equipment and materials and the quality of work seen.

Fifty-three authorities had maintained or improved capital advances in real terms to both primary and secondary schools. 15 had not.

NON-ADVANCED FE

The Inspectors considered four-fifths of the work they saw in non-advanced further education satisfactory, compared with nine-tenths on advanced courses.

The proportion of work of a variable or unsatisfactory quality was greatest in part-time day release and evening-only classes. The least satisfactory teaching approach was the routine, formal lecture.

Many of the problems stemmed from a shortage of suitably qualified and experienced staff.

In almost half the sessions where quality of work was less than satisfac-

tory, the students' needs had not been clearly identified, and in two-thirds such sessions the teachers' skills and experience were inappropriate for the task.

The performance of about one-third of the 390 institutions the Inspectors visited was judged to be adversely affected by shortage of non-teaching staff. In nearly half, improving quality of work was considered to be seriously hampered by unsuitable premises.

In general, further and higher education was considered "reasonably well resourced".

SPENDING LEVELS

Comments on authorities' overall levels of provision - the centrepiece of former reports - take up only a small section this year, and there is no comparison with the previous year.

The Inspectors say evidence suggests that 68 out of the 97 l.e.a.s had managed to "maintain the levels and balance of expenditure across the main aspects of education in ways which provide adequately for the majority of

the service". Concern is expressed about the rest.

On staffing, 73 were judged to be satisfactory or better levels in both primary and secondary schools, 146 satisfactory levels in either primary or secondary schools and nine had satisfactory levels in neither.

Only 14 authorities had satisfactory levels across all aspects of provision.

Exams council sets out five points for judging Joseph's decision on O levels and CSE

Checklist for the 16-plus verdict

by Nick Wood

Staff at the Secondary Examinations Council have drawn up a five-point checklist against which to judge Sir Keith Joseph's final decision on the 16-plus, which is due by the end of the month.

A memorandum circulating within the council says that there is considerable uncertainty over the precise meanings of a single system at 16-plus and a harmonized system - the option Sir Keith, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is now widely thought to favour.

It seeks to resolve this confusion by spelling out the essential attributes of a single system. These are:

- A single grading system;
- Single syllabuses (albeit ones requiring differentiation in assessment and syllabus content);
- A single exam certificate;
- Syllabuses meeting the demands of national criteria;
- The maintenance of existing GCE and CSE standards.

The memorandum, which implicitly

acknowledges that harmonization is now the most likely outcome to the 16-plus exam saga, goes on to suggest that Sir Keith's decision should be measured by how many of the above points he accepts.

In other words, the SEC is moving away from a black and white view of the future of the exam system. It is becoming increasingly interested in how close a harmonization of GCEs and CSEs the Education Secretary might propose.

"To state exclusively and precisely what constitutes a harmonized system of examining must involve choosing which of the above five points are to be met; indeed it could be argued that the degree of harmonization is measurable in terms of how many are met", the memorandum says.

The council's interest in the precise nature of the harmonization option that may be adopted by Sir Keith is of more than passing significance. It believes that the existing GCE and CSE systems will have to be brought

close together if the Education Secretary's latest enthusiasm for grade-related criteria - exam marks tied to clear statements of what candidates can do - is to bear fruit.

Without, for instance, a single grading system for CSEs and O levels and syllabuses linked to national criteria, it is doubtful whether the goals set out by Sir Keith in his Sheffield speech can be achieved.

At the same time, it acknowledges that a decision to retain the dual system, albeit in harmonized form, will propel the exam system along an uncertain and unpredictable path. Some boards, especially those in the North and Wales, are likely to press on with their local 16-plus exams.

The SEC is convinced that a single system remains the best solution to the present dilemma. It expects Sir Keith to deliver his verdict at the end of this month and has set aside its meeting on July 6 to consider his decision and to draw up its response.

Meanwhile, it is pressing ahead with

setting up the 10 subject working parties charged with drawing up grade-related criteria. Each will have 10 members, and in the last few days some 300 letters have gone out to teachers, exam boards, local education authority advisers, heads and representatives of industry, commerce and higher education inviting individuals to take part.

The working parties are expected to produce draft proposals by this time next year.

● The National Association of Schoolmasters / Union of Women Teachers has written to Sir Keith Joseph, urging him to come out in favour of a common examination at 16-plus.

In the letter Mr Fred Smithies, general secretary of the NAS/UWT, says that "vexatious by your predecessors has been harmful, and I devoutly hope that you will now (a) make a decision and (b) decide in favour of a single system".

Parents back corporal punishment

Salford parents and governors have supported the use of corporal punishment in schools, according to a survey.

Mr John Barnes, chief education officer, reported to the education committee that 60 per cent of primary schools supported corporal punishment.

He said: "The support for its use in secondary schools is even greater - 96 per cent of the schools, 84 per cent of governing bodies and 73 per cent of parents approve of it."

During the 10 months covered by the survey, only 47 parents asked that their children should not be punished.

The records also show that corporal punishment was used 1,325 times on 1,000 pupils in 65 schools. One comprehensive school used the cane 193 times - an average of more than four times a week.

The list of offences punishable by caning was headed by bullying, followed by gross and persistent bad behaviour, vandalism and confrontations with teachers.

Work quality dips in middle years

The Inspectors judged the quality of work to be "satisfactory or better" in just over three-quarters of the 1,400 schools they visited. But analysis of the more than 10,000 lessons they observed revealed a dip in quality in the middle years of education, from 8 to 16.

While three-quarters of all lessons observed in the nursery and infant age groups were judged satisfactory or better, only just over two-thirds of all lessons observed among junior and 11-16 year old classes were similarly judged, while for the 16-19 year olds, on either one year or A level courses, just over four-fifths of the lessons seen were assessed as satisfactory or better.

Abler pupils seemed to be getting a higher quality of education than their less able fellows. In secondary schools lessons where pupils were grouped according to ability, the Inspectors found nearly four-fifths of the lessons for the most able satisfactory or better compared with only three-fifths of the lessons for the least able.

The resource factors most commonly associated with unsatisfactory work in primary schools were, in descending order of importance: mismatch between the qualifications and experience of the teachers and the age group being taught; inadequate or poorly deployed equipment and books, and inappropriate accommodation.

In secondary schools, the poor match between the teachers' initial qualifications and experience and the subject taught was the main factor, followed by poor accommodation and then equipment, books and materials. Once again, the number of pupils fell faster last year than the number of teachers. Between September 1982 and September, 1983, teacher num-

bers fell by just over 5,500, from 420,000 to 414,500, with 3,000 going from primary schools and 2,500 from secondary. Pupil numbers fell by about 200,000.

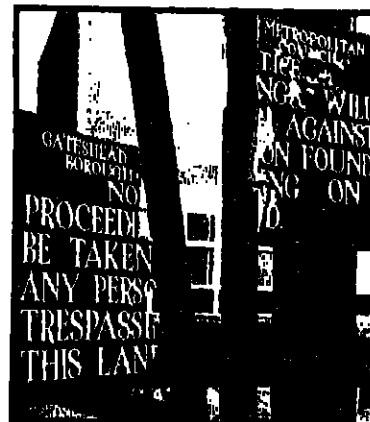
Most l.e.a.s did not improve or worsen their pupil-teacher ratios by more than 0.5 compared with the previous year, the Inspectors note.

Despite the slight national improvement in PTRs, the Inspectors judge that the performance of about one eighth of the schools visited was adversely affected by one or both of an insufficient total number of teachers or by the presence of teachers whose qualifications did not match their jobs.

Good management is a vital factor, the Inspectors say, with poor management adversely affecting nearly one quarter of schools. In nearly one fifth of all schools, better leadership by either heads, heads of department or both was deemed necessary if the quality of work seen was to be improved or the curriculum was to be changed and developed.

The report stresses that more and better in-service training would help to raise the quality of teaching. The Inspectors found the level of attendance on INSET courses unsatisfactory in almost one fifth of the schools they visited. There was evidence that reductions in staffing levels - sometimes coupled with reductions in cover for teachers taking part - had deterred some from attending courses, particularly in primary schools.

The Inspectors also express concern about the level of advisory services, particularly in primary education. ● Parents played a bigger part in funding their children's schools last year, with some three-quarters of all schools now describing their contribution as "moderate or substantial".



Vandalism... a growing problem

Buildings in bad state

The state of school building deteriorated over the year, the Inspectors report.

In nearly three-quarters of authorities, the state of repair or decoration was judged unsatisfactory. And it affected learning: poor or unsuitable accommodation was adversely affecting the performance of just over one quarter of all the schools visited.

Yet spending on this item was volatile. Forty-one authorities budgeted to reduce their spending on repairs and maintenance while 44 increased it in real terms. In four l.e.a.s, some schools had not been decorated for between 10 and 17 years.

Vandalism, theft and arson were also growing problems in some l.e.a.s. In at least five urban authorities, vandalism was reported to be reaching serious proportions, and one school was the subject of three arson attacks in 11 days causing some £250,000 worth of damage.

"All in all," the Inspectors conclude, "the state of much of the school building stock is already a cause for concern and the situation is apparently worsening."

Training to change for special school staff

by Bert Lodge

Initial training courses for teachers wishing to work in special schools will be phased out after recommendations this week from the Advisory Committee on the Supply and Education of Teachers. Those teachers will follow an ordinary course, then, after some experience in schools, go on in-service training.

The advice simply confirms a policy that had already begun to be implemented. In a letter to Sir Keith Joseph, Education Secretary, Sir Clifford Butler, ACSET chairman, makes the point that the population of special schools will undergo considerable change as a result of advances in ante-natal and post-natal care, early screening and the policy of integrating children in ordinary schools where possible. "In the future the population of

special schools is likely to contain an increasing proportion of the profoundly or multiply handicapped... It would in our view be quite inappropriate, for courses of initial training to concentrate on producing teachers for this highly specialist and very limited field of employment."

The advice emphasizes that existing special courses should not be phased out until adequate in-service training has been planned.

The committee says that in the further education sector the special needs population has risen markedly in recent years.

It recommends awareness training for all FE teachers starting by a series of seminars to promote the develop-

Head joins in choir girl row

The decision to exclude girls from the only mixed cathedral choir in the country was regretted this week by a former chairman of the Choir Schools Association who has expressed disapproval of mixed choirs.

Mr Peter Hannigan, head of Westminster Cathedral choir school, was referring to the choir at St Edmundsbury Cathedral, Suffolk, where senior clergy have decided no more girls will be recruited to the 42-strong choir.

The 39 schools in the Choir Schools Association have never shown any interest in admitting girls despite the occasional cases in recruiting sufficient boys.

Correction

In last week's spending survey we reported Lancashire as the authority cutting most teachers' jobs next year at 332. This was on the basis of the figures supplied to us. In fact Lancashire l.e.a. is to make a net reduction of 187 jobs after allowing for redeployment.

Class upsets Greeks

The British head and two members of staff of a leading English-grammar school in Athens have had their permits withdrawn, and the school is under threat of closure, because of a current affairs class where they considered the Turkish side of the Cyprus question, and because Turkish pamphlets on Cyprus were held in the school library.

The fate of the Taxis Hellenic International School was being discussed last night when the head, Mr John Kidner, met the Greek Under-Secretary of Education, Mr Petros Moraitis.

Mr Kidner has not been allowed into the school since his work permit was withdrawn a month ago. The work permits of two American members of staff have also been withdrawn.

All three were told at one point that they had just 10 days to leave the country before being deported, although this threat has now been suspended.



Geography lessons... more in class, less in the field.

Cuts narrow geography's horizons

Northern Ireland is the only region to have increased its spending on geography teaching in real terms over the four years up to 1983, according to a new survey.

The average amount spent by geography departments in the Province's schools went up from £761 in 1979/80 to £1,158 in 1982/83 - a rise of 10 per cent after allowance is made for inflation.

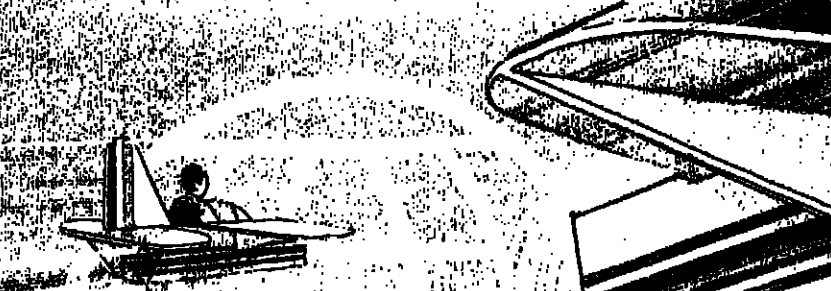
This contrasted with a sharp fall in spending on books, materials and field trips among geography departments in schools in other parts of the country. Average budgets tumbled by 39 per cent in the ILA, by 32 per cent in Scotland, by 23 per cent in Wales, by 14 per cent in the shire counties, by 11 per cent in the London boroughs and by 14 per cent in the metropolitan districts. Independent schools recorded a fall of just 4 per cent.

Overall, geography departments experienced a fall of 15 per cent in their spending power over the four years. The figures, which come from the Educational Publishers Council and are based on returns from 572 schools, should be treated with some caution because they do not take account of changes in the numbers of pupils in the departments.

The survey gives annual spending per pupil for 1981/82 alone. This ranged from £2.70 in independent schools to £1.80 in Northern Ireland, £1.70 in the ILA, £1.40 in the London boroughs, £1.30 in Wales, £1.20 in Scotland and the shire counties, and £1.10 in the metropolitan districts.

Pupils in the first three years of secondary school are bearing the brunt of the cutbacks. One school in two said geography teaching among this age group had been modestly or severely hit, a proportion that fell to one in three among A level students.

Let their imagination roam free



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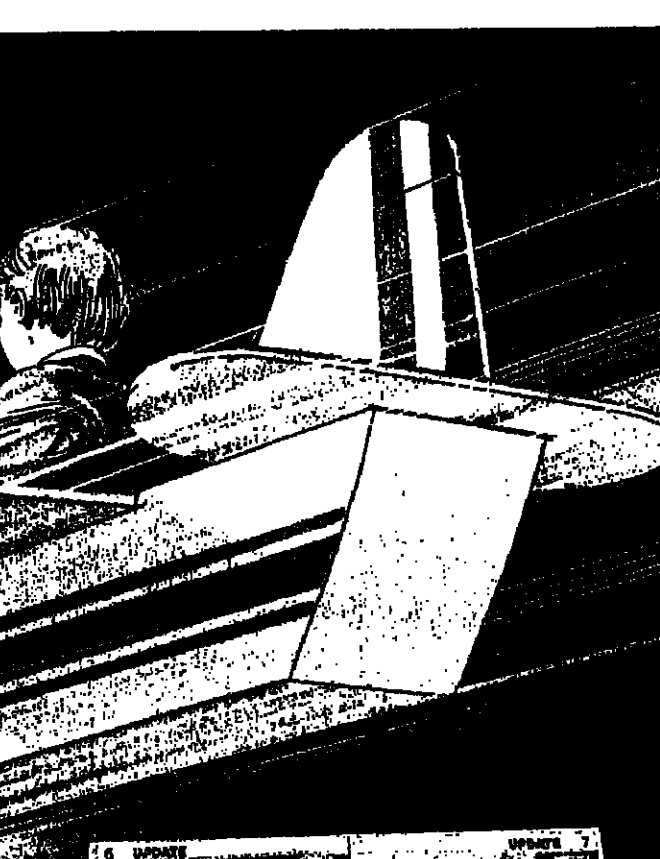
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Rebel governors place own advert

Governors at a primary school in Walsall have openly rebelled against the town's redeployment policy and have paid for a vacant music post to be advertised nationally.

The governors, who are drawing up a list of suitable applicants to Caldermore primary, claim that a "ring fence" policy associated with Walsall's redeployment exercise has effectively deprived their children of a Scale Two music teacher since the post was created a year ago.

According to Mr Dick Worrall, chairman of the governors, the post was advertised four times without success in the borough's internal bulletin for teachers. Dissatisfaction came to a head at a parents' meeting called by the governors last month, and the do-it-yourself advertisement was proposed.

The advert which appeared in a recent issue of *The TES* said: "Our children have waited too long and need a good, qualified and committed music teacher."

It contained a disclaimer pointing out that actual steps towards making an appointment rested with the local authority, but what the governors wanted was expressions of interest.

Mr John Priest, headteacher at Caldermore, said the school, which has a high proportion of Asian children, needed a permanent music expert on the staff. He was grateful that Walsall had provided a temporary teacher for two sessions a week but this was not a permanent solution.

Mr Worrall, a parent and district Labour councillor, said this week: "Our action seems to have brought the matter to a head and it is up to the authority to make an appointment as soon as possible. It must recognize that it will have to appoint from outside if no one suitable exists within the borough."

Mr Philip Wood, Conservative chairman of education, said Walsall did not want to make teachers redundant and was committed to "filling understaffed schools with teachers from overstaffed schools". It was "ridiculous" of Caldermore governors to suggest that the job should be advertised externally when these conditions prevailed.

UK/US SCHOOL EXCHANGE SCHEME

Enquiries are invited from teachers with an interest in effecting the exchange of a party of ten pupils and one teacher with a high school in the United States for four weeks. It is envisaged that accommodation will be provided by host families and that the participating schools will provide a varied programme in and out of school.

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Sarah Bayliss on growing controversy over school starting dates

Equality for the rising fives



Rights for summer's children... campaigner Mrs Maggie Platts with her daughter, Victoria.

At least three local education authorities have changed their policies towards rising fives in recent weeks, and a fourth is under mounting pressure to do so from parents and teachers.

Derbyshire, Berkshire and the London borough of Newham have agreed, in different ways, to bring forward infant school starting dates for some children. All three are trying to redress the educational imbalance which exists for children whose birthdays fall in the summer months.

In the London borough of Ealing a vociferous campaign is demanding an equal opportunity for all children, regardless of the month they were born in. A document compiled by the local branch of the Campaign for the Advancement of State Education advocates a single starting date for rising fives. It says all children should start school in the September of the school year in which they are five.

The 1944 Education Act requires local authorities to provide infant schooling for children in the term after their fifth birthday. For children born in the autumn that means at least two terms of school - and sometimes three - in the academic year in which they are five. Children born in the spring must start school after Easter at the latest. But children born in the summer - between May and August - often have to wait until September.

Commonly, all three groups move up to the junior school together - even though the summer-born may have spent up to a year less in the infants. Research published recently by the Child Health and Education Study at Bristol University highlighted the wide variations that exist between education authorities, as well as within them.

The study, which follows the lives of 16,333 children born within a week of each other in April 1970, shows that the length of time spent in infant schools by children of identical age, can vary by more than 12 months, depending on where they live.

It found some children (3.4 per cent) started infant school before they were 4½ years old. Their local authorities had generous policies towards rising fives - plus a late start to the summer term - towards the end of April and after the children's fourth birthday. At the other extreme, 7.1 per cent of children did not expect to start school until the September after their fifth birthday, when they would be more than five years and four months old.

Meanwhile, Mrs Maggie Platts, a mother of four from Saffron Walden in Essex, was so appalled to discover the unequal treatment facing her different daughters that she set about comparing her county with other areas. Victoria, who will be three in June, is set to have six years primary education while her autumn-born sisters get seven years.

Mrs Platts' survey of rising fives provision, which is the first of its kind for 20 years, shows wide differences. In broad terms one third - 31 out of 96 English I.e.s.s. - had a single-entry date and allowed children to start school in the September of the year in which they would become five. Some of them were offered part-time schooling up to January.

A further 12 authorities had two entry dates, the first in September and the second in January when all children with birthdays up to the end of August were accepted.

Another third - 34 I.e.s.s. - admitted children three times a year in the terms before their fifth birthdays. Ealing, where rising fives have become an outstanding educational issue, introduced this kind of system four years ago to save money in place of a single-entry system.

In contrast to these figures, Maggie Platts found a significant minority of authorities - one in five - actively discriminating against summer-born children. Nine did not allow them to start school until the September after their fifth birthday. Those were: Sutton, Knowsley, Dudley, Berkshire, Derbyshire, Essex, Warwickshire, West Sussex and Wirral.

Ten authorities did not allow any child to start school until the term after the age of five. Those were: Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Hereford and Worcester, Kent, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, Shropshire and Surrey. In some areas, such as Oxfordshire, heads could be flexible if places were available.

Mrs Platts says she would dearly love Essex to change its mind but that still would not satisfy her. She believes her findings warrant a change in the law, enabling rising fives everywhere to start school in September.

At local level Mrs Platts' campaign prompted Essex to vote an extra £50,000 for capitation to help the summer-born who start school at Easter because heads have places and will take them. Estimates showed that £2m was necessary to fund all schools - even without extra staff or buildings.

Mrs Platts has written to all Essex M.P.s and would like to give evidence to the primary inquiry by the Commons Select Committee on Education.

Since the survey was completed last term, Berkshire has agreed to accept the summer-born at Easter, instead of making them wait until September, and £300,000 has been allocated, almost by default, for extra capitation. Labour and Liberal groups pushed through the vote while a Conservative member was absent.

In Newham, 700 children who previously would have had to wait until September were admitted this term under a new policy. Thirty new teaching posts have been created and there is extra capitation.

Mr Fred Dance, chairman of the education committee, points out that there is double advantage in such a policy since the rising fives free more places in the nursery sector.

In Derbyshire this term, the Labour group has decided to allow all children to start full-time school in the term in which they are five. In the past the summer-born had to wait until September. Children who are not attending nursery classes will now be encouraged to start school part-time a term earlier.

Extra welfare assistants are being appointed and advice on the curriculum and activities for the rising fives is being drawn up by Derbyshire's education officers.

Mr Frank Revell, chairman of the education committee, said: "I hope that as many schools as possible will introduce the new part-time admission arrangements but it is important that the necessary facilities and expertise are available."

In Ealing the CASE document for an early entrance policy has been distributed widely to governors and parents as well as to M.P.s and councillors. It emphasizes the inequalities which it believes have arisen since the single-entry date was abandoned, and highlights the fact that nurseries and playgroups now have to cater for older children and must turn away many

three-year-olds.

It says that schools are staffed on numbers they have on roll in June but if schools are very stretched in the summer intake, this is likely to be unsatisfactory but, alternatively, summer children are placed in already established groups where it is harder to settle and to find friendships.

CASE quotes research which shows the summer-born score less well in tests at 11 years old. It speculates that "comparisons with the older children may lead to the later born having lower self-esteem and to teachers expecting less of them; both of the factors may affect learning and performance even further."

CASE also claims that the term entrance policy, combined with the 1980 Education Act, is the choice of parents with children in the summer-born term. These examples where summer-born children are already at a school at the age of five, living outside the catchment area, have been turned away. This is because schools are full with the September and January admissions.

Mrs Pauline Caswell, a teacher at Ealing CASE, who young daughter will get three and four months infant schooling while her elder daughter will get four years, said she believed it was virtually impossible for some disadvantaged children to overcome the extra disadvantage of starting school late. CASE wanted a change in policy as soon as possible.

But Mrs Anita Fookes, chairman of the education committee, who 12 weeks met infant school heads to discuss the issue, ruled out a change in September 1984. "I've expressed willingness to talk to CASE and to other interested parties because there is obviously great concern and some feeling. But if any change were to be made it could not possibly happen before September 1985."

Mr John Cox, primary inspector for Oxfordshire who is currently secondment to Bristol University, a strong advocate of statutory provision before the age of five, but he emphasizes the need for a comprehensive curriculum. "Taking the beginning of the school year as a two-edged sword," he said this week, "Children can easily be plunged into their depth if they don't have a nursery-type curriculum and if the transition from home to school is not natural and easy. Parental involvement is absolutely essential."

Mr Henry Pluckrose, head of their Westons school in inner London and something of a guru in the primary field, asks his parents to be realistic. Their child at least a dozen months before he or she is five and on half a dozen occasions before the Reception classes do not exist at Westons but one or two children are accepted into family-grouped classes every fortnight so that at no stage are there large numbers of new children unfamiliar with the school and its surroundings.

None of the widely differing research findings on the effectiveness of comprehensive versus selective schooling provides a satisfactory basis for choosing between the two systems. So say two Oxford academics in what amounts to an adjudication in the controversy over recent research done for the National Council for Educational Standards and the National Children's Bureau.

Three years ago, two fellows of Jesus College, Dr Peter Clifford, a statistician, and Dr Anthony Heath, a sociologist, writing in the *Oxford Review of Education*, injected a tranquillizing element into the heated exchanges over the so-called Rutter report. Fifteen Thousand Hours.

In the latest issue of the *Oxford Review*, guest-edited by Dr Heath, they provide a somewhat similar service by addressing the question, "has comprehensive reorganization improved or worsened examination results?"

Editorial space is also given to various protagonists in the debate. These include Dr John Marks and Business Caroline Cox of the NCB, Dr Ken Fogelman, research director of the NCB, and Dr John Gray, one of the authors of a study of Scottish comprehensive schools and a leading critic of Cox and Marks's analyses.

The three studies reached quite different conclusions. The NCB one, conducted by Ms Jane Steedman and based on the attempt to follow every child born in a certain week in 1958 in England, found that the difference between achievements in grammar and comprehensive schools amounted to slightly less than one O level when allowances were made for differences in initial attainment, social class and parental interest in education. And when comprehensives were compared with secondary moderns and grammar schools together there was virtually no difference between the selective and non-selective systems.

John Gray and his colleagues in Scotland concluded that "comprehensive education had a levelling effect on

"If... only the best grammar schools are retained, then obviously our estimate of grammar school effectiveness will be correspondingly inflated."

attainment, raising fewer pupils to the highest level of attainment but helping more of them to progress beyond the minimum."

But the Scottish study looked only at comprehensives that were "uncreamed"; schools that were nominally comprehensive but were in areas which had not yet been fully reorganized were classified in the selective sector, unlike the NCB study which counted a school as comprehensive if it was so designated when the school leavers in question started at it.

And although the Scottish researchers also concluded that their results supported "many of the optimistic claims made by advocates of the comprehensive system," they point out that: "the form of comprehensive education that sustains these claims is not the one introduced by the post 1965 reorganization but one arising out of an older and traditional form in Scottish education, the omnibus school."

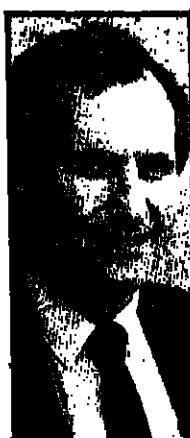
Cox, Marks and their co-worker Dr Maciej Pomian-Szrednicki analysed data covering 1,897 English schools and used information relating to local authority areas.

On the basis of 1981 examination results, they made estimates of what results might be expected in a fully selective system, with 25 or 30 per cent in grammar schools, and what might be expected in a fully comprehensive system.

These suggested that the overall results could be 20 or 30 per cent better in an all-selective system than in comprehensives with a full ability range.

But such attempts to extrapolate from what exists at a particular time and place and in a particular sample to the whole system can be highly misleading, Heath and Clifford maintain. Certainly, they are not convinced it would be safe to do so on the basis of the study of Scotland in 1976 or the NCB survey because of doubts about the representative nature of its sample.

The bureau, it seems, has been less successful at keeping in touch with what is going on in the classrooms of class children in the longitudinal study.



John Gray

Educational researchers involved in the perennial comprehensive-selective battle have exchanged a flurry of blows recently, but according to a new analysis of their work, neither can claim a points victory.
Report by Bob Doe.

The referees enter the ring



Caroline Cox

Clifford and Heath say the approach using local authorities of Marks et al was "in principle an illuminating way of exploring the question 'has comprehensive reorganization worked?' but they used an 'inadequate' method of controlling for social class.

And there are further difficulties in making comparisons between comprehensives and the residual selective schools which affect all three studies, according to Clifford and Heath.

The need to control for intake is a familiar one but less attention had been paid to the question of which schools tend to be reorganized.

"We doubt very much whether it is a random selection of grammar schools that has survived the general movement towards comprehensives. We might expect the weaker schools to be the first candidates for reorganization and for the schools with the best reputations to survive longest."

"If, as a result of reorganization, only the best grammar schools are retained, then obviously our estimate of grammar school effectiveness will be correspondingly inflated."

None of the research findings tell much about the effect of "creaming" either. "It is astonishing that we still

have many I.e.s.s which cream their comprehensives and yet the research which would tell us the consequences of this practice has yet to be carried out."

Clifford and Heath do not criticize Cox, Marks and Pomian-Szrednicki for wanting to generalize about what a fully selective or comprehensive system would be like. "Indeed, one could question the value of social science research if it were always so hedged around with caveats that policy implications could not be drawn."

But they do criticize them for assuming that existing selective schools are typical of the grammar and modern schools that would exist in a fully selective system. It could equally well be assumed that atypically good grammar schools would make atypically good comprehensives.

Far too little was known about what made an effective school to make such assumptions. "The argument for selection must surely assume that whatever it is that makes for grammar school success is unique to a selective system and cannot be exported to comprehensives."

Comprehensives needed time to develop their traditions and ethos and the relative effectiveness of grammar schools and comprehensives could be accounted for by differences in the quality of staff they were able to recruit.

After allowances for family background had been made, Clifford and Heath say that on their own analyses, the balance of able and less able in the school intake was the best predictor of school effectiveness.

Oxford Review of Education Volume 10 Number 1 1984. The research studies referred to are *Reconstruction of Secondary Education* by Gray, McPherson and Raffe (Routledge and Kegan Paul 1983); *Standards in English Schools* by Marks, Cox and Pomian-Szrednicki (NCES 1983) and *Examination results in selective and non-selective schools* by Steedman (NCB 1983).

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Seven face threat of rate-capping

by Mike Durham

Up to seven education authorities may be named as candidates for rate-capping when the Government's "hit list" of high spending councils is published next month.

Local authorities believe the list could include Sheffield, Manchester, Newcastle, Haringey, the Inner London Education Authority and possibly Derbyshire and Avon.

Leaders of Labour councils which expect to be rate-capped have been meeting for talks on a joint response to the Government's plans. One course of action open to them would be a boycott of the appeals procedure provided in the Rates Bill for capped councils.

Under the procedure, capped councils would be able to apply for a higher rates ceiling on condition they submit to being told how much they can spend on particular services.

Mr David Blunkett, Labour leader of Sheffield City Council, confirmed that informal talks including some education authorities were going on. A Labour conference on rate-capping is to be held early next month.

Meanwhile, figures being used to calculate the level of next year's rate support grant from Government to local councils show that an overspend on education of £543m or 5.7 per cent, is expected in the current financial year.

The overspend on school meals and milk will reach £152m or 57.8 per cent, according to the estimates. The net current overspend among all local authorities is expected to be £348m.

Returns to the Environment Department (see accompanying table) show that spending by L.E.A.s on all council services range from an underspend of 0.1 per cent in Leeds to an overspend of 15.5 per cent for the ILEA.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, has not announced the criteria he will be using to compile the hit list. One financial analyst said: "Trying to forecast who will be rate-capped is like picking a winner at the Derby. Patrick Jenkin has such wide powers he can just choose the ones he wants."

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Authority	Budget 84/85 over GRE %	All services over target %	Rate increase from 83/84 %
London	14.65	1.85	0.985
Barking and Dagenham	4.54	0.11	0.108
Barnet	8.41	1.86	1.537
Brent	21.05	4.89	6.574
Bromley	0.09	0.01	0.103
Croydon	-5.91	0.00	0.000
Ealing	2.23	-0.07	-0.077
Enfield	3.70	1.98	1.844
Haringey	34.15	5.98	7.299
Harrow	16.78	1.93	1.376
Havering	6.25	0.00	0.000
Hillingdon	10.55	0.32	0.276
Hounslow	16.85	4.48	3.781
Kingston-upon-Thames	2.58	-0.02	-0.007
Merton	1.78	1.47	0.863
Newham	11.96	-0.04	-0.043
Redbridge	-0.40	-0.08	-0.080
Richmond-upon-Thames	6.58	1.80	0.958
Sutton	-0.85	0.00	0.000
Waltham Forest	20.89	-0.13	-0.140
ILEA	73.17	15.55	124.184
Metropolitan districts			
Bolton	-2.39	0.86	0.779
Bury	5.45	0.94	0.949
Manchester	25.55	-0.29	-0.700
Oldham	-1.17	-0.03	-0.028
Rochdale	13.36	2.44	0.844
Salford	5.82	0.00	0.000
Stockport	-0.85	0.00	0.000
Tameside	7.25	2.43	1.898
Trafford	-0.87	0.06	-0.025
Wigan	6.38	2.84	2.800
Knowsley	7.33	2.83	1.816
Liverpool	7.15	2.88	1.854
St Helens	-3.08	0.41	0.488
Sefton	0.71	0.98	1.487
Wirral	9.98	1.29	2.591
Barnesley	9.98	2.06	0.050
Doncaster	2.40	2.06	0.488
Rotherham	21.13	4.83	0.823
Sheffield	13.49	1.10	0.823
Gateshead	13.49	3.20	3.009
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	18.23	1.12	2.587
North Tyneside	11.59	1.12	0.896
South Tyneside	8.51	5.26	-5.035
Sunderland	-6.14	-0.08	-0.083
Birmingham	-0.02	-0.01	-0.009
Coventry	-2.82	0.00	0.000
Dudley	-5.81	-0.05	-0.054
Sandwell	2.92	2.00	1.950
Solihull	0.36	-0.10	-0.101
Walsall	1.11	3.20	6.498
Wolverhampton	1.15	2.00	1.303
Bradford	-1.48	0.87	1.258
Calderdale	0.24	0.10	-0.289
Kirklees	1.16	1.76	1.748
Leeds	0.24	0.10	0.000
Wakefield	1.16	1.76	1.748
English counties			
Avon	5.38	4.08	12.537
Bedfordshire	2.80	2.00	3.780
Berkshire	-4.30	-0.03	-0.062
Devon	-2.65	0.94	1.581
Devonshire	-3.49	1.98	3.820
Cheshire	6.25	4.70	15.998
Cleveland	6.06	5.01	11.294
Conwy	-8.18	1.00	1.352
Derbyshire	2.15	2.04	3.298
Derby	0.91	4.81	14.587
Devon	-3.78	0.98	2.506
Doncaster	-2.71	1.00	2.800
East Sussex	0.98	1.40	2.872
Essex	-6.40	1.00	-0.002
Gloucestershire	-3.39	1.38	8.381
Hampshire	-3.27	0.00	0.000
Hertfordshire	-3.78	-0.02	-0.092
Humber	-0.00	0.84	1.123
Humberside	-0.29	0.87	3.086
Isle of Wight	0.00	2.88	8.002
Leamington	-2.10	1.98	0.785
Leicestershire	-6.25	1.00	4.688
Lincolnshire	-2.59	0.98	4.603
Northamptonshire	-4.27	-0.06	-0.149
Northumbria	-3.85	1.00	3.821
North Yorkshire	-6.02	-0.03	-0.055
Nottinghamshire	-4.54	2.11	3.919
Northampton	5.00	3.14	3.210
North Yorkshire	-1.13	-0.04	-0.041
Nottinghamshire	0.19	2.00	7.007
Oxfordshire	-0.08	-0.04	-0.089
Shropshire	-0.14	0.31	0.392
Somerset	-2.52	0.00	1.244
Staffordshire	-0.84	2.83	9.048
Suffolk	-2.82	0.00	0.001
Surrey	-1.72	0.99	2.911
Warwickshire	-2.53	1.00	1.578
West Sussex	-8.39	1.00	1.898
Wiltshire	-5.14	0.00	0.000

Manchester leans Left

A new left-wing education chairman and deputy have been appointed in Manchester, following the victory of the Left in last month's local elections. The appointments were held up for three weeks while members of Labour's national executive committee tried to heal a rift between Left and Right in Manchester's ruling Labour group.

Left-wingers are now in a majority and head most of the leading committees. The new chairman of education is Ma Valerie Dunn, a prominent left-winger.

The swing to the Left has increased fears that Manchester, could follow Liverpool into confrontation with the Government over local authority spending. In the coming financial year, Manchester is 25 per cent over Grant Related Expenditure, the level set by Government for a standard level of service. But the city is not likely to exceed its spending target.

Supervisor is agent for change, director says

Student teachers on school practice do need supervising, but not in the way it is done now, Professor Edgar Stones, former director of Liverpool University school of education, emphasized this week.

He was commenting on a report in *The TES* on May 25, which said that he thought supervision should be scrapped.

"I see the supervisor as the agent for change in teaching," he said (a point emphasized in a letter from Professor Stones and published this week on page 21).

In a recent book, *Supervision in teacher education*, Professor Stones sees supervision as a joint exploratory exercise in which tutor, student and class teacher are involved.

"It's a cooperative venture in which student and tutor examine together the lesson the student has to give in the light of pedagogical principles they will have discussed earlier. So the supervisor's role becomes less of an adjudicator, more of a counsellor."

Professor Stones is concerned that most teacher trainers were recruited with no questions about their knowledge of pedagogical theory.

"In many colleges supervision is an occupational hazard of all staff... In some institutions a new recruit could be supervising students within days of taking up a post."

Exams a trick, says psychologist

More emphasis on 'civilizing' values demanded

by Owen Surridge

Secondary schools need a minimum pupil teacher ratio of 15 to one if they are to fulfil their role as educational and civilizing influences according to Dr James Hemming, educational psychologist.

He told a World Education Fellowship meeting in Bath on Saturday: "Of course, that will be met with the cry: 'We cannot afford it' but the after cost of young people who are not civilized is astronomical. A society which fails there is laying up for itself untold trouble."

Blaming the "confidence trick" of examinations as a means of assessment, he launched a scathing attack on traditional secondary school values as fragmented, over-academic and unfair. "We are turning off kids by the thousand because we do not tune in to what motivates kids," he said.

Instead schools were destroying self confidence and the children were blamed as C stream failures when they could not cope with artificial academic examinations. He put the blame for their consequent apathy and disruptiveness on educationists who ignored the physiology of the brain, concentrating on a few of its parts at the expense of the rest.

Thanks to pressure from employers, he said it looked as though changes were ahead: "Suddenly they have woken up to the fact that O and A levels have little to do with job requirements. What they want is zest, reliability, the ability to think, make judgments and plan, to communicate and to get on with others. That is why we are suddenly hearing about the need to understand the nitty gritty of being human," he said.

It was time, said Dr Hemming, for secondary schools to broaden their specialization sufficiently to allow children to discover where their own interests lay. "Young people need to be fired to do what they have a flair for," he said, "not restricted to what the school wants."

Tyrrell Burgess, NE London Polytechnic, proposed the setting up of validating boards to monitor young peoples plans for their own educational future when they made their examination subject choices. Their programmes, worked out in consultation with their teachers, would be submitted for approval as worthwhile and practical means of achieving desired ends.

They would be linked with proper records of achievement and a nationally recognized system of accreditation organized through independent exter-

nal local boards of "substantial people" appointed by a school governing body alongside a professional advisory body composed of educationists. Such a system could not overcome the influence of the examination he said; it would reassure young people of their value and secure for them the possibility of making their own plans and carrying them through.

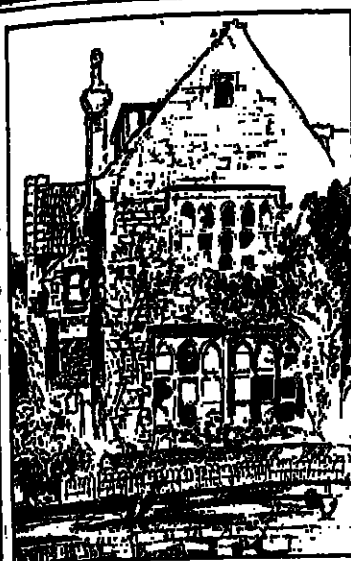
Urging teachers to take advantage of Sir Keith Joseph's invitation to forward ideas about records of achievement, Mr Burgess said: "We need to start from people, not from examinations."

To do that however, meant recognizing the way schools worked, particularly by developing the tutorial method once favoured for dealing with "pre-periods." "Unless we make progress finding a different form of school organization we shall fail in respect to Sir Keith," he said. "If we are to succeed it will require much more thought than the Secretary of State can possibly imagine."

Patricia Broadfoot, Bristol University School of Education, warned the danger of introducing policy record systems which could become just another tedious and time-consuming chore for teachers. "If that happens it will not do," she said. "We must be very careful also to avoid what has become a deeply intrusive, continuing kind of record open to all sorts of abuse."



Tyrrell Burgess



Millfield: charges higher fees than any other school.

Six reasons for going independent

by Nick Wood

Independent schools have six key advantages over those in the state sector. They get better exam results, work more closely with parents, offer more individual care of children, emphasize traditional values of good manners and hard work, provide a broad range of sporting and cultural activities, and are better equipped to tailor their teaching to children's needs and their parents' social and religious inclinations.

The claims are made in a new parents' guide to the independent sector which has been written by Mr Tim Devlin, director of the Independent Schools Information Service.

Mr Devlin points out that three in four children at independent schools get at least five O levels (compared with less than one in four in the maintained sector) and that they are five times more likely to go to university.

The guide, which lists the 1,300 boarding and day schools that belong to ISIS, gives details of fees and entry requirements.

It also advises parents on how to judge a school they are thinking of sending their children to. "You can get some idea of the discipline of a school by looking at the children. Are they all wearing uniforms? Are the girls wearing jewellery or make-up? Do they rush or walk down corridors?"

The guide also reveals the wide disparities in school fees. Day school fees can vary from £300 to £1,300 a term and there is an even broader spread among boarding schools.

Contrary to popular myth, Eton, at £1,575 a term, is not the most expensive boarding school. That dubious distinction falls to Millfield (£2,075). Girls' boarding schools come a little cheaper. Marymount (£1,767 a term) tops the list.

Choosing your independent school. By Tim Devlin. Published by ISIS/Arrow Books. 192pp. Price £2.50.

Vanishing boarders

One in seven of the 9,200 places in state boarding schools could vanish by the end of the year, the annual conference of the Boarding Schools Association was told this week.

Mrs Joan Sadler, the association's chairman and principal of Cheltenham Ladies College, said that 242 places had already been lost this year and that a further 1,110 were in jeopardy, principally because of the possible closure of Wymondham College in Norfolk.

"A valuable national asset, of educational and social worth, was being threatened because of 'piecemeal' decisions taken by cost-cutting local authorities."

The fall in the number of state boarding places coincides with a drop of 1,500 in the numbers of boarders at independent schools.

Biddy Passmore reports on the creation of an UCCA look-alike

Poly clearing-house opens

The new central clearing-house for polytechnic applications starts life on August 1 with a chief executive, an applications administrator, and the prospect of an office of the highest pedigree - a three-storey building formerly occupied by some of the young ladies at the Cheltenham Ladies College.

PCAS (Polytechnic Central Admissions System) will send out its first handbook of degree courses next summer. And its 15 or 20 staff will then brace themselves to start handling an estimated 300,000 applications from candidates wishing to start courses at polytechnics in 1986.

They will not be doing it on their own. PCAS is to be based in Cheltenham because it will use computer, mailing and photocopying facilities of the Universities Central Council on Admissions (UCCA). But the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics, which is running the scheme, stressed this week that the new system would be quite independent of UCCA, which

will provide the facilities on a contractual basis.

From the applicant's point of view, however, the procedure will appear similar to UCCA's. Candidates will be able to list up to four polytechnics (the CDP has not yet decided if they should be able to place them in order of preference) on the same kind of application form and will receive similar cards telling them of their success or failure.

The vexed question of the scheme's extension to other colleges running degree courses has been put on the back burner until the polytechnic scheme is seen to be running smoothly. "We must walk before we run", said Mr Tony Higgins, who is leaving his post as senior assistant registrar at Loughborough University to become PCAS's chief executive. But he said the handbook would include courses at other colleges from the start.

The Department of Education and UCCA had a brief row at the start of the year when the Department made it

clear that its £210,000 start-up grant for the scheme was conditional on its early extension to the major colleges. UCCA remarked that it did not have the facilities to cope with more than 30 polytechnics.

Major colleges of higher education expressed anger at their exclusion, arguing that it demoted them to second class status, and the Council of Local Education Authorities has insisted on its early extension to other colleges.

The CDP is now to consider an extension of the scheme once it is established - in late 1985. But Mr Michael Lewis, the committee's secretary, stressed this week that no decision could be reached until the results of the first admissions cycle are available in the autumn of 1986. That means the earliest date at which other colleges could be brought in would be for admissions in 1987.

Mr Ronald Kay, secretary of UCCA, pointed out that adding the polytechnics already meant an expansion of 70 per cent in UCCA's facilities.

Quick replies wanted on degree quality

Colleges, polytechnics, lecturers and local authorities have been given a month to tell a committee of inquiry how to control the quality of degrees in public sector higher education.

Sir Norman Lindop, chairman of the committee set up by ministers last month to examine the validation of degrees in colleges and polytechnics, has asked for initial responses to two questions by June 30. They are how best to assess degree courses, and how differences among polytechnics and colleges can be given proper recognition.

He concedes that this is asking "a great deal" but says a brisk start is essential if the committee is to complete its work within a year, as the Government has asked.

The committee wants short initial submissions, Sir Norman has emphasized in a letter to institutions and interested bodies; replies may be expanded, qualified or revised later.

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the Leeds PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

Hilary Wilce on the immense problems that falling birthrates and population flight have created for Belfast schools

Death stalks the playground

Belfast's Catholic schools do not face the same plummeting numbers as the Protestant controlled schools, but they have many problems of their own. For the past 15 years, the city's population has been on the move. Mixed areas have grown steadily more Protestant or Catholic as families have fled the Troubles and in recent years massive housing redevelopment has led to a steady trek of families from the squalor of the inner city to new areas further out.

As a result, some parishes are gaining pupils rapidly, while others are losing out. But even in those areas where pupils are leaving, schools can be overcrowded and woefully short of facilities.

The Parish of St Peter, in the Lower Falls, contains the huge and infamous Divis Flats, a large expanse of new housing and many crumbling terraced streets. It is poor and pock-marked by years of violence. Armed soldiers are everywhere and any building of consequence is protected by wire-netting and barbed wire.

Father Joseph MacGurnaghan, administrator of the parish, says, "Anyone with a glimmer of initiative will root up their tent and move out of here."

This still leaves him with just over 1,000 primary-age children in need of an education in the church's schools, and most of them have to put up with conditions which he describes forcefully as "hovels" or "slums".

St Vincent's Girls School, just off the Falls Road, has no assembly hall, no dining room, and a tiny handkerchief of asphalt playground surrounded by grim ten-foot walls, where 328 pupils are supposed to let off steam.

Sister Louise, the head, who is obviously used to looking on the bright side, points out that at least the school is secure. A more spacious and open playground would soon, she says matter-of-factly, be full of "trip wires and who knows what".

But she rages passionately against the cramped and awful conditions that her pupils suffer. If she wants to hold the school assembly she does so in the corridor, in two shifts, and there are no games lessons.

Pupils have to walk a mile to a local community hall for their lunch and recently, as they returned to school, a car bomb exploded just after they had gone by.



Above: Sister Louise in one of the crowded classrooms of St Vincent's. Right: Finian's Boys, Gerry Adams's old school.

Many of the children are disturbed and edgy from the conditions under which they live, but no child psychologist visits the school.

At the next-door Finian's Boys School, which taught Sinn Féin's Gerry Adams, conditions are equally dreadful. The 11 staff have only a cubbyhole to themselves and classes are crowded. Half a mile away, Slate Street School, although suffering from too few rather than too many pupils, has only a rooftop playground which cannot be used because of possible shootings.

Slate Street School has only a rooftop playground which cannot be used because of possible shootings.

Yet these children of the Lower Falls are in desperate need of a good and compensatory education. At St Finian's 60 per cent qualify for free meals, while 80 per cent of their parents are unemployed.

In 1970, the parish had 12 small schools, now there are six, but most of these are inadequate, according to Father MacGurnaghan.

The closure that opened old wounds

Park Parade is the first secondary school that the Belfast Education and Library Board has tried to close. As a result it is now a school in limbo.

School closures are always difficult, but in Northern Ireland they are practically impossible. Parental loyalty is compounded by sectarian fervour, and backed by the kind of brute political points-scoring rarely seen across the water.

Park Parade stands in a run-down area of inner east Belfast, with many of its windows smashed and unrepaired, and with just 247 pupils rattling around in a school built for 600.

In a city where pupil numbers are not so much falling as dropping like a stone, it is an obvious candidate for closure, and until recently that was just what was to happen.

Last December the Education and Library Board (ELB) decided to sound the school's death knell. Approval was granted in March by the Department of Education for Northern Ireland (DENI), and it was expected the school would close this summer.

Twelve staff were to be transferred; five had agreed to early redundancy or retirement; pupils were being relocated to neighbouring schools; and detailed planning was so far advanced that even the school transport needed to bus the school's Protestant pupils past nearby Catholic schools had been discussed.

Then the board, angry at a decision by the Education Department to grant-aid two schools in the Belfast area every bit as small as Park Parade—the integrated Lagan College and an Irish-speaking primary school—reversed its decision.

Board officials advised that in law they could not do this; that to keep a school on the Park Parade site they would have to apply for a new school to be opened there in September. But the board rejected this advice.

Almost immediately the three unions with teachers at the school jointly condemned the decision and pressed for closure. Teachers' salaries are paid by the DENI, and there were fears that Park Parade teachers would turn up in September and not be paid.

Mr Nicholas Scott, the Minister responsible for education in Northern Ireland, said he regretted the board's decision and asked it to reconsider it, but the DENI made no pronouncement on the legality of what the board had decided to do.

Meanwhile, Park Parade's head, Mr Billy McCullough, was presiding over an impossible situation. He had no intake for next year and could not draw up a timetable.

Last week the board decided that its rescinding motion, keeping the school open, had "no legal weight" and decided once more to move ahead on redeployment and closure plans. However, this decision was taken at a time when a number of leading oppo-

nents of closure on the board were meeting with Mr Scott, discussing Park Parade, and they have since tested the legality of the decision.

Park Parade is already down on forms of entry, and its projected numbers for the late 1980s go down to 170. Although the decaying terrace housing around the school is being refurbished, many young families are already leaving the area.

Yet Unionist politicians, who form the main opposition to closure, maintain that the site will attract and hold families in the area. Mr Bill Morrison, a Democratic Unionist councillor and chairman of the parents' action group, said a week that it was a good school, viable figures, and the only Protestant secondary school in that particular area.

Such sectarianism is at the heart of Belfast's problems. But there is a desperate need to take places out of the controlled, overhanging the testant, school system.

The decline in the birthrate has been aggravated by large-scale migration out of the city since the Troubles began in 1969, and by emigration of hundreds of thousands of people from the Province since 1967.

This has left the city with a deficit of its primary and secondary places, and it is expected that 42 per cent of primary places will be empty next year.

In 1981 the DENI prodded all local education authorities to carry out school closures, and following this Belfast decided to aim for 100 closures and mergers by September 1983.

A working party of board members was set up to examine the city, area by area, and to make recommendations. Last summer it was announced that two primary schools were to be closed and two others, both on the Shankill Road, were to be merged. This was greeted with predictable howls of protest.

Despite this, the plan was through, but since then progress has been slow. A handful of primary schools have been closed or merged; a couple of secondary schools are under consideration. Park Parade, however, is the first secondary school closure that has been tried, and it does eventually get through it will be only after the bitterest of fights.

Already there have been walk-outs, resignations, threats of court action, and promises by those opposing closure to fight to the end.

Mr Morrison told *The TES* that although the fight to keep the school open would be carried to whatever lengths necessary, it would be multiple that a new school would open on the site.

If closure was ruled inevitable, "then we would be forced to accept it," he conceded, "We can't leave children and parents hanging in suspense."



Park Parade: an obvious candidate for closure

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NORMANDY COAST	4-8	66
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BRITANNY - THE EMERALD COAST	4-8	67
BRITANNY - THE SOUTH COAST	4-8	70
BRITANNY IN THE COUNTRY	4-8	71
PARIS	4-8	76
LOIRE VALLEY	4-8	67
PARIS AND LOIRE VALLEY	6-8	105
VALLEY OF THE SOMME	6-8	87
ARDECHE VALLEY	7-10	109
CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY	4-8	80
PROVENCE AND THE COTE D'AZUR	7-10	119
THE CAMARQUE	7-10	115
LANGUES	7-10	111
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Richard Garner reports from the National Association of Head Teachers conference, Brighton

Dispute warning with 'right of reply' demand

Headteachers are to demand the right of reply to reports by Her Majesty's Inspectorate on their schools and may declare a dispute with the local education authorities if it is refused.

The move was agreed by the conference after Mr Richard Phillips, from Birmingham, said the HMI reports could often seem unfair from the school's point of view.

"We feel the time has come for our national council to negotiate the right of reply at a national level", he said. "It is unfair that heads in some areas should have the right while others have not."

Mr Michael Brighouse, speaking for

the NAHT's national council, which supported the move, said the "right of reply" should be built into a national arrangement on the publication of HMI reports.

However, he added, local branches of the association could negotiate a right with their local I.E.A. - and declare a collective dispute with the authority if it was refused and there was enough strength of feeling among its members.

However, Mr Ray Biggs, also from the national council but speaking personally, said: "The best way a head can comment is with the backing of his or her governors or his or her I.E.A."



Leaders of the NAHT have been instructed to urge the Government to stop allowing elections in schools during the week - thus disrupting the school life. The motion that polling should not be held in schools on school days was carried.

New laws found to be heavy burden

Extra work as a result of legal puts headteachers in danger of losing in their schools, the conference told.

Delegates voted unanimously in favour of setting up a study group to investigate the effects of recent legislation - such as the 1980 and 1982 Education Acts on parental rights - regard to stress on heads and staff.

Mrs Shirley Banbury, from Devon, said: "We are going to be in a before very long when headteachers are going to be collapsing in stress instead of saying 'I can't do this longer'."

"We go on day after day taking responsibility, working more and more hours", she added. "Our families suffer, our husbands and wives suffer. There are headteachers in this room who I know overwork and sometimes they can't recognize it either."

In addition, delegates unanimously backed a motion noting with alarm evidence of a serious decline in morale among teachers because of Government policies towards education.

Mr Michael Brighouse, from the NAHT's national council, speaking in favour of the motion, said that Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, should make every effort to publicize the good work that is being done by the vast majority of our schools - not just the bad.

He said schools deserved more rather than "ill-informed political criticism, claptrap and bigotry".

Probation proposal condemned

Government moves to introduce a year probationary contracts for newly appointed headteachers should be opposed vigorously, the conference decided.

Mr Ray Biggs, speaking for the national council to an emergency session condemning the move, said: "The concept of a probationary period for senior management post is without precedent."

He added: "We have to tell today that we don't like the proposal and that this association will oppose it and that this association will support the education service instead of trying to dismember it."

The conference rejected an amendment from Inner London teachers urging the association's national council to come forward with proposals for training and induction for newly-appointed heads.

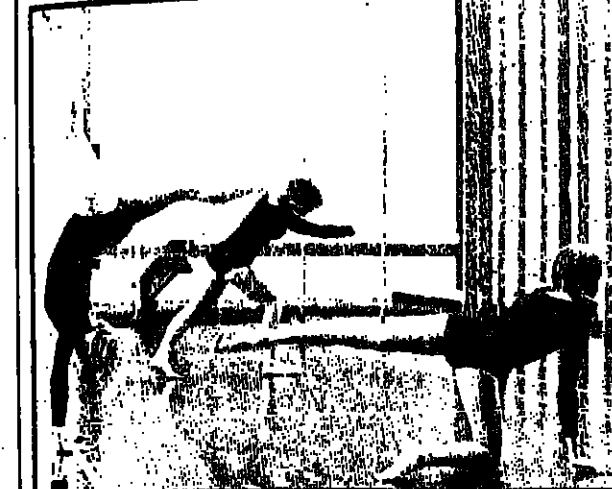
Mr Tim Gillam, speaking for the amendment said: "Some headteachers with the best will in the world end up with the wrong place at the wrong time with the wrong people."

"The system where a head, appointed, can maintain that position for 30 years except in cases of gross delinquency is not one that is in the best interests of the service."

However, Mr Biggs argued that there was a separate question and delegates should concentrate on opposing the proposals put forward by Sir Keith Joseph.

Among a further eight candidates who are former teachers are two who went from teaching to the European Parliament and are defending their seats. They are Ken Collins (Strathclyde East) and Win Griffiths (South Wales), a former history teacher.

Labour's hopefuls from further and higher education include three college of higher education lecturers, two from colleges of technology and one, a polytechnic lecturer, Mr Dick Morris.



'Feminine' activities are more popular

The present approach to physical education in schools plays a significant role in restricting the opportunities of girls and women in society, a Schools Council report claims.

Girls stop taking an interest in the subject at an early age because they regard it as unfeminine and teachers do not treat them as seriously as they do the boys. Moreover, women PE teachers may be least suitable to deal with this problem, says Mr Oliver Leaman, a lecturer in Liverpool Polytechnic faculty of education and author of the report.

He points out that sport and PE develop initiative, independence and competitiveness - qualities that are highly regarded and rewarded accordingly. On the other hand, the sort of behaviour which he claims is considered desirable and natural in women - submissiveness and humility - are negative qualities in the gymnasium and on the sports field.

The problem will not be remedied, however, by merely mixing boys and girls in PE lessons, the report warns. What is important is that girls get equal

attention from the teacher. Girls should also have a fair share of the school's resources and the curriculum should be balanced.

Teachers should be aware of how to organize real mixed-ability lessons, the report recommends. A well-rounded curriculum should be offered with dance and modern educational gymnastics for boys as well as outdoor pursuits and a variety of games for the girls. Games easy to play together like badminton and volleyball should be included.

The report, part of the Schools Council's project on reducing sex differentiation in the curriculum, also urges equal status in schools for boys' and girls' physical activities and a similar parity of esteem for their teachers. Girls should be encouraged to feel more positive about themselves and their bodies.

After visiting many schools in England and Wales over a two-year period Mr Leaman writes, "One of the common experiences in visiting mixed schools for me was the contrast between the purposive, enthusiastic and

Bert Lodge examines at School Council report which suggests ways in which adolescent girls could be encouraged to adopt a more positive attitude towards PE.

Making sure girls are not muscled out of the gym

confident atmosphere among many of the boys leaving the changing room and the bored, embarrassed and diffident attitudes among many of the girls leaving their changing room."

By the time they get into secondary school most girls have rejected PE as unfeminine and the teachers are concentrating more on the boys. The cultivation of femininity is a complex task, the report argues, but it certainly involves an imitation of the lifestyles of the female characters in teenage magazines whose major task is to attract and retain a boyfriend.

"Activities which do not fit into this project are superfluous and so physical fitness and expertise is only relevant in so far as it enhances sexual attractiveness."

Moreover, while relationship with the opposite sex are paramount, friendship and cooperation with other girls is not only downgraded but seen as an exercise in failure. "Girls are supposed to compete with each other over boyfriends, not work together and compete with each other over objectives which have nothing to do with boys at all."

This labels games teams, gym clubs and athletic squads and other forms of school groupings as immature.

But not all girls take this attitude. Some respond well to the traditional PE curriculum, throwing themselves into sporting activities and it is from this group that teachers of the subject most likely come. They will be less sympathetic therefore, argues the report, to the pressures which drive most girls away from games. And they will tend to condemn rather than attempt a more constructive approach.

Among the alternative strategies that can be adopted is raising the aspirations of adolescent girls by pointing out examples of successful sports-women who also have careers and families. Another is modifying the curriculum to activities closer to the femininity model such as disco-dancing, pop mobility and keep-fit activity.

Yet another is mixed classes but even where these are established it invariably has little to do with promoting equal opportunities, but is just a continuation of the practice of the junior feeder schools.



Boys are taken more seriously

"In most schools I visited both male and female teachers spent more time and attention on the boys in the gym, largely no doubt because (as so often in the junior school) the boys were doing exciting, aggressive and possibly more dangerous things which required and called for more attention than the more careful movements of the girls."

Mr Leaman adds: "A successful equal opportunities policy in a school is inconceivable without the inclusion of physical education. One might go further and claim that a successful PE policy is similarly inconceivable without the inclusion of an equal opportunities programme."

"Only such a programme will give girls along with boys the physical self-confidence to assert themselves in society, to participate fully in leisure activities and to adopt an active lifestyle throughout their lives."

"Sit on the sidelines and watch the boys play" - sex differentiation in physical education. Oliver Leaman (Schools Council programme pamphlet). Longman Resources Unit, 33-35 Tanner Row, York. £2.50.

Teachers' pay claim gets sympathetic support

Headteachers gave unanimous backing for a motion pledging sympathy for teachers taking industrial action over a pay claim, although they were told the disruption in schools was leading to "social unrest".

Only half a dozen of the 600 delegates at the conference voted against an amendment - tabled during a debate on pay - which pledged headteachers to continue with a "sympathetic attitude" towards the teachers' unions. It was supported unanimously when it became the main motion.

Mr Ken Brooker, from the Inner London federation speaking to the amendment, won applause when he said: "We want to say if there is a dispute and you (the employers and government) will not allow it to go to arbitration, we actively support the teachers' associations in their action."

He added that headteachers in Inner London had already decided not to cover classes of teachers involved in the dispute.

During the debate, Mr David Ker-

shaw, a headteacher from Coventry, said: "There is growing evidence of social unrest in various areas of our cities - particularly at lunchtime."

"This is terrifying to the vast majority of our pupils. It is horrifying to parents. It is demoralizing to teachers and headteachers and causing distress to residents."

"Now even moderate teachers' attitudes have hardened. In very many schools, all developments have ceased."

"These are some of the reasons why we are angry. For goodness sake, support this motion so that our leaders show those in power our sense of anger."

The motion also deplored the conduct of pay negotiations this year by the local education authorities and the "negative influence" of Sir Keith Joseph, Education Secretary, in failing to support views to take the claim to arbitration.

Mr Frank Mills, a past president of the association who represents it on

the Burnham Committee, said the NAHT would not take up Sir Keith's offer of a meeting with any of the teacher unions to discuss the pay dispute.

If that failed to break the impasse, it would seek a meeting with Mrs Thatcher, and press MPs to call for an emergency debate on teachers' pay.

The NAHT would also urge Chief Education Officers to press the chairmen of their education committees to put pressure on the Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils - which has a majority on the management side during pay negotiations and is at present opposed to arbitration.

Mr Paul Scudamore, chairman of the NAHT's salaries, pensions and conditions of service committee, added: "The NAHT has stated and is re-stating its sympathy with its teacher colleagues. What we want now is to make speedy progress towards a satisfactory settlement of the dispute."

"We are asking for unanimous sup-

port for taking steps towards this end. Anything we can attempt behind the scenes with the understanding of the other organizations must be in the interests of everyone - including the children."

Mr Peter Targett, from Enfield, pressing the amendment committing heads to continue showing sympathy to the teachers, said: "Some sections are saying teachers are giving a bad example but there comes a time when teachers say they will not be pushed too far."

"They are quietly giving a lesson that they have vast reserves of goodwill but if it is not appreciated, it will not be delivered."

"Undoubtedly this is not a mere tantrum. It is not a stinging indignation - rolling temporarily on the floor. It is a positive, determined and united attempt to obtain fair play and a square deal - qualities that teachers in their daily work constantly proclaim and uphold."

Big majority vote for quick switch to 16-plus

Delegates gave overwhelming support to a motion calling for the "rapid implementation" of a single examination system at 16-plus.

The conference was urged to support the motion by Mr Graham Leech, head teacher from Sefton, Merseyside, who said that Sir Keith Joseph, Education Secretary, was due to make known his decision as to whether to combine CSE and GCE O level into a single examination system by the end of this month.

However, Mr Clifford Fisher, head teacher of Beverley School, Kingston-upon-Thames, warned that the introduction of a common examination was an "attempt to introduce left-wing politics into the curriculum" such as physics with CND and peace studies with history.

"It is equality in the interests of a particular political philosophy and this is a very worrying process," he added. "Do not let us throw GCE certificates around like bloody confetti - or we will devalue them."

Motion criticizing peace studies rejected

A move to commit the association to deploring the promotion of "ill-defined and tendentious" subjects such as peace studies in schools failed.

Mr Angus Macmillan, from Birmingham, proposing the motion said: "This kind of thing is politically inspired - to put it mildly - with overtones of CND."

He also attacked the use of the phrase "multicultural education", de-

claring: "I am not against multicultural education - I am for it - but I think we ought to know exactly what we are talking about."

He added: "My priorities are languages and mathematics because - without properly developing skills in these areas - previous little else can be done."

But Mr Mike Windle, from Red-

bridge, said of multicultural education: "I firmly believe we have an obligation to use the exploratory nature of education to find out how we make a multicultural community work and how that affects our view of the day-to-day curriculum of our schools. If you have a conscience that questions things, you can only question the motives behind this motion and throw it out."

NEWS

Teachers set sights on Strasbourg seats

by Mike Durham

Teachers, further education lecturers and other educationists account for more than a third of the candidates fielded by the Labour Party in the forthcoming European elections.

Labour has adopted 12 teachers and six college lecturers, as well as eight former teachers, three adult education specialists and one local authority adviser. The Conservatives and the Alliance are fielding only one teacher each, but they have other candidates with education links.

Among the Labour candidates is Mr Hugh McMahon, an assistant head in Ayrshire and a founder member of the Scottish Socialist Education Association. He is standing for Strathclyde West.

Mr Steven Cowan, the candidate for South East London, is a member of the Inner London Education Authority and active in promoting mother-tongue teaching. Another teacher with a particular interest in a European policy on education is Helen Jones, an English teacher standing for Lancashire Central.

Other teacher candidates for Labour are Brian Bastin (Thames Valley), Michael Castle (Hampshire), John Cosgrove (Cornwall and Plymouth), John Dickie (Northamptonshire), Jane Linden (Somerset and Dorset West), Chris Sewell (Lincolnshire), Peter Soulsby (Leicestershire), Harold Spillman (East Sussex) and Robert Stewart (South of Scotland).

Among a further eight candidates who are former teachers are two who went from teaching to the European Parliament and are defending their seats. They are Ken Collins (Strathclyde East) and Win Griffiths (South Wales), a former history teacher.

Labour's hopefuls from further and higher education include three college of higher education lecturers, two from colleges of technology and one, a polytechnic lecturer, Mr Dick Morris,

who is standing for Mid and West Wales, is an education adviser to Gwent.

The Conservatives' only teacher candidate is Mr Anthony Burnside, head of the history department in a Walsall secondary school, candidate for Midlands West. Mr Robert Battersby, candidate for Humberside, is a qualified teacher who has since worked as an administrator and company sales director. Miss Sally Chadd (Glasgow) is an educational administrator.

The Liberal candidate for Northumbria is a local school teacher, Mr George Scott, and the party is also fielding one self-employed lecturer and an adult education teacher. The SDP has no teachers, although its list of candidates includes one further education lecturer and a large number of polytechnic staff.

The Alliance candidate for Central London, Ernest Wistrich, called for a wider European consensus on education at the start of the campaign last week.

● A Hampshire teacher is the Labour candidate in the Portsmouth South by-election on June 14, caused by the death of sitting Conservative MP Ralph Bonner Pink.

Mrs Sally Thomas, 37, an art teacher at Mayfield Comprehensive, is fighting the seat for the third time. At last year's general election she was beaten into third place by the Alliance candidate.

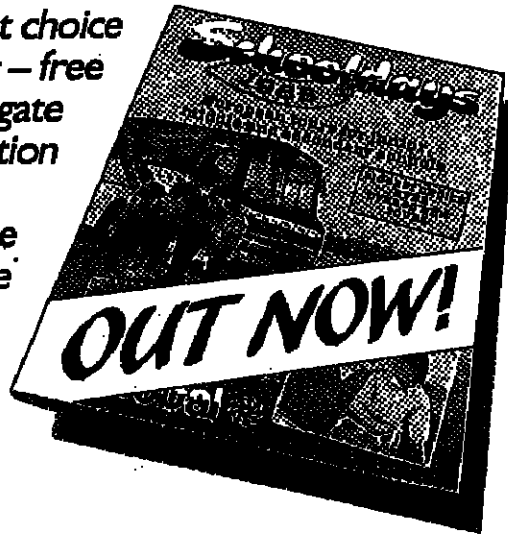
She is already a Labour city councillor in Portsmouth. Other candidates: Patrick Rock (Conservative), Michael Hancock (SDP/Alliance), Gordon Knight (National Front) and T A Layton (Spare the Earth).

● General election: R B Pink (C), 25,101; M Hancock (SDP / All), 12,766; Mrs S T Thomas (Lab), 11,324; A J Evans (Ind L), 554; C A Knight (NF) 279; D W Fry, 172; C maj 12,335.

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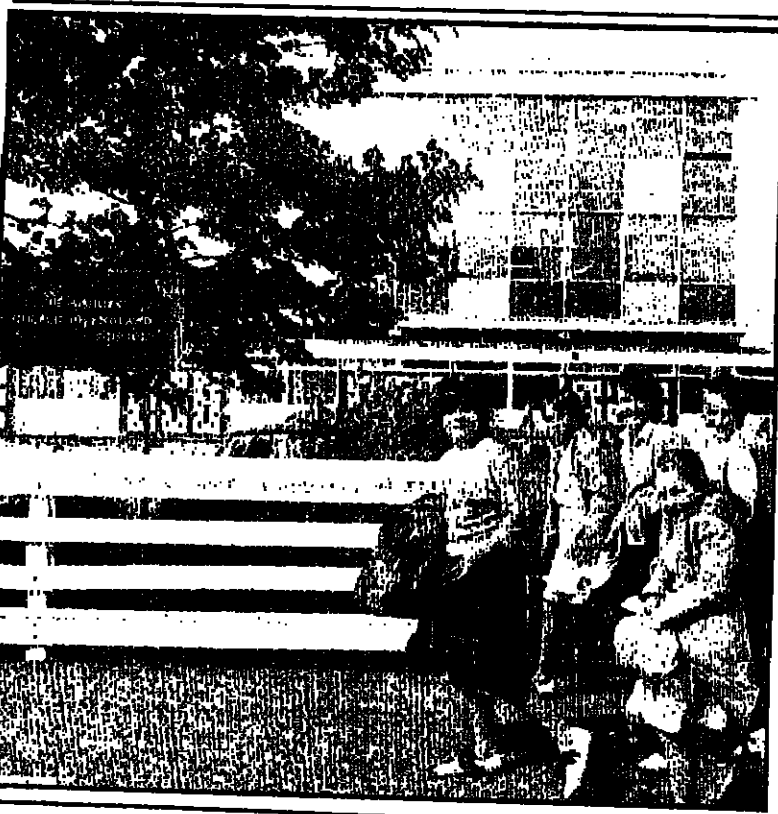
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(581)

Parental choice – a dilemma for Joseph

Efforts to meet family wishes have led to a crisis in Chester, where falling rolls have brought Church and secular interests into conflict. Sir Keith has a hard decision to make. Cynthia Body reports.



Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, will find himself in a difficult situation this month when a determined group of Chester parents asks him to back down on the subject of parental choice.

The question he will have to answer is one of priority. Which parents get precedence – those who want a church education for their children, or those who want a community-based local authority school? In Chester, at present, the two demands are mutually exclusive.

The lengthy and complicated story began in 1962, when the Diocese of Chester built a new secondary modern school, the Bishops' School, to replace the older boys' and girls' schools they had maintained since the early 1920s.

Ten years later, the City of Chester Education Authority introduced comprehensive education, opting for the first/middle/secondary schools system, with transfer at 8 and 12. Chester asked the Diocese to enlarge the Bishops' School to an eight-form entry, 12-18 comprehensive, a project the church could not afford.

Eventually the Diocesan Education Association agreed to Bishops' being used as a middle school, but only after a "gentleman's agreement". The Chester Authority promised verbally that if the middle school system was abandoned, they could have Bishops' back as a secondary school.

Two years after that came local authority reorganization, and education control passed from Chester City Council to Cheshire County Council, which later decided to abandon Chester's middle school system.

Definite proposals were put forward more than two years ago, when the church authorities asked the county to honour the promise given by the city, and allow Bishops' to become a secondary school.

All would probably have been straightforward, had not pupil numbers in Chester schools fallen by this time to such an extent that there were already about 1,000 surplus places in existing high schools.

So the county asked the church to consider moving into one of their secondary schools. Dee High was put forward, because its size was appropriate and it was thought to be a candidate for closure due to falling admissions.

In February last year, the Education Committee recommended the County Council to approve the scheme, but early in March the full council threw it out by one vote.

Immediately the Diocesan Education Association issued notices of its intention to establish a church high school at the Bishops' School in September 1984.

There were objections from the County Council and others, and the whole matter was referred to Sir Keith Joseph. He gave the church unconditional approval for the Bishops' School plan.

But in notifying the county, the Minister said it would be "madness" to increase the number of high school places on anything more than a temporary basis and urged them to hold further talks with the church.

Initially the Diocese decided to go ahead with the Bishops' High School and use those premises until a new building was needed, probably in three or four years.

Diocesan education director, Canon Joe White, said this would give the county a "breathing space" in which to look at secondary provision.

But the county balked at the cost and hastily set up new discussions in which it urged the church once again to consider Dee High. Church and county reached agreement on a plan almost identical to that thrown out by the County Council 12 months previously, and this time the council voted in favour.

But parents' meetings organized by both the county and the parents' Action Committee, produced strong opposition to Dee High's change of status.

They are backed by some councillors who oppose the establishment of a church high school.

The situation has been further complicated by a blueprint document, issued by the church when they were pressing ahead with the Bishops' High School plan, which talks about abandoning "airy fairy" subjects such as humanities and sociology and which has aroused fears that the church's real aim is to establish a "backdoor grammar school".

The Bishop of Chester, the Rt Rev Michael Baughen, has pointed out that the Bishops' High School, unlike the Dee High, would have been mainly for Anglican children. He has in any case largely dissociated himself from the document.

He has also pledged his support to the maintenance of the school on the Dee-High premises as a community school first and foremost, to the extent of accepting that Anglican children might have to be turned away if the school became oversubscribed.

The Dee High parents remain unconvinced. They feel that decisions have been taken on grounds of expediency and without proper consultation.

They point to the uniqueness in Chester of the Dee High as a purpose-built community school, with shared

library and hall facilities and a library club.

Control of these will not pass to the church, but parents and local community members fear the open door policy may be compromised, especially as informal access to the grounds for children and parents during evenings, weekends and holidays has never been officially sanctioned, but has grown, during the seven years the school has been open.

It would be difficult to make this subject of formal agreement with the church and even if something could be worked out, parents would still be uneasy.

"As a county school we know it belongs to us, if the church wanted to take it over, we would feel like trespassers," one said. The strongest objections relate to the consideration that Dee High might be because of falling pupil numbers, but the church involvement. Mrs White is convinced this is the main reason the church has been steering the direction of Dee High.

County figures show 71 children living in the catchment area who would be eligible for entry this September to fill about half the available places. An additional 70 children are seeking entry to Dee High because their parents want a church education for them.



The Rt Rev Michael Baughen: community school first.

The deadline for objections has now passed and Sir Keith must be bound to give very serious – and quick – consideration to the situation that now exists in Chester.

The many changes of plans have led to an almost impossible tight timetable for the school to be closed as the Dee High and reopened as the Bishops' (Bluecoat) Church of England Aided High School in September.

If Sir Keith turns down the Dee High parents' request to be allowed to exercise parental choice in sending their children to a nearby, local authority community school, he will appear to be reneging on his promise to uphold school choice.

On the other hand, agreement by him to their request will force the church back to their original Bishops' School plan.

Not only would this cause serious disruption to the county's reorganization plans, but it would also be financially embarrassing, since no provision has been made in this year's agreed budget for such a move.

Job prospects improve for Cambridge

by Biddy Passmore

Cambridge graduates were slightly better off last year in the hunt for jobs, and the outlook for 1984 "also gives cause for qualified optimism" according to the latest report from the university's appointments board.

Of the 2,403 new graduates whose destination was known, only 7 per cent were still unemployed at Christmas compared with 8 per cent in 1982, it shows. Women fared slightly worse than men, with 8 per cent still seeking employment last year, but the improvement was greater for women than for men.

The number of women graduating continued to rise, from 865 to 897, bringing their share up to 31 per cent.

Of the 57 per cent of graduates going into permanent jobs in the UK, there was a slight drop in the proportion going into the financial and legal professions (16 per cent), while the same proportion (15 per cent) went into industry. Slight increases were registered in commercial and consultancy work (up by 1 per cent to 10 per cent) and in the public sector and

education (up by 1 per cent to 14 per cent).

The reason for this last increase was a 2 per cent rise in the number of women graduates going into teacher-training, especially through the post-graduate certificate route.

Their job prospects are excellent. The report comments on Cambridge graduates' high – and rising – level of success in finding teaching jobs. Fewer than 4 per cent of last year's graduates from the university's Department of Education were known to be still unemployed by the end of October. And from Homerton College, only 1 per cent of PGCE candidates and 7 per cent of BEd candidates fell into that category.

The report laments the popular belief that large numbers of Cambridge graduates become bureaucrats. Only 3 per cent (82 graduates) took jobs in the civil service, local authorities or the health service.

The proportion of new graduates studying for further degrees stayed at 16 per cent last year (16 per cent of men and 14 per cent of women).

Seven make a million

Seven universities now make over £1m a year out of holiday lets and conference hire according to the British Universities Accommodation Consortium (BUAC).

The seven "millionaires" are Durham, Edinburgh, Manchester,

Nottingham, Reading, Warwick and York. Combined annual turnover for the 52 members of the consortium now "comfortably exceeds £30m", BUAC says. And the number of beds available is also estimated to be at a record level of nearly 75,000.

NOTICEBOARD

PEOPLE...

COLLEGE APPOINTMENTS
Dr Morris Kaufman, former chief training adviser of the Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry Training Board, to be one of the two vice-chairmen of the Polytechnic of North London's Court of Governors.

Mr A Cottrell, assistant principal at Richmond upon Thames Tertiary College, Twickenham, to be principal of Kingston College of Further Education.
Mr Geoffrey Melling, Regional Staff Inspector for FE (North) to be Director of the Further Education Staff College on the retirement of Mr Gordon Wheeler in December.

The following will be appointed fellows of the College of Preceptors in the autumn:
Miss Sheila Browne, Mr Peter Dawson, Bishop Abdullah of Trinidad and Tobago, Mr Au Bak Ling, Mr Edwin Karr, Miss Eileen Sowerbutts and Mr Clement Stone.

ADMINISTRATIVE APPOINTMENTS
Mr Freddie Green, staff inspector for special education for HM Inspectorate, is to retire in September and will then become director of education at the Spastics Society.
Mr Geoffrey Ashdown, advisory teacher with Essex local authority, to join the Dorset County advisory service as adviser for technology.

Mr T Mulholland has withdrawn from his appointment as assistant education officer with Richmond upon Thames council (TES April 9).

PRIZEWINNERS
The Stairwell School social studies class has been awarded £250 by the National Westminster Bank, Project Respond. This was the top award in the Greater London area and will be spent on creating a garden for the psychogeriatric patients at Asford Hospital and on organizing annual Christmas and Easter parties for them.
Mr John Holman, chemistry teacher at Watford Boys' Grammar School, has won the Royal Society of Chemistry's Award in Chemical Education for his work in the Nuffield Chemistry Project and his contributions to the Science in Society Project.

CONFERENCES...

July 21
The Right to Comprehensive Education (RICE) conference on TVEI and YTS in Comprehensive Education at the University of London Institute of Education. Speakers include representatives from schools, colleges, NSC and industry. Details from Charlotte Gibbons, 4 Hammersmith Terrace, London W6 9TS.

July 22
One day conference for teachers of business studies at Wigan College of Technology on Using the Micro in Business Studies organized jointly by the Microelectronics Education Programme and Pitman Service Department. Details from Ms E Farrar, Pitman Service Department, 128 Long Acre, London WC2E 9AN.

July 26
Creativity in the Modern World: a one-day conference at Nene College, Northampton. Details from Mrs J Moxham, Nene College, Moulton Park, Northampton NN2 7AL.

Director of Learning Difficulties Project, Faculty of Education, Kingston Polytechnic.

July 16-18
Mathematics in Education and Industry Schools Project annual conference for teachers of A level mathematics at the University of Kent, Canterbury. Full details and application forms from MEI Schools Project, 41A West Street, Cundie, Peterborough PE 4EJ. Closing date June 16.

COURSES...

June 23, 30 and July 7
Middlesex Polytechnic is offering a new short course, Introduction to Counselling, to be held on three consecutive Saturdays from 9am to 4pm in the Horden Library, the Burroughs, London NW4. Details from Carol Moon, Short Courses Registrar, Middlesex Polytechnic, The Burroughs, London NW4 4BT.

EVENTS...
June 4-30
An exhibition of children's books on Africa at the Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London W8. A wide selection of children's books from and about Africa will be on display and available for sale.

June 18, 25, July 2, 9
Swanage Railway Project Schools' Days: tours of station, rides on a steam train, displays, worksheets and ideas for classwork. Details from the railway station (Swanage 425800) or write to Schools Days, Swanage Railway Project, Swanage Station, Station Approach, Swanage, Dorset BH19 1HB.

INFORMATION WANTED...

A delegate to the International Congress of Mathematical Education in Adelaide this August would like to hear from any readers who provide mathematics or numeracy workshops for adults. Please write with details of staffing, equipment, funding and environment to Mrs S Shipton, principal Lecturer in Mathematics, Southland College of Technology, Carmarvon Road, Southland-on-Sea. She will send copies of her paper to correspondents and details of developments arising out of the congress.

Compiled by Mary Cruickshank

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For further details of courses and Summer Schools please write to the appropriate Secretary named. Schools open from the 22nd July and operate until the 10th August. Fees from £130.

TRINITY COLLEGE Carmarthen

Mathematics 5-13; Language Development in the Primary School; The Organisation and Management of a Primary School; Learning and Behavioural Difficulties in the Classroom; Environmental Studies in Primary and Middle Schools; Microcomputers in Schools; Infant Education in the Eighties; Structure and Content in Primary Schools - New Ideas; Music in the Primary School; English Country Music and Sord Dancin'.

Principal: T. W. Hall, M.Sc., (B) Newnham Middle School, Balmoral Avenue, Bedford MK40 2PT. Tel: H. 0234 44331. Sch. 0234 52559

NEW COLLEGE Durham

Nursery/First School Curriculum Development and Management. Primary Education - 1984: The Way Ahead; Purposeful Activity in Primary Mathematics; Management Techniques in Primary Schools. Special Needs in Education and The Education Act 1981: Getting to Know Microcomputers; Games Worth Playing; Gymnastics 8-13; The Guitar and the Class Teacher. Comprehensive School Management; Pastoral Care in the Comprehensive School Education, Industry and the Curriculum.

Secretary: Peter Solomon, Dip. Ed., (B) 5 Crescent Gardens, Ivybridge, Devon. Tel: 075 537284

PORTSMOUTH MANAGEMENT CENTRE

Leadership and Responsibility in the Primary School; Curriculum Planning/Organisation in the Primary School; Curriculum for Nursery/Infant and First Schools; Computing in the Primary School (Beginners); Primary Mathematics; Language and Literature in the Primary Years; Children with Special Needs; Primary School Management; Make It Today - Practical Classroom Ideas; Ideas into Action - Technology in the Primary School; Specific Reading Difficulties; Computing in the Primary School (Intermediate); Music for the Non-Specialist (Primary); Science and the Local Environment; Southern Heritage.

Secretary: Mrs Joan Fisher, (B) 66 Mill Road, Whitlsey, Nr Peterborough. Tel: 0733 203130

Euro candidates asked to pledge support for youth

A determined attempt to organize the youth vote for the European elections is being made by the British Youth Council, the Government-funded representative body which provides political education for young people. It wants candidates to pledge support for new action on youth unemployment, education, and training.

Thousands of youth groups, including Scout and Guide units and student organizations, are being briefed on how to exert the maximum pressure on their candidates. The methods suggested include inviting politicians to come and answer questions at schools and colleges, organizing public meetings, and writing individual letters.

The council has published its own election manifesto, and is arming youth groups with a questionnaire based on its main demands.

Among these are a range of measures aimed at ensuring jobs or education and training for all young people: a common industrial policy and increased public investment to stimu-



An illustration from the BYC briefing document.

late regional development and support and motivate efforts by member states: an expansion of the regional and social funds and shifting of money towards job creation; a formal guarantee to every young person of a choice of a job or education and training; a 35-hour working week and voluntary job-sharing with full legal employee status; and

help for young people to start their own business enterprises, including co-operatives.

The manifesto rejects the European Parliament's proposal that voluntary work should be seen as an alternative to employment. But it endorses Parliament's view that training programmes should be linked with employment, should contain no compulsory element, and have a proper education element.

The manifesto calls on the European Community to pay more attention to the needs of young workers in a legislation and directives. It says that young workers should have a right to in-service training and paid leave to education, to broadly-based training, and to a say in decisions concerning their work.

In a series of demands on behalf of women, the manifesto calls for the Social Fund to be spent on training young women for non-traditional jobs and for the implementation of positive action programmes in all aspects of the Community's work.

How the parties replied...

The British Youth Council asked the main political parties for their views on a range of issues affecting young people, including the EEC's role in combating youth unemployment.

ment, the use of the Social Fund and whether it should be used to achieve greater sex equality, and young workers' rights. Here are some of the replies.

LABOUR

Youth Unemployment
The share of the Community budget spent on industry and jobs should be sharply increased. Two-thirds is now spent on agriculture. 10 times more than the investment on training and retraining people through the Social Fund.

Social Fund
... should be used to expand training opportunities for young people which prepare them for jobs created through increased investment ... special help for women and ethnic minorities ... retraining for the long-term unemployed ... enterprises such as co-operatives.

Rights
Young workers should have the right to a negotiated wage ... paid release to attend college for education and training ... the right to participate in trade unions and in decisions on training.

Sex Equality
The present Government has refused to take all the money on offer (for training women). Labour will insist that we use every penny available.

ALLIANCE

Youth Unemployment
The Community must undertake a coordinated strategy of expansion. ... should develop industrial policies on investment and innovation ... should develop policies to tackle Europe's unemployment problems, particularly for young people.

Social Fund
Will have to be doubled, troubled in size ... the cornerstone of any long-term employment policy ... should be used to support training schemes which lead to employment. Greatly enlarged, could be used directly to fund job creation projects.

Rights
Young workers should be entitled to the same rights as other workers to ensure fair wages, safety, equality of sex, race, colour. Paid leave should be made available for education and training. There should be involvement in decisions concerning their training.

Sex Equality
The Social Fund should be used as a means to achieve greater sex equality.

CONSERVATIVE

Youth Unemployment
... the greatest single obstacle ... is to make a reality of the Common Market ... opening a genuine Common Market to goods, services will boost industrial competitiveness, reduce costs, extend consumer choice and improve prospects in employment.

Social Fund
... we will ensure that leading by the European Investment Bank ... continue to insist on an increase in the share of non-agricultural spending in the Community budget, including the regional and social funds. We will ensure that resources are used where they are most needed.

Rights
Good employers need no urging to consult their employees and involve them properly. We shall resist attempts to impose legislative compulsion in matters best agreed between employers and employees.

Sex Equality
See our answer on the Social Fund.

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Further details and application forms can be obtained from the

Admissions Office,
Moray House College of Education,
Holyrood Road,
Edinburgh, EH8 8AQ, Scotland

Edited by
Mark Jackson

Classroom scientists are getting it right

UNITED STATES

Peter David on the state of science in the nation's schools

American researchers have come up with a rare glimmer of good news about the state of science education in the nation's schools. According to preliminary results from an international science study, released in New York last week, most American children know more science today than they did in 1970.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), Professor Willard Jacobson, US coordinator of the 25-nation study, said the results suggested that school science teachers had at last begun to do something right.

"If these findings hold, we can argue that the new programmes developed in the 1960s and 1970s have had an impact. Children do understand more about the processes of science, and they are better able to apply what they know," he said.

Professor Jacobson's optimism is based on the results of special tests taken during 1983 by nearly 3,000 fifth graders (10-year-olds) and 2,000 ninth graders (14-year-olds) in more than 200 US schools. It found that since a similar test administered in the first international study in 1970, overall science achievement had grown 6.5 per cent for fifth grade students and 5.2 per cent for the ninth grade.

Student knowledge of biology and the physical sciences both increased substantially, with the only decline registered in knowledge about space. Professor Jacobson said. In 1983, students also did better in "process" questions that required them to measure and analyze data to find the correct answer.

Findings from the international study, coordinated by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement in Sweden, have been trickling out at conferences around the United States for several weeks. Not all the results have been as encouraging as those in science.

In mathematics, for example, early results indicate that although the performance of American children has kept pace with other countries, there have been little significant improvement in recent years.

Professor Kenneth Travers, professor of mathematics education at the University of Illinois, told the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics in San Francisco last month that results for the United States appeared "average" compared with other countries. But he pointed out that the top few per cent of American children did as well as those in any other country.

The under-representation of girls in science and mathematics classes was a major theme at the AAAS conference last week. Delegates were told that one fashionable idea for luring girls into these subjects - increasing the number of female science teachers - was less important than improving the general quality of teaching.

Dr Jane Butler Kahle, professor of biology and education at Purdue University in Indiana, said a two-year government-funded study of eight outstandingly successful science teachers had found teacher behaviour and instructional style more influential than the presence of a same-sex "role model" as a science teacher. She said teachers who had succeeded in encouraging girls to stay in science used laboratories more often, emphasized discussion activities and involved girls directly in all aspects of science.

"These teachers are uniformly fair in their treatment and expectations of both boys and girls," she said. "Unfortunately, most teachers still hold - consciously or unconsciously - sex stereotypes which affect their classroom behaviours."

Dr Kahle, a former president of the National Association of Biology Teachers, said that in most classrooms boys were allowed to dominate discussions and activities. The eight successful teachers deliberately overcame the "passive resistance" of girls and forced them to participate. The outstanding teachers also stressed the applications of biology to everyday life and provided information about careers in science.

Speaking in the same session, Dr Anne C Howe, head of maths and science education at North Carolina State University, said parents were also to blame for inhibiting girls' interest in science. She said girls were discouraged from taking science careers by a subtle message delivered by parents, teachers and society at large.

Anger grows as schools reveal confidential files

AUSTRALIA

Luis Garcia on the availability of pupils' records to all but parents

Parents and civil libertarians have launched a scathing attack on school teachers and the New South Wales Education Department over the alleged misuse of students' personal files.

Recently, there have been reports that students' files have been made available by some school principals to officers from government departments who have no authority to examine the files.

There have also been reports that police officers have tried, not always successfully, to see the files for "disciplinary purposes".

But what has angered parents most is the fact that they are not allowed to see the records.

Under the present departmental regulations, each child in a government school in NSW must have a personal file which follows the child through his or her school life.

This means there are at least 750,000 individual files in NSW. The information contained normally includes: the child's name, address, date of birth and a description of his/her home, ethnic and cultural background; medical records, and comments on

how well he or she adjusts to school life; an attendance record, whether he or she plays truant often, and details of other behavioural problems; examinations results and IQ scores.

But parents are not given access to their children's files under any circumstances, and this is what worries groups like the Federation of Parents and Citizens Associations, and the Federation of School Community Organizations (FOSCO) which represent government school parents.

This also worries the NSW privacy committee, which has been pressing the state government for some time to force the department to alter its "no-access-to-parents" rule.

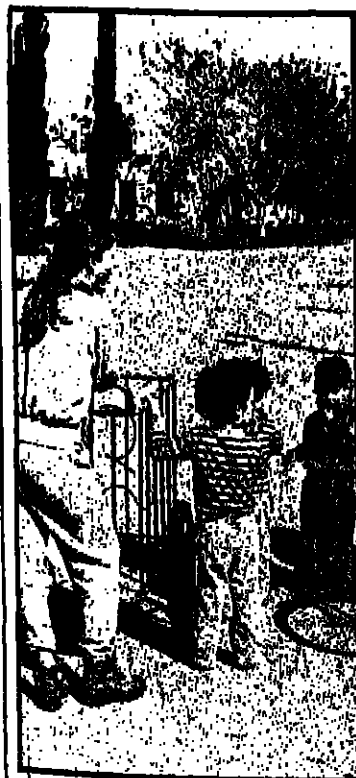
The parents and the privacy committee point out that the files are freely available to almost all teachers, to counsellors and inspectors, and in some cases, even to auxiliary staff, such as teachers' aides, because the records are not always kept locked.

According to the education department, all parents are given regular verbal or written reports on their children's progress. These reports are based not only on the information in the students' files, but also examination results and other assessment.

The department also insisted that personal files were accessible to only few people, including the principal, the student's teacher, counsellors, inspectors and vocational guidance officers. The files were usually kept locked in the school safe.

Choked creativity

ISRAEL



Children in the kibbutzim tend to submit to strong social pressure.

A recent Haifa University study shows that children brought up in the kibbutzim (Israel's collective settlements) are generally less intelligent, creative and independent than their counterparts in the big cities.

The study, by Miri Edelist and Baruch Nevo of the university's psychology department, is based on findings relating to 211 twelfth grade (17-to-18-year-olds) pupils, 98 from kibbutz high schools and 113 from city high schools in the Haifa area.

The researchers focused on the degree of creativity among the two groups and also looked at intelligence, self-confidence, humour and attraction to or disinterest in complex problems.

The study showed that the urban youths had a clear advantage over the kibbutzniks in intelligence levels and creativity, and a slight advantage in humour and self-confidence.

The researchers explained their findings by saying that while the kibbutz school system has a reputation for openness and creativity, usually justified, its benefits are outweighed by the tremendous social pressures under which kibbutz children tend to submit more readily than city children to social pressure, they said.

Benny Morris

Slow steps for vocation

Little progress has been made in the attempt to make higher secondary schools in India more vocationally oriented.

Although all states and federally-administered territories committed themselves to the move eight years ago, only six out of 22 states and five out of nine territories have since done anything about it, according to a working group of the federal education ministry.

A mere 50,000 students, more than 30,000 of them in Tamil Nadu alone, are in the so-called plus-two vocational courses (higher secondary education) provided for two years of schooling between ten years of school and three

years of university). The working group says the main reason for this poor response is a decision taken in 1979 to withdraw federal support from the programme. Efforts to restore it since then have failed.

The group is now laying down guidelines for vocational education provision in the seventh five-year plan, due to begin in April 1985. During the period of this plan, the group recommends, New Delhi should meet at least half the costs of making schools more vocational, with the state governments meeting the other half.

A S Abraham

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Asking the impossible of parents

Sir - As it so happened, the recent Green Paper, *Parental Influence at School - a new framework for school government in England and Wales*, coincided with one of my own Readers' Influence on Educational Supplements. It is a step along the lines of press freedom, though it elevates readers to a majority position on editorial boards. This must be a good thing even if there is no guarantee that readers will, in all cases, do a better job.

This Green Paper recognizes the need for a training programme which the supplements will have to set up at their own expense. It is confidently anticipated that a few Saturday morning sessions every year will provide the necessary know-how, and that before long the domination of run-of-the-mill readers will send your circulation soaring.

I am more concerned about the reasons behind the Green Paper and what people will think about it than the

contents we have had put before us. One thing is clear, there is enough in it to keep everyone unhappy. The paper is headed and malevolent manufacturers set out to seriously undermine the education system, and to abrogate their responsibilities. In attempting to pay off old scores, and to deceive the country into the bargain, they have opened up a thousand dust-bins.

They ignored the teachers and bestowed unmanageable tasks on the parents hoping that this would alienate the partnership they most fear and badly want to disrupt. It says a lot about the block-headedness of these Green Paperites to even contemplate that parents and teachers would fall for such a ploy. They haven't. In seeking to curb the interference of political parties (no bad thing in itself), the contrivers have brought another roof down on their heads.

Moreover, it produced the first steady edge of realism in your editorial

when you chillingly announced... "If parents are to be in a majority, with no assurance for the local authority that their political nominees are in charge, then the precise powers of the governors, vis-a-vis the i.e.a., will need to be scrutinized very closely." In seeking to cling on to corporal punishment in this extraordinarily banal way, they will have embarrassed almost as many people as they have enraged.

According to your interpretation, governors will be expected to:

- reform the curriculum within the guidelines determined by the DES and the i.e.a.s and also without infringing the professional jurisdiction of the head and staff;
- keep the teachers up to the mark;
- accept the task of advising, warning, enquiring and gingering the i.e.a. on one hand and the teaching staff on the other;
- accept responsibility for discipline and corporal punishment.

These are ludicrous burdens that expose the sheer cynicism of those in charge of education at present. They are a recipe for anarchy in state education and an insult to everyone involved in the process.

In your comments on the Green Paper, you have advocated "a powerful alliance (of governors) with the head and the staff" and the need for "the teaching staff to be enabled to get on with their jobs and for governors to give them effective backing." This is clearly what is needed - but there must be easier ways of achieving it.

There will be time for another Green Paper on governing bodies but this will have to be compiled by those who want to perpetuate and enhance state education, not by those who wish to destroy it.

DAI DAVIES
10 Elm Lane
Wembley
Middx.

No secret deal

Sir - May I correct four statements in Mr Hank Roberts's letter (TES, May 25) regarding consultations on proposals for secondary reorganization in Brent?

First, there was no secret deal. The special education committee agreed on May 2 to an amendment from the teacher representatives, Mr. H. Horne and Frances Bradshaw, the director of education should set up a new set of proposals after consultation with the teachers' panel of the JCC. This meeting took place on Friday, May 4, and the full council meeting was held on May 10. All members of the teachers' panel and education officers agreed that the meeting would be confidential to allow for a frank exchange of views and ensure that there were no leaks before the report on Tuesday, May 8.

However, a member of the teachers' panel, but not a member of the NUT, appears to have given a garbled report of that meeting to Mr Roberts.

Secondly, three secondary head teachers sit on the teachers' panel, one from the SHA, one from the NUT and one from the NUT. None of these have stated their intention to resign from the teachers' panel.

Thirdly, there was no third session. Our next meeting with the education officers was the monthly meeting in the new director of education. It initiated to discuss and review a wide range of educational issues that have been held up through years of neglect.

Fourthly, membership consultation took place at a very well attended special general meeting called by the BTA Officers for May 22.

Now for the truth. There are simply not enough primary children coming through to Brent secondary schools to ensure an equitable access for all three children to an 11 to 18 system of comprehensive education.

This year one school, South Kiln High, a six form entry, will have 15 pupils as its intake giving it a total school roll in September of 267. Broxbury and Kilburn, another six form entry, had an intake of 110 pupils three years ago, 88 pupils two years ago, 44 last year and 59 allocated this September.

Clearly, with these falling rolls curriculum viability has already suffered and there is now a serious question of access, particularly for working class children, to secondary education in Brent. The comprehensive school principle was fought for and won by the progressive and labour movements with the active support of the NUT.

As a result, secondary schools in Brent in 1966 went through substantial changes with amalgamations in order to establish in 1967 all-through 11 to 18 comprehensive schools.

And what was the reason for teachers wanting mergers? To ensure that secondary schools in Brent were large enough and equal enough to offer access to pupils to the widest possible curriculum.

The national NUT policy and guidelines today are crystal clear: to work for amalgamations rather than closures in order to retain the principle of equal access. This principle I stand by because, without it, I too would have had a second rate, second class education.

JOHN POOLE
Hon President
Brent Teachers' Association
16 Brookfield Crescent
Kenton, Middlesex

The prep schools

While falling pupil numbers and cuts in local authority spending continue to take their toll in primary schools, the independent sector enjoys something of a boom with increased numbers, new investment, smaller classes and teacher salaries often well above those in the state system. Here Virginia Makins looks at the offers the independent preparatory and primary schools hold out to the parents who can afford them and on the next two pages she describes what they are really like.



Zeffirelli's *Romeo and Juliet*: never fails to convert adolescents to Shakespeare.

Not so easy

Sir - It was a great relief to me when Roger Knight so eloquently demolished Alan Durband's *Shakespeare Made Easy* (TES, May 11), as it saved me writing to you to express the same feelings. It was disappointing, therefore, to find two letters in the May 25 issue, presumably from English teachers, defending Mr Durband's atrocities.

I have to admit that when I received Hutchinson's publicity for these works - "Alan Durband does for Shakespeare what Coghill did for Chaucer" - I immediately checked the date: was it April? It wasn't, so depression, mingled with disbelief, set in as I turned the page and began to read the opening of *Romeo and Juliet*: "Announcer: The play is set in beautiful Verona." Things went steadily downhill from there.

Quite plainly, Mr Durband has not done what Coghill did for Chaucer. Coghill's translations capture the spirit of Chaucer - lively, racy, enjoyable to read - and have the merits of being in verse, and of sacrificing strict accuracy for more fundamental qualities. In any case, Chaucer did actually write in a different language from ours; Shakespeare did not, and Mr Durband's versions kill him stone dead.

I have had the pleasure of teaching Shakespeare to school pupils for many years, to classes of completely mixed

ability as well as to exam groups. Yes, it is difficult, challenging, often frustrating; but it is also one of the most rewarding of activities, especially when some of the least able youngsters express their enjoyment - an enjoyment which frequently arises because the plays are in "funny words".

Why this urge to understand every implication, every phrase, every word? I suspect this is the fault of examination boards setting questions that demand it; I am certainly not ashamed to admit that there are many Shakespearean lines I don't understand - but so what?

To M Dawn, whose letter underestimates the capacities of less able pupils, and Carolyn Davies, who equally condescendingly talks of "the genuine difficulties of young people not gifted with... literary skills", can I recommend letting the pupils read the words aloud (even if they don't fully understand them) in conjunction with using a good radio, television or film production - not the BBC Television Shakespeare, which has probably performed even more of a disservice to its author than Mr Durband, but something like Zeffirelli's *Romeo and Juliet*, which still never fails to convert hardened adolescents to a grudging appreciation of Shakespeare's merits.

PETER S MALIN
Head of English
The Cherwell School
Oxford

Poverty-stricken

Sir - As the convener of the last three conferences on art history teaching in the secondary school at Essex University, I find it absurd when 50 teachers so dedicated as to come to us during the school holidays are slandered by Dr Dyson as "irresponsible" and disinclined to "accept the rigour of a complex and difficult field, wide reading, hard looking and disciplined thought".

On the contrary it is he, Mr Williamson and Professor Murray, whose letters you have printed (TES, May 25), who lay themselves open to these charges by touting it out in the face of teachers' criticisms of their exam boards.

I should explain to your readers that while our department hosts this conference, the teachers themselves select the subject, devise the programme and

invite speakers. About 120 teachers have attended over the years, and while they appreciate the hard work, they also admire the fastidiousness of their marking procedures, they have been surprised at how little fresh thought has entered the syllabuses. Hence this year's topic.

What are their complaints? First, the general survey approach. Then the poverty of the exam questions is brought out by comparing this typical AEB art history question - "Describe two works by Inigo Jones, discussing the sources of his ideas" - with this typical AEB history question - "Examine the view that the so-called 'Elizabethan' was a period of 'stagnation' and 'retardation' in the face of Charles I proved generally acceptable to the people of England."

A good history candidate has to be conversant with conflicting historical interpretations and able to argue a case; an art history candidate may spew out facts and observations.

Most important they complain of the "lucky dip" approach to setting questions - they can never be sure of question appearing on the subject pupils have studied. This is a result of the survey syllabus.

Dr Dyson hopes that any draft reformed syllabus from our conference that comes to his board will make more sense than Hilary Wilson's report - "The model of lucidity in my view. The model of lucidity in my view. The model of lucidity in my view."

There has been considerable capital investment in many schools, on new classroom blocks, science laboratories and music facilities. Last year IAPS schools spent £15.4m - £166 per pupil - on new buildings and equipment.

About 6 per cent of English children under 13 go to independent schools. About 130,000 of the three to eleven-year-olds in independent primary and preparatory schools in 1982 were boys, compared with 118,500 girls.

While the numbers in maintained primary schools continue to fall, this year the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools recorded an increase in pupil numbers from 98,867 last year to 99,182 - the first increase in recent years (the declining birthrate has mainly affected working class families).

Average fees at day prep schools are now around £1,400 a year, and many boarding school charge more than £3,000.

Fees have been rising between 8 and 12 per cent a year - twice the rate of inflation, and although the rise slowed last year, it was still well above the inflation rate.

Since the war there has been a marked shift away from boarding - one-third of prep school pupils now board, compared with two-thirds 30 years ago.

Schools have been getting bigger - the majority now take between one and two hundred pupils. Many prep schools have also been moving down the age range, and opening pre-prep departments for five to eight-year-olds.

There has been considerable capital investment in many schools, on new classroom blocks, science laboratories and music facilities. Last year IAPS schools spent £15.4m - £166 per pupil - on new buildings and equipment.

If you read the prospectuses of a few dozen preparatory schools, you quickly see what they believe they have to sell to parents. Whether the school in question is a tiny dame school for three to eleven-year-olds, a conventional small boarding boys' prep for eight to thirteen-year-olds that advertises its "Happy Atmosphere - Small Numbers - Good Academic Record - 35 Acres of Playing Fields - Nine-Hole Golf Course", or one of the few big, highly selective, city preps with reputations that make advertising unnecessary, the message is much the same.

First, and most generally, they are selling protection from the supposed defects of the state sector. They promote the idea that they are bastions of discipline, standards, manners and Christian virtue in an educational system where all these are disintegrating.

"We are aware of declining standards in the country as a whole - not just of literacy and numeracy, but of behaviour and manners. We will not tolerate this slide..." While we may not in every case be able to pass on to the secondary school an academic high-flyer, we can, and do, continue to pass on pupils who have manners, bearing, poise, initiative and integrity," says one fairly typical prospectus.

Phrases about "discipline and self-discipline", "a spirit of healthy competition", "good citizenship", "Christian principles", sprinkle the prospectuses (particularly of the boys' schools). "We believe in such old-fashioned virtues as hard work, keenness and effort at everything, competition, good behaviour and manners, decent moral standards and spiritual values."

Fun is a dirty word: "Pottery may be great fun, but it is also a character-building pastime." The magazine of a boarding school described tobogganing and snowballing in winter: "It was interesting to note how quickly we all tired of this unstructured recreation."

Even in the careful propaganda of the Independent Schools Information Service, these messages come through. Their leaflet - called "The Right Start in a Preparatory School" - begins tactfully enough: "Happily, in this country there are many fine state schools". But it goes on to criticize by implication in a way that would make the blood of teachers in maintained primary and middle schools boil. It talks of the "framework of kindly discipline" in the prep schools, and warns that "the most serious dangers of poor early schooling are inability to read easily and an insecure grasp of numbers".

"Above all", it boasts, "a prep school will believe in standards, it will believe that children should be encouraged to achieve their best whether at their desks or in the gymnasium or at the piano..." It will be personal and human. It will treat pupils as children who matter..."

And - however much their prep school teachers might deplore it - the children themselves rapidly pick up these messages. "You know, William," I heard a four-year-old say to a nursery class contemporary, after just half a day in the bottom form of a prep school: "You go to a rubbish school."

No doubt parents too believe in these messages. But when you ask them why they choose private primary schools, two reasons stand out. The first is small classes. Teacher-pupil ratios in schools belonging to the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools (IAPS) are 1:12, and class sizes are usually around 15 (though they may go up to 20 or even 25 in day schools).

I met several parents who had reluctantly taken their children out of a local primary, simply because in a class of 32 or 33 children of very mixed ability and background, they felt the child could not be given the teacher's attention he or she needed to make satisfactory progress.

Often, they reported, the teachers in question had agreed.

The second reason to go private is not so much a positive preference for independent schools at the primary and middle stage, as a positive rejection of comprehensives. Parents believe (usually rightly) that a private prep school will provide a safer ticket to a selective independent secondary school.

It might be a major public school, or simply the local grammar. Either way there will be a prep school available whose central and essential aim is to prepare children for its entrance test. If the child fails to make the grade there, parents will be tactfully steered into a less ambitious choice. And the prep school can continue to use the fact that "Every child last year went on to the school of his choice" as a main selling point.

In the last 20 years, the prep schools have been changing in a number of ways. They have invested millions of pounds - £15.4 million last year alone - on new facilities: classroom blocks, science laboratories, sports halls and music suites.

They have taken music very seriously indeed: even small boys' boarding schools have brought in teams of visiting instrument teachers, and now have their orchestras, choirs and chamber groups. The music is pretty classical, and focuses on performance and theory rather than creative music-making and composition. But standards are often very high.

Art has also gained ground - though it often disappears again for 11-year-olds "flogging down the Common Entrance trail", as one head put it. An IAPS report is about to recommend that all

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FEATURES

children do timetabled art up to 13.

Computers are now being taken very seriously in many schools, and can be found on the timetable. But design technology still only seems to be a gleam in the eye of the most dynamic heads.

Games have been demoted but they are still extremely important in many boys' schools. The school magazines still have pages and pages of match reports. But in many schools compulsory games time has been greatly cut back, and other activities introduced for children who dislike games: in enlightened boarding schools they might be able to choose cooking, or dance, or woodwork, or art.

Many more teachers in prep schools now have a proper training and qualification. And the prep schools have built up their own in-service training network, based on the IAPS, the Society of Assistant Teachers in Prep Schools, and, recently, the independent schools' microelectronics centre. There is also curriculum discussion at local level between subject teachers in prep and public schools - the "Ellis meetings".

In theory, all this "leads to constant discussion and revision". In practice, it has probably helped to reinforce the dominance of conventional subject teaching, and helped the Common Entrance to become even more of a mini (and very traditional) O level. This year, at last, there has been a move to shorten it, and free more space on the timetable for things like art, design and computing (see details of Common Entrance, below).

The majority of boarding schools have become much nicer and more civilized places. There are still prefects but often their job has changed: "We used to use them as policemen, now we've turned them into social workers, looking after the little ones," said a headmaster.

A recent chairman of the IAPS, who used to drop in on member schools at random when he was nearby, said there were still plenty of schools where educational standards left a lot to be desired. But they all seemed happy places, with informal and friendly relations between teachers and pupils: "sometimes a bit too much so".

Coeducation is on its way in, and helping along the civilization process in traditional boys' schools. True coeducation, with balanced numbers of boys and girls all the way up a school, is still very much the exception. But girls are coming in - to meet local demand, or keep up numbers of day children, or fill the odd empty dormitory.

Not quite like primaries

The traditional eight to thirteen prep schools have been moving down the age range, opening infant sections for children from four to five. In boys' schools, this has encouraged the move to recruit more women teachers with primary training and experience, and they have brought a more knowledgeable and enlightened approach to teaching younger children. "They had taught in state schools and came in and said: 'This is ridiculous,'" said one head.

The motive for starting these forms has been mainly self-interest: "We wanted to keep the school full, and make sure that the school down the road didn't get them at five," said a head. But in a very few thoughtful schools it is beginning to have an effect on the teaching of older children: "It's making us think how to teach mathematics from scratch - not just what we teach, but how we teach it - and bring teachers of four, eight and twelve-year-olds into the discussion," said Robin Peverett, head of Dulwich College preparatory school in Cranbrook.

Many of the infant and lower junior age classes I saw were superficially indistinguishable from those in middle-class primaries, with work based on the latest *Watch* on the walls and the usual range of activities. But there are different emphases. Practical activities for mathematics disappear much earlier, and the focus is on mechanical arithmetic, with much learning of tables and practice of long division.

Homework begins at an early stage, and by the age of eight or nine can take up two hours most evenings and weekends in high pressure schools. "It's a burden on parents as well as children: 'The children's project books are absolutely beautiful,'" said one mother. "But the work is mostly done by the parents."

Teachers stress the importance of punctuation, spelling, and general correctness in writing from an early age. In a city day school, all mistakes in the writing of six-year-olds were corrected in red ink. "Wouldn't it be changed to 'would not'?" and teachers wrote things like "Take care: You have made lots of mistakes" on children's work.

"We're forced by parents to pay attention to things like accurate English and the learning of tables much earlier than we think is appropriate," said an unusually progressive head.

most of our children can take it."

Not all the private prep and pre-prep schools have taken so many elements of good primary practice on board. HMI have so far published reports on two private schools taking children of infant and junior age (Elgin House in Doncaster and the pre-prep department of Shobrooke House in Devon) where "traditional standards" are all too much in evidence.

Both schools appeared to offer children a narrow and uninteresting curriculum at all stages. Younger children in the schools apparently had few opportunities for creative activities or play. In Elgin House, according to HMI, they were engaged in the rote learning of numbers and colours and letters, and expected to master fine hand control much too early. Neither school had a nursery or infant-trained teacher.

Neither school had many books, outside one reading scheme and a limited supply of textbooks. Junior age children went in for a lot of copying and rote learning in all subjects: for example in geography at Shobrooke they learnt off lists of products from different countries, which HMI judged were meaningless to the children. Children could write quite well, but never got much chance to do it: at Elgin House, a lot of the writing was "little more than handwriting practice."

There was little practical apparatus for maths, and the emphasis was on mechanical arithmetic with large numbers, even where children had no understanding of place value. Children of widely differing ability and even age ranges were taught in lockstep, and were constantly asked to tackle work that was either too easy or too difficult.

Many schools that take children only up to the age of 11 go on looking very like conservative-minded primary schools throughout the junior stage. Children are mainly taught by their class teacher - though specialist mathematics or PE or art teachers may come in part-time to buff up the work in some schools. "It was sloppy and boring having one teacher for everything, even gym," said one child of her old primary school.

They will have plenty of practice for the entrance tests of senior schools - comprehension and vocabulary-stretching exercises, compositions, and accurate arithmetic and grammar.

There will be rather more class teaching than in most junior schools, and less individual and group work. History, geography and science will be treated as separate subjects. All pupils do French. Classes are likely to be unstreamed, but children with real learning or behavioural difficulties will be kept to a manageable minimum.

"It's a very easy job, teaching 20 attentive children, and we can only achieve the standards we do because the others are not here," said a teacher in such a school. "What we can do here is develop good work habits in a quiet atmosphere," said her head.

The Common Entrance exam

The key to the curriculum in prep schools is the Common Entrance examinations. Shades of it begin to close around the growing boy at the age of nine or ten. Many girls, and some boys, who change schools at 11, escape the worst of its pressures.

There is a Common Entrance for 11-year-old girls, but it consists simply of an English paper (comprehension and a composition - "Write neatly and be careful to spell and punctuate correctly"); a mathematics paper, and a verbal reasoning test. Most day schools that recruit at 11, including the old direct grant schools, set their own tests with much the same ingredients, and give a lot of weight to interviews.

The serious Common Entrance comes at 13, with an earlier version for girls' schools that take children at 12. Thirteen-year-olds have to sit nine to 13 hours of exams in one week. Most Common Entrance syllabuses are supposed to cover the first two years of a five-year O level course.

Boys and girls have to take English (two papers, one composition and one comprehension); mathematics (two compulsory papers requiring the application of well-learned methods and an optional one demanding more problem solving).

French and science are also compulsory. The French exam consists of unseen translations, grammar and comprehension questions and an oral test and dictation. Science is one paper made up of three compulsory sections on physics, chemistry and biology, with mainly factual questions.

Latin has not been compulsory for boys in recent years, and is on its way out as a compulsory paper for girls. But only the least able boys usually drop it, to concentrate on science and French. "They sometimes beg to be allowed to go on with it so they're not labelled as thick," said one head. Greek is an option taken by the cleverest children.

Boys also have to take three compulsory papers in history, geography and scripture. Scripture is a bible stories; history offers a choice from factual questions about British history from 55 BC to 1951; general questions on the British Empire and landscape of an area which you have to describe. "Explain how the buildings and landscape of an area which you have to describe."

'Flogging down the common entrance trail'

The schools that take children up to 13 are in a very different ball game. Their central aim is to get children into public schools: the vast majority through Common Entrance, the select few through the scholarship exams of individual schools.

To achieve it, they use very traditional methods. Streaming from the age of nine is the norm - big schools can have three or more streams. The walls of schools are covered with the latest form lists, with rank orders of marks. Teaching is like O level teaching: a lot of chalk and talk and dictated notes, and not much discussion or investigation.

Prizes and competitions add extra carrots: The Reverend Cardale's Most Improved Maths Prize, the Temple Richards prize for Pottery, The Geddes cup for the Boy who Tries Hardest in Work, Games and Conduct, the De Costobadic prize for Mental Arithmetic. . . . Many schools have systems of merit and demerit marks.

Talking to parents, children and public school heads, I got the impression that nobody loved these schools much. Parents and children put up with them because they do the job and get children on to the next stage.

Public school heads and teachers behave rather like the universities do to the secondary schools. They criticize their curriculum and teaching methods in private ("Never in public - we have to protect our seed corn," said one head). But they refuse to allow the exams that dictate those methods to be radically changed.

It is too convenient for them to take children who have already done a lot of the dog-work of an O level course - just as it is convenient for universities to take students already well grounded for a first degree.

The details of the Common Entrance are set out below. The HMIs have documented its effects on curriculum and teaching methods in reports on four very different, but all successful, schools: Summerfields in Oxford, an old-established, mainly boarding school for prospective Etonians, Lyndhurst House in Hampstead, a day school preparing children of well-heeled London intellectuals for the highly competitive entrance to London day public schools, Downsview school in Surrey, an expanding day boys' prep in Surrey that delivers the Common Entrance and Scholarship goods, and Dulwich College prep at Cranbrook, a liberal-minded coeducational day and boarding school.

It was Robin Peverett, head of the latter, that put the dilemma of a prep school head who wants to provide a broad and balanced and modern education for his pupils in a nutshell. "We can't

risk harming children's chances of getting into next school by doing what is good for children", he told me.

The Common Entrance was most rampant at Downsview: even eight-year-olds were, in HMI judgment, getting too much specialist teaching. A curriculum seen as separate, unrelated subjects. As children went up the school, art, science, scholarship forms had no physical classes. There were no facilities for wood and metalwork.

Geography, history and science were being nudged up facts and exam answers and rote-ques: in science, for example, "the main plus competence in absorbing information." High writing was restricted in range, and resembled "stilted expression and stale idiom." Pupils were "generally very conforming".

HMI summed up: "The generally caring side of the school would be enhanced if there was more critical understanding of the relationship between teaching styles and expectations and pupil capabilities."

The Lyndhurst House report was less critical but made similar points. The very able boys, the very stimulating homes had a curriculum which "intellectual challenge tends to diminish as they grow older". Even where a Latin teacher wanted to broaden the syllabus and teach for understanding rather than performance, he was defeated by the "formal rigour" of Common Entrance.

Both there and at Summerfields there were problems about the constant shifting of boys to different streams. At Summerfields "slowly by" repeat identical work with little understanding though they are able to produce correct answers by referring to their earlier notes, while a succession of high flyers joined them briefly and moved on.

There was a big gap between boys selected for scholarship forms and the rest: at Summerfields if you make the scholarship class you face unemployment, the value of patriotism and the case for euthanasia in your RE lessons: "You stick mainly to learning up Bible stories."

Finally, at Dulwich College prep, Cranbrook, the HMIs were impressed by the way things like expressive and creative arts, current affairs, and general studies were kept going up the school, in the teeth of the Common Entrance pressures. But in academic work, syllabuses were still "over-packed with factual detail", and "inappropriate demands" were sometimes made on the average and less able.

The good the dull and the awful

I visited half a dozen prep schools, a day conventional boys' boarding school, a large progressive, coeducational one; an independent girls' day school; a highly competitive London boys' school; an efficient but old coeducational day school - the visits certainly showed the range available.

Perhaps the least typical was Windlesham House in Sussex, where the heads, Charles and Elizabeth Ann Malden, took over a small day boys' school and turned it into a large forward-looking coeducational one, with about 250 genuinely mixed-ability eight to thirteen-year-olds.

All children in the first three years have a double period of craft a week, with woodwork, needlework, cooking and metalwork for boys and girls. The youngest boys and girls seemed quick to become very competent, using power tools with aplomb.

Teaching methods at Windlesham House seemed a long way from the chalk and talk and rat-tat-tat question and answer routines I found in all the other schools, with the exception of the girls' school.

There seemed plenty of group work and discussion at all levels, whether it was a younger group of average 10-year-olds: "Me and Ben thought it was an adjective," or a top scholarship level where children were discussing the difference between meaning and connotation, or form and content. ("Try to be more quite essential" said their teacher.)

The Maldens were a good example of the pleasures of independence, when you know exactly what you want to achieve. "The nice thing is that it's a total dictatorship, we can do what we like." They run the school entirely on fees - more than £3,000 a year - without appeals and endowments.

They pay teachers "Burnham and a bit more". "Being able to pay people as much as you feel like" is the best freedom we have, really. Last year they spent about £15,000 on teachers' equipment.

They are not happy with the Common Entrance. "Every subject tries to cram everything into and children reach too high a standard."

FEATURES

WINDLESHAM



DULWICH



Top of the market-Windlesham House in Sussex and Dulwich College Prep in London

quickly, then mark time for a year at their public schools. "But they think that it's a good thing to learn facts."

And, alongside their support for practical and creative subjects, they are firm supporters of Latin for most children: "It affects the way they think. They learn to construct sentences, and learn how English sentences work. It's not difficult at all: French is very difficult. Latin obeys the rules, it's easy to spell and to pronounce."

Dulwich College prep in London (not to be confused with its relative at Cranbrook) has a very different style. There, the nine to thirteen-year-olds get traditional class teaching with volleys of closed questions and children competing to answer, hands stretched to the ceiling and whimpering "Sir! Sir!" The atmosphere is very friendly, with lots of jokes and banter that relieve the pressure.

The method did seem to make for confusion for some children. "When we multiply minus x four times, is the answer a plus or a minus?" Chorus of "Minus, Sir", from half of the class. "Plus, Sir", from the other half. Finally, led by the teacher, they agreed on plus. "Well, why is it a plus?" "Because you just said it was, Sir."

I saw the method at its best and worst in a history lesson for a small class of 11-year-olds, the least able by the school's standards. The lesson started with two squiggles on the board: "What

sea is that?" Lots of hands up: "Dead Sea, Sir." "Red Sea" "Baltic, Sir." "Mediterranean".

It turned out to be the Sea of Marmara. Further closed questions followed, with more wild guesses and fishing for clues: "Does it begin with a G?" But then the teacher launched into a brilliant and vivid description of the subject in hand, the Fall of Constantinople, and the class and I were spell-bound.

The standards of the best seemed very high - with fluent French, great facility in mental arithmetic, good mastery of techniques in art, very high grades in music exams. The school provided a rich diet of clubs, visits, drama (including a production of *Fungus the Bogeyman* in French) sport and so on.

The head, Hugh Woodcock, has built the school up over the years into a very powerful establishment, with long waiting lists. The staff are well paid, with nearly a third on Scale 3: "I wouldn't like to run a school where teachers felt they were not on the right scale - it would affect the morale of staff, and parents would feel it."

He's prepared, like many prep school heads, to use all his influence and contacts to help individual children on. I overheard him on the telephone to the head of a well-known public school: "You've got a scholarship for boys of that age. You give it to him, he's one of our bursary boys and very good indeed. Now, who was it I was

hearing about who was not very happy with you...?"

Teachers at both Windlesham and Dulwich were enormously keen and enthusiastic about their work. I met several refugees from comprehensives who were enjoying the small, motivated classes, and "the relief of not having to sell your subject all the time," as one put it. "Do you know, we have no discipline problems at all," said a Dulwich teacher. "And they never say 'Ugh!'"

"Parental interest is 100 per cent - you're appreciated" said another. "You get the equipment you need - the cuts were going very deep in East Sussex," said a Windlesham teacher. The last point was echoed by several heads of successful schools. They felt it essential that staff had the books and equipment they asked for, within reason. "It would be very frustrating for staff if they felt they couldn't buy what they need," said one.

A few years ago teachers and heads in prep schools were extremely worried about their future. Now, provided the Labour Party does not succeed in destroying the independent sector altogether, the prep schools seem set to hold their ground. They have survived recession and inflation, and it seems likely that cuts in the state schools have resulted in more parents - however reluctantly - going private to secure small classes and decent resources.

Their quality varies as much as, or more than, the state schools: the best are good, the worst are terrible. Teaching conditions can be excellent or - in some small, cut-price schools - pretty awful. Some heads are interested in in-service training for staff, others don't even manage to recruit teachers with appropriate qualifications.

Where they are professionally run, they have several material advantages over many state schools: small classes; children and parents who believe that they are buying educational advantage; teachers who work in unstressful conditions; freedom to manage resources as they think best, to hire and fire teachers, and to steer away children who don't fit in.

They themselves would argue they have other advantages: not least clear goals which - whatever their constraints and drawbacks - offer a well-defined structure, and established indicators of success, for parents, children and teachers.

They believe that they have been able to make cautious but steady progress towards a more liberal view of education: "We move slowly but, in the end we achieve something," said a head. "They claim it has been an advantage that success and promotion 'doesn't depend on jumping on the latest bandwagon.' Whether you agree with them will depend on your view of what education should be in particular, education between eight and thirteen - should be about."

Secrets of a Woman's Heart: The Later Life of I Compton-Burnett 1920-1969. By Hilary Spurling. Hodder and Stoughton £14.95. 0 340 26241 9. South Bank Show: Adaptation from I Compton-Burnett's *Elders and Betters*. Directed by Jack Bond. London Weekend Television, June 3.

Basil Davenport identified the essence of I Compton-Burnett's work as early as 1929 when he called her second novel, *Brothers and Sisters*, "a story of the present hurt by the past, but not defeated". The pressure of past on present, age on youth, authority and convention on passion was the staple of Compton-Burnett's fiction. Ivy herself had been deeply hurt by the past and all but defeated.

When Hilary Spurling finished the first volume of her biography of Compton-Burnett, *Ivy When Young*, in 1974, she did so unsure that there was anything more to write. The first volume took the story to 1919; Ivy had another half century to live but in a very real sense her life and the world she had known ended together during the First World War. Her parents were already dead, and her brother Guy. In 1916, the only person she really loved, her second brother Noel, died on the Somme. On Christmas Day 1917, her two youngest sisters committed suicide together. Ivy herself was one of millions of victims of the great influenza pandemic of 1918; she so nearly died, and the second half of her life was so comparatively uneventful, that the illness resembled a symbolic death.

Brothers and Sisters was actually her third novel. There had been *Dolores* in 1911, a thin - and probably collaborative - piece Ivy had paid to have published. Her literary career really began in 1925 with *Pastors and Masters*. From then on, Ivy's life was her fiction, the working out of that overfull childhood and early adulthood and the perfect, duly feminized, embodiment of T S Eliot's ideal separation of the man that suffers and the mind that creates.

Ivy covered her tracks so well and appeared to write so much from the secrets of her own heart that a whole scurry of biographers set off in pursuit. She wrote no autobiography or memoir: her letters, even to intimate friends, were terse and business-like. She laid false trails; invention, fiction, had become the armature of her existence. A reputation like Virginia Woolf's depends on letters, diaries, memoirs as much as on the fiction alone. Compton-Burnett left no Bloomsbury scaffolding and Hilary Spurling has done a brilliant job in sorting out the realities of Ivy's later life from the conflicting - sometimes malicious - recollections of those who knew her and from the transformations of her life in the 19 novels she wrote between the early 1920s and her death in 1969.

It was Margaret Jourdain, the English furniture expert, who rescued Ivy from her post-war limbo. The two lived together until Margaret died in 1951. Ivy gradually becoming the dominant partner as her literary fame increased. Ivy left little documentary evidence for her biographers, the two



Ivy photographed by Cecil Beaton, from "Secrets of a Woman's Heart"

The horror in every heart

By Brian Morton

women were prodigious entertainers and conversationalists. In the early days, before the visitors were for Ivy, Margaret, discussed on domestic interiors while her companion, ignored, studied their occupants with an attention and perspicacity some found unseemly. Homosexual literary relationships - Stein and Toklas, Orton and Halliwell - seem to obey a seesaw logic, one partner attaining dominance as the other shrinks. Ivy and Margaret may not have been actually lesbian but they lived out the classic power struggle. Within the conventions of Victorian etiquette, Ivy performed a ruthless vivisection of her time and class and, more universally, of "the horror in every heart". Her settings, as the extraordinary, distinctive titles show, are all domestic and familial, her characters parents and children, servants, masters, siblings, all locked together in intricate patterns of relationship.

The novelist Elizabeth Bowen said of Compton-Burnett that she was not merely copying the Victorian novel, she was continuing it. Basil Davenport, in his review of *Brothers and Sisters*, had likened it to *Oedipus*

Tyrannus. Ivy took Victorian domestic fiction to its logical limit, adding to it forms and concerns from Greek tragedy. Her themes are profound and dark - intrigue, violence, betrayal, incest - her methods anything but realistic in the usual sense. There is little narrative or stage business. She expends little energy in getting characters in and out of rooms. Most of the novels are in dialogue, relentlessly parsing out the drives and emotions hidden beneath the social conventions and family pieties.

Jack Bond's *South Bank Show* adaptation of scenes from *Elders and Betters* (appropriately, published in 1944) revealed how social set pieces and formalized relationships become the basis for Compton-Burnett's coldly accurate examination of power. Unfortunately, any visual adaptation concentrates too much attention on scenes and settings, clothes and styles (all Margaret Jourdain's province means. Bond's leaf-strewn sets were evocative enough but the treatment was far too pretentiously baroque and expressionistic and what was lost, even from excellent individual performances,

was Compton-Burnett's ability to convey emotion of almost appalling intensity through words, silent words on paper, rather than words enacted with props and stage directions. Where Margaret was crude, Ivy was intuitive: "I think I must work rather low down," Jack Bond's presentation spelt too much out.

Mary McCarthy called Compton-Burnett a "radical writer... one of the rare modern heretics" and called her novels "subversive packets". They were certainly explosive charges in the Victorian facade. Technically, Compton-Burnett is an important modernist. Nathalie Sarraute acknowledged that her uninflected style, without authorial comment or commentary, resembled the modish French *nouveau roman*. Aside from Sophoclean themes like incest and family violence, Compton-Burnett wrote of the multiplicity of identity - "An uncle and a nephew, and a brother and a sister, and an aunt, and a husband and a wife, and I think some more, all in four people" - and on the complex nature of texts themselves. Books and wills are a "legacy", that part of the writer that lives on after death, just as Ivy seemed in 1919. Compton-Burnett's dead characters exert as much influence as the living, a technique as ancient as Sophocles and as freshly contemporary as *The Gallies*, *Pale Fire* and *The Crying of Lot 49*.

Certainly anyone opening a Compton-Burnett novel in the expectation of tea and chat will be profoundly shocked. Hilary Spurling suggests that her themes are atrocity, violence, the corruption of language and totalitarian abuse of power. That is either too directly political or too consciously contemporary a reading but it does accurately convey the force of Compton-Burnett's concerns. Books like *Elders and Betters* and *Mansever and Malservant* are almost unbearably bleak. But there is also a thread of humour, sign of an emotional robustness in Ivy that survived the chastening of her years of loss and collapse. She retained a puckish sense of fun which belied the outwardly frigid Victorianism. The perfect antidote to the received image of I Compton-Burnett the austere and unapproachable lady novelist (always the initial in print), is Kay Dick's picture of her diving under her skirt for the handkerchief kept tucked in her knickers.

Even amid the warmth of *Ivy and Stevie*, there is a characteristic ruthlessness. Ivy quizzes Kay Dick about the "dead" she has done (her attempted suicide). It was a subject which fascinated her. Ivy saw - as she had to - the link between family life and self-destruction; that far she understood and appropriated Oedipus. In 1919, Ivy had nothing in the normal way to live for. Fiction became the alternative to suicide, to putting out her own eyes.

Gollancz are publishing a uniform centenary edition of all I Compton-Burnett's novels. Twelve of the best are appearing in paperback, published by Oxford (two), Allison and Busby (five) and Penguin (five). Allison and Busby have also republished the first volume of Hilary Spurling's biography in paperback and Kay Dick's memoir conversation with Ivy and Stevie Smith, *Ivy and Stevie*.

Folk talk

There is an Indian saying that a story changes every 12 miles. With many story tellers it will probably change after 12 hours too, but the best stories survive the accidents of place and time unimpaired. The tale of how early Birbal found his way to Heaven and back has as much to offer the travellers of the North Circular Road as on the river Juma.

This elementary truth was amply demonstrated in a two-day colloquium held last week by the Midlands Polytechnic as part of its current research into literature and minority groups. The meeting was attended mostly by people concerned in the Polytechnic's energetic project to discover and publish the folk tales still being told in local families. Story tellers came, steeped in the tales of anywheres from Ireland to Bengal, and conveying Greek tales into Urdu via English, and illustrating the power of the natural habitats of Bhojpuri and monggooses - even teachers and theoreticians, enthusiastic for what might be built on our common enjoyment of narrative.

The colloquium was planned and chaired by the Research Fellow for the project, Jennie Ingham, who described it in *The TES* of March 2. The intention was not so much to stimulate more activity - there's plenty of that already - rather to enable the participants in various sectors to meet and share ideas about the work that they are doing (not the least of such sharing occurred in the bar - where a deal of practical story telling took place).

As an example of the speed at which the project is now maturing (it is funded to the end of 1985) there were on display preliminary drafts of over 100 stories, collected from the families in eight language groups. These stood as welcome evidence that some educational research can produce tangible results, and they formed a resource to which attendees could return after a mixture of discussions which brought together amateurs and professionalists in cheerful collaboration. The problems of interviewing and tape-recording Greek grandfathers will no longer be so formidable - nor yet the analysis of tales told by Turkish midwives as they go about their ministrations.

Brian Alderson

Reports and news letters on the project are available from The Midlands Polytechnic, All Saints, White Hart Lane, London, N17 8HR.

End games

The Last Day of Summer. Channel 4, June 7, 9.30 - 10.35pm.

"She's very fat, she's got a funny laugh". And Jenny is also quite ordinary, like Tom, a 12-year-old who spends his time messing around in his boat and mending his bike, while the grown-up children in the commune where he has lived since the death of his parents play their adult games of smoking pot and sleeping with each other. Like his baby sister, he realises instinctively that Jenny is what he needs and clings to her, offering her knowledge of the countryside in exchange for her affectionate mothering. Only the threat of starting at comprehensive school mars the last days of his summer, though from this side of the screen it is not hard to guess the menace in that wobbly boat and swishing water.

The ending is both more expected and moving in Ian McEwan's adaptation than in his original story from *First Love, Last Rites*. There it was a shared tragedy, an end to both his and Jenny's happiness. With Derek Banham's direction and Rachel Portman's music the irony shifts, giving considerably in point, to focus on the needs of the two children and the contrast between the idyllic world beyond the house and the aimless lives within it.

At one point the transition from story to film fails, when Tom's interior monologue on his mother's photograph is translated into speech. Otherwise there are no false notes in a film that is sharply observed, unpretentious and just the right length, with outstanding performances from Annette Badland and Graham McGrath in the two leading roles.

Robin Pigg

John James

Yellow pantechnichon

The Bubble Theatre Company. Touring London Parks.

The Bubble Theatre is blowing around London parks again this summer. It tours in a giant yellow pantechnichon with a "theatre for all" mission based on the mountain/Mohammed theory of attracting audiences. Once inside the Bubble tent you feel as if you're in a "real" theatre, but for the grass growing out of the auditorium floor. Connoisseurs of Brecht's *Caucasian Chalk Circle* know that a good production relies on two things. One is the deletion of the stultifying prologue about postwar agrarian politics, the other is the playing of the character of Azdak, the eccentrically crooked judge. The play is based around the dictum that "What there is should go to those who are good for it". The original prologue about the valley and who should farm it is altered here - instead the bone of contention is the GLC. As the GLC is one of the Bubble's biggest patrons, there's no prize for guessing what the outcome of the discussion is. Winston Crooke is a marvellous Azdak though, an odd hybrid of comedians Groucho Marx and Lenny Henry, unpredictable enough to seem believably frightening

to the people of Grusinia. In all the production rattles along enjoyably and straightforwardly and the songs are terrific.

Music is also an integral part of Tunde Ikoli's *Duckin' n' Divin'*, a new play specially commissioned by the company. In it, pop star Anthony Astor arrives at the slum tower block where he grew up to make a promotional video and invites the residents to make a contribution. The male residents of Apollo Buildings (a crumbling monument to man's fairly irrelevant achievements in space) seem entirely to be products of the ITV sitcom writers handbook. The West Indian refuses work and smokes marijuana, the Asian is passionately protective of his sister and the Englishman is slightly to the right of Ivan the Terrible. The women are merely portrayed as long-suffering.

The plot continues predictably enough, with the pop star and his manager turning out to be wicked exploiters. If *Duckin' n' Divin'* wasn't so energetically and warmly performed, it would seem shallow and patronizing. As it is it's hugely enjoyable, not only for the performances but for the songs as well. There's a veritable show-stopper about a policeman who stutters when he takes off his

helmet that by itself would justify a visit to the show.

In the Groove is a shameless excuse to link together a repertoire of Forties songs. The songs, grafted onto a flimsy plot about demobilization, VE day and a Labour victory are well performed and the gaps range from appalling to mediocre. But if you like "Chatanoooga Choo Choo", Max Miller, "Buddy Can you Spare a Dime" and you're interested in seeing a trio of Churchill singing "Ain't Misbehavin'", then this cabaret style show is (literally) right up your street if you're a Londoner.

A special tribute is due to the Bubble performers. Ten in all, they act, sing, dance, skate and all seem adept on at least three musical instruments. Their repertoire of four shows (also on offer is David Holman's excellent children's play, *Frankie's Friends*) three of which have complicated music, demands a lot from them. It's the warmth with which they perform that should ensure this summer season's success.

Nick Baker

The Bubble also offers community and children's events on some sites. For details ring 01-485 3420.



Harmage S Kalirai as Sonny, and Naushaba Khan as Rita

Eastern optimism

Chilli in Your Eyes. Tan Arts Group. Touring London and the Midlands.

Tan actors spent three weeks investigating Asian life in the East London Borough of Newham. *Chilli in Your Eyes* is the documentary drama they arrived at. It is well worth seeing, not only for the insight it gives into the predicament of Asian youth, but for the way it uses Asian music, dancing and even language to tell its story.

If you're young and Asian in Newham, the focus of your life outside home is likely to be a Wimpy Bar in one of the area's crumbling shopping streets. Your chief pleasures in life are likely to be a limited intake of Wimpy Bar tea (you're kicked out if you don't order regularly enough) and clandestine afternoon parties which end at four, when the girls have to be taken home. Your chief worries are a constant fear of racial attack, harassment from the local police, but more than anything, the dominating influence of your parents.

Yet Jalinder Verma's script, in outlining the trials and tribulations of five such young people, is gratifyingly positive. He portrays a culture of youngsters from different backgrounds - Sikh, Hindu and Muslim - unified by their experience at home, in school and in the street. At the "respectable" end of the group is Jag, employed as a ticket collector and employed as a happy for love. At the criminal end is Gaz - street-wise,

violent yet philosophical. In the middle is young Sonny, kicked out of school and home and fighting to find an identity by becoming a pool player. We also see Rita and Nal, two Asian girls who put paid to the myth that Asian women are compliant and demure.

What you don't get in *Chilli in Your Eyes* is the portrayal of a unified racist police force. Of the two policemen we meet, one advises Sonny, having just been "on a course", not to give up on his culture. Neither do you get the portrayal of Asians as meek victims of a hostile culture. What you do see is strictly governed by Tan Arts' avowed policy of showing Asian life in Britain through Asian eyes. Thus it's perfectly acceptable to present negative Asian images - the stereotyped (and exploiting) entrepreneur, the mother who speaks no English and doesn't want to adapt at all, and the father who beats his daughter then kicks her out because of her liaison with a boy from an inferior Asian social group.

The optimism comes from the humour, the strange mix of classical eastern dancing and disco/body popping and the energy with which the cast of five play eighteen parts. The direction is tight, and props minimal, the set virtually non-existent, yet *Chilli in Your Eyes* conjures up a whole world of happiness and sadness, hope and despair.

N B

For tour details ring 01-871-1458/910.

New wares



Roger Watkins

No Pasaran, the first of the Young Vic's day-time productions for teenagers, fits neatly into the scheme of things under the new regime there. Its subject is fascism in Germany and England in the Thirties with special reference to the Berlin Olympics of 1936. David Thacker, the artistic director, has already made a point of acknowledging the GLC's Year against Racism with a black Othello and *The Jail Diary of Albie Sachs* which is about oppression in South Africa (coinciding fortuitously with Botha's visit). Later in the year there is to be a TIE programme about the British in India. Raj.

Just as politics and sport are once more shown to be irrevocably intertwined in the ritual bow-and-recede dance leading to the Olympics in Los Angeles, *No Pasaran* chronicles the effect of Hitler's rise on a particular Jewish middle-weight boxer who comes to England only to be faced with Mosley's Black Shirts. It is a powerful piece, written by David Holman (until recently at Theatre Centre and now writer-in-residence at the Young Vic), and has already received successful productions on stage and television.

No Pasaran's director, Roger Watkins, also newly transported from Theatre Centre, knows David Holman's work well. Together they plan to develop TIE at the Young Vic, building up relationships with local schools and cooperating with teachers in pre-

paration and follow-up work. This first production Roger Watkins sees as "showing their wares" rather than as a TIE programme in the usual sense. It will be given a full, technically complex, presentation in the Young Vic's newly refurbished studio, no longer a second class space, but a smaller (and more comfortable) theatre than the main house.

Roger Watkins is committed to youth theatre, having come from teaching via acting to directing. He sees TIE these days as asking open questions, taking pains to avoid the charges of proselytizing that were once justified in this area of education. It is a difficult ideal to achieve, but the company at the Young Vic seem committed to try.

Heather Neill

No Pasaran will be performed most weekdays until June 29 at 10am and 2pm.

Team spirit

Jolly Hockeystricks Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood.

Prefects' badges, bairnswear jumpers, gym slips, lacrosse sticks and "Could do better" on reports, "three pairs of warm combinations for winter" and rows of young ladies upright in ties with uniform smiles. These are the contents of an exhibition which concentrates on girls' school fiction between the 1890s and the present, its heyday being represented by Angela Brazil who wrote some 50 books with titles like *The Luckiest Girl in School*, *A Fourth Form Friendship* and *The Madcap of the School*.

The books, cases of them, clearly and informatively labelled, come from the Victoria and Albert's Renier Collection of children's books, housed in Whitechapel. These are examples from the work of Elsie Oxenham, who wrote the Abbey School books, Doris Fairlie Bruce, Enid Blyton (Matry Towers series) and Elinor Brent-Dyer, as well as less prolific authors.

It is difficult to take them seriously now (witness *Daisy Pulls it Off*) - such earnestness, such naivety. While boys dreamed of Biggles-style heroism, girls longed, apparently, for security speed with midnight feasts.

There is something of a revival. Perhaps discipline and moral certainty, friendship loyal (but sexless) friendship have their escapist attractions still.

HN

Originals

The thirtieth Pictures for Schools exhibition takes place this month at the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff. The exhibition aims to sell original works of art to schools and local authorities. Four hundred paintings were submitted this year by artists from the whole of Great Britain. Two hundred and thirty-five of these were subsequently exhibited. The display also includes embroideries and sculptures selected by the Society for Education Through Art.

Many well-known artists have been represented since Pictures for Schools was devised by Nan Youngman during the late 1940s. L S Lowry and Ivon Hitchens are among the famous names.

Educationists from England and Wales take an interest in the exhibition. This year's buyers include local authorities such as Walsall and Wiltshire as well as local south Wales schools. "Art exerts a civilizing influence on society," says Alan Williams, the Museum's exhibitions officer. "Although art is taught in schools, children often have little opportunity to come into contact with contemporary works. Our intention is to remedy that situation."

Iola Smith

On the panel

The Arts Council has asked the Press to help publicize the fact that it is currently looking for nominations to its specialist panels and committees, and it has stressed its eagerness to hear of potential advisers with expertise in education.

There is, of course, a question-mark over the system as it stands: the Council's internal review may lead to modifications next April.

Whatever new structures emerge - two super-panels spanning all the arts are one possibility - there will still be a need for advice on art, dance, drama, literature, music, films, photography, touring and training. The Council stresses the importance of nominees' having a broad grasp of their field rather than narrowly focused specialist knowledge, and they stress the fact that advisers serve in a personal capacity rather than as representatives of any organisation or pressure group. People nominate themselves; each proposer may make only one nomination. The work is unpaid. Proposals should reach the Secretary-General not later than September 28.

Michael Church

Michael Hamburger's acclaimed book *Bathoven: Letters, Journals and Conversations* has now been republished by Thames and Hudson (£3.95). Accompanied by a detailed chronological table this cheap volume, with its wide trawl through the composer's life and times, will make an excellent adjunct to sixth-form studies.

Next week

Geoff Fox on new developments in secondary English teaching; Gerald Haigh on jazz in schools

Animal, American, assassination

Cries from the Mammoth House. By Terry Johnson. Royal Court Theatre. *Golden Boy.* By Clifford Odets. National (Lyttelton) Theatre. *Julius Caesar.* By William Shakespeare. RSC Barbican Theatre. *The Importance of Being Earnest.* By Oscar Wilde. Adapted by John Hugh Dean. Ambassadors Theatre.

Cries from the Mammoth House, transferred from the Leicester Haymarket Studio, is one of those highly serious plays which can be seen as a paradigm of the nation. Act one is set in "England, a small zoo on the South Coast". Run by an incompetent wot, what "used to be a happy place" is now a decaying wreck bought by South African financiers. As "qualified psychotherapist" Anne says, addressing the animals (us) by way of prologue: "A handful of men has stolen our world from us by money... Love, we are all in a mess."

A second prologue, by Alan the bad vet, expands the first. The soured love of Anne married to Alan has affected their daughter Sally who can only make love with Mick by pretending to animal copulation: monkey, praying mantis. Anne loves Alan's brother David, a free-wheeling zoologist off to Mauritius to save the pink penguin, a diving species. So doing he meets diplomat Sir Michael who has discovered enlightenment ("the point is there is nothing to understand") and his evangelical-Christian bigoted wife. He also gets caught up in weird voodoo practices - hanging bruised and bleeding from a rope at the end of act two. There I left him, and the theatre: stupefied by turgid dialogue, bored by paper-thin characters taking so long to do and say nothing of interest, murmuring agreement with lines like "somebody do something before I fall asleep!" I wish I could learn to feel nothing.

No such feelings about *Golden Boy*. Brilliantly designed (Hayden Griffin), cleverly costumed (Dolores Ganev), noisily directed by Bill Boyden who it a lie.

truthfulness from a large cast working together in the best ensemble style, it is another NT success. True, Odets' expression of The American Dream has been debased by countless Hollywood films since he wrote Joe Bonaparte's speeches in 1937, and he does cop out of his play's implications by killing his unlikely boxer-violinist hero offstage before the final curtain. None the less, as theatre *Golden Boy* still works magic. Jeremy Flynn makes a notable NT debut as Joe; Lisa Eichhorn's floozy Lorna is credibly moving; Jack Shepherd is astonishing, dazzling in menace as gangster Fuselli. Not the least of the production's excellences is the music arranged by John Tams which does wonders in fixing mood, place, period.

Nigel Hess's music for *Julius Caesar* is only one of the distractions of Ron Daniels' fussy dead-theatre production. Designer's kitsch mass settings and costumes alike: Caesar's assassination scene opens like the finale of "Dick Whittington". Actors rant and roar working speeches against character and text. Cassius, oddly plump in company with lean Brutus and Casca,

saws the air operatically at almost every line. Peter McNery's barking Brutus is anything but noble. When they freeze in tableaux vivants to the deadening accompaniment of muzak: predictable drums for militancy, oboes for sadness, brass with organ swell for triumph, keening solo soprano for death.

The musical version of Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest*, adapted by John Hugh Dean with his own music and lyrics, gives work to 17 actors, 6 musicians, 3 facilitators (director, designer etc), 10 company operators, innumerable theatre staff backstage and front-of-house. It could, therefore, be said to be doing somebody some good: not the theatre-going public, nor Ray Cooney's brave Theatre of Comedy. Wilde's ridiculously funny plot and dialogue excites laughter but it is hard to describe what is added to them as music, lyrics, choreography. Harder still to see why anyone thought it a good idea to so refresh a classically perfect farce.

John James

The story of a young German Jewish boxer's fight against racism and fascism during the 1936 Olympics

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The second volume of Victor Bonham Carter's history of the business authorship has now been published. **The Bodley Head: Authors by Profession: Volume Two 1911-81** (£12.50). With much help from the Society of Authors and the Writers' Guild, the author traces changes in the relevant laws, charts the progress towards PL and discusses the nature of contemporary contracts, and makes a foray into the labyrinthine world of public patronage.

Geoff Fox

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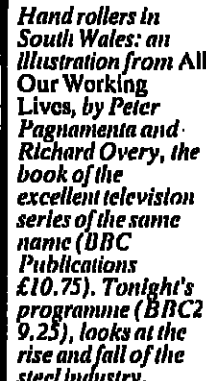
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Rewards and let-downs

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Jessica Saraga

Not all roses

12. 1947

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

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Jill Burrows

Booed up a year or so ago, the National Theatre Education Department also produces and presents a wide and valuable range of background in-

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Head Teacher
Group 4

Required for September 1984 if possible, an experienced teacher as Head of this outstanding infant school which is housed in modern buildings and attractively situated on the outskirts of Corby. A candidate with flair and imagination is sought. The school has developed an organisation which is based on close co-operation between teachers with a high level of participation with the parents.

The vacancy arises from the retirement of the present Head Teacher.

Closing date June 15th.

Details and forms (s.a.e.) from the County Education Officer (Ref. MH) Northampton House, Northampton, NN1 2HX.

WOODGRANGE INFANT SCHOOL

Sebert Road, London E7 6NJ
Head Teacher: Miss V. Pickford
Number on roll: 210 + 40 part-time nurseryHEAD TEACHER
Group 4

Required January 1985.

London allowance: £287.

Application forms (with particulars (s.a.e. please) available from the Director of Education to whom completed form should be returned by 19th June, 1984.

Education Office
37/385 High Street
Stratford E15 4HD

An Equal Opportunity Employer.

LONDON
BOROUGH OF
NEWHAM

Norfolk

HEADS

required for

Re-Advertisement

Honiton, All Saints V.C. Middle School, Norwich (Group 5)

(Previous applicants will be considered automatically.)

Application forms and details from the County Education Officer, County Hall, Marlborough Lane, Norwich NR1 2DL, sent on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

DEPUTY HEAD

required for

Spawthorpe County First School, Norwich (Group 4)

Application forms and details from the Area Education Officers, Gladstone House, 28 St. Giles Street, Norwich, NR2 1TQ, sent on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

Closing date for all applications - 22nd June, 1984.

City of

Manchester

City of Manchester
Education Committee

MEADE HILL SCHOOL

Middleton Road, Manchester M8 6NB

Headteacher
Group 4(S)

Required at this 50 place, all-age school for boys and girls whose special educational needs are associated with social and emotional difficulties.

PIPER HILL SCHOOL

Yew Tree Lane, Manchester M23 0FF

Headteacher

Group 4(S)

Required at this 80 place all-age school for boys and girls whose special educational needs are associated with severe learning difficulties.

Application forms and further particulars from the Chief Education Officer (S2/JO/B) Education Office, Crown House, Manchester M60 3BB, Closing date: 22 June 1984.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

PRIMARY HEADS

continued

BERKSHIRE

ST. EDMUND CAMPION, R.C. PRIMARY SCHOOL (Voluntary Aided) 100, Maidenhead Road, Maidenhead SL6 4PX
N.O.R. 250
Required for January 1985 a HEADTEACHER for this Group 5 Voluntary Aided R.C. Primary School. The Governors invite applications from suitably qualified practising Roman Catholics.

Application form and further details from the Director of Education (Ref. POC), Shire Hall, Shirefield Park, Reading RG2 8XZ. Closing date: June 29th.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER. (10711) 110010

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ST. JOHN'S C. OF E. J.M. & J. SCHOOL, 100, Chapel Street, Stanground, Peterborough PE3 8JG

REQUIRED FOR JANUARY, 1985

Application forms and further details (s.a.e.) from the Director of Education, 100, Chapel Street, Stanground, Peterborough PE3 8JG. Closing date: 15th June, 1984.

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HEADTEACHERS

All required January 1985

St. Michael's C of E (Aided) Primary School (Group 5), Maple Avenue, Off Clare Road, Braintree. Tel: Braintree 44868

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for appointment as Head of the Junior Mixed and Infant School which has close links with its evangelical Parish Church.

The successful applicant should be a committed Christian who is a committed member of the Church of England and able to take up the appointment in January 1985.

Closing date: 3rd July, 1984.
Removal and disturbance allowance scheme in operation.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Area Education Office, North West Essex Area, Crossman House, Station Approach, Braintree, Essex, CM7 8QA, S.a.e. please.

St. Mary's C of E (Voluntary Aided) Primary School (Group 4), Marsh Road, Burnham-on-Crouch (Roll 210) (Re-advertisement)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers who are communicant members of the Church of England, for the post of Head of this Group 4 Primary School. The successful candidate will be required of this Group 4 Primary School. The successful candidate will be required to take up the appointment from the beginning of the Spring Term 1985.

Application forms (and further details) obtainable from and returnable to the Area Administrative Officer, P.O. Box 388, 'A' Block, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 1JW.
Closing date: 25th June, 1984.
Previous applicants will be re-considered.

Applications are invited for the Headship of the following schools:
Rydenes County Primary School (Group 6), Rydenes, Off Clover Way, Vange, Basildon.

Limes Farm County Junior School, (Group 4), Limes Avenue, Chigwell.

Debdon C of E (Controlled) Primary School (Group 3), Debdon, Saffron Walden.

Maldon County Primary School (Group 6), Wantz Road, Maldon.

Re-advertisements
Previous applicants for each of the posts below will be re-considered.

Malton All Saints C of E (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School, (Group 6), London Road, Maldon.

Writtle County Junior School (Group 6), Margerett Road, Writtle, Chelmsford.

The Grange County Infants School (Group 4), Elder Avenue, Wickford.

Removal and disturbance allowance scheme in operation.
Please send foolscap s.a.e. for form and details for the above 7 posts to County Education Officer, P.O. Box 47, Threadneedle House, Market Road, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1LD. Closing date for the above 7 posts: 29th June, 1984.

Re-Advertisement

EVEN SWINDON JUNIOR SCHOOL
Hughes Street, Swindon SN2 2ER
Headteacher: Mr K. A. Cozens
Group 4 N.O.R. 230

Applications are invited from experienced teachers. Previous applicants will remain under consideration, unless they indicate they wish to withdraw.

Further details and application form (S.A.E. please) available from and returnable to the Head Teacher at the school by 22nd June, 1984.

SCALE 3 POST
TIDWORTH CLARENDON COUNTY JUNIOR SCHOOL
Tidworth, Hants SP9 7QD
Group 6 N.O.R. 361

Scale 3 Teacher required for September 1984. An enthusiastic, experienced teacher to play a key role in curriculum development. Qualities of leadership necessary together with special interests and ability in key curriculum areas, e.g. language, environmental studies or topic work. Lively school with excellent facilities and scope for professional advancement.

Application form and further details (S.A.E. please) from and returnable to the Head Teacher by 22nd June 1984.

SCALE 2 POSTS
TIDWORTH CLARENDON COUNTY JUNIOR SCHOOL
Tidworth, Hants SP9 7QD
Group 8 N.O.R. 361

Scale 2 Teacher required as soon as possible. Special responsibility for Mathematics and boys' physical activities. Excellent school facilities.

Application form and further details (S.A.E. please) from and returnable to the Head Teacher by 22nd June 1984.

LIDEN JUNIOR SCHOOL
Liden Drive, Swindon SN3 6EX
Head Teacher: Mr N. Simonds
Estimated N.O.R. - January 1985: 448

Scale 2 experienced Teacher required, interested in curriculum development with expertise in project work and infant liaison.

Further details and application form (S.A.E. please) available from and returnable to the Head Teacher at the school by the 20th June 1984.

PRIMARY HEADSHIPS

continued

DORSET

ST. JOHN'S C.E. (V.A.)

SCROOP ROAD, MOORWOOD,

Bournemouth

Group 5 N.O.R. 105

Age Range 5 - 7

All over 5 applications will be considered

Required for January 1985

DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER

(Group 6)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for appointment as Head of the Junior Mixed and Infant School which has close links with its evangelical Parish Church.

The successful applicant should be a committed Christian who is a committed member of the Church of England and able to take up the appointment in January 1985.

Closing date: 3rd July, 1984.

Removal and disturbance allowance scheme in operation.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Area Education Office, North West Essex Area, Crossman House, Station Approach, Braintree, Essex, CM7 8QA, S.a.e. please.

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Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers who are communicant members of the Church of England, for the post of Head of this Group 4 Primary School. The successful candidate will be required of this Group 4 Primary School. The successful candidate will be required to take up the appointment from the beginning of the Spring Term 1985.

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Limes Farm County Junior School, (Group 4), Limes Avenue, Chigwell.

Debdon C of E (Controlled) Primary School (Group 3), Debdon, Saffron Walden.

Space challenge

Speculative fiction about the future has tended to overcome the difficulties of imagining new ways of living by borrowing from the past: after a cataclysm, mankind has returned to a feudal or primitive state. A select few, masters of high technology, manipulate the rest. The lone hunter-warrior, exercising primeval skills of cunning and strength, overcomes the pallid and corrupt overlords.

Very few writers take the risk, as Jan Mark does in her story "Captain Courage and the Rose Street Gang" in Aiden Chambers' anthology *Out of Time* (Bodley Head £3.95 paperback), of portraying a future which is like the present, only more so. A future in which children still play, mothers still scold, and the small rivalries of friendship and family still dominate daily life. Jan Mark's tower block kids, named after characters in the long-running Arthurian TV series that keeps them glued to the set each night (Sir Lancelot seems to be killed in one episode, "but they were sure that he couldn't really be dead, as he would be needed tomorrow night"), will be instantly recognizable to today's children, as will Beowulf Hopkins - "whose name came from a cult serial on BBC3" - and his fancy new toy, a speaking moving hologram of a "Twentieth-Century Commando".

The only problem with Captain Courage is that instead of growingl menaces he utters only the feeble platitudes that belong to the character of Nineteenth-Century Granny. Human error and technological advancement are still, in Jan Mark's future, hand in hand.

"Captain Courage and the Rose Street Gang" not only portrays real children speaking in real voices, it is also very funny. The rest of the stories in *Out of Time* predictably cannot keep up the pace it sets. Chambers does stray out of the conventional SF arena for his authors, but the results are not very happy; Jill Paton Walsh, for instance, is not at ease with the

computers in her story "Prigum Loop".

Aidan Chambers also includes competent but unexciting stories by two of the most prolific SF writers for children, Monica Hughes and Douglas Hill. Hill's recent novels *Allen Citadel* (Heinemann £6.95) and *Exiles of Colce* (Collins £5.50) are typical of his style: short, pacy, violent, empty. *Allen Citadel* is the final story of one trilogy, *Exiles of Colce* the first part of another, though in neither case does this put the reader at any disadvantage. Hill's prose is highly-coloured ("Unbelievable, mind-crumples horror had stalked into the room"); its main drawback is its over-reliance on conjunctions at the start of sentences. There is not a fresh idea, or a moment of quiet perception, in either book; which is probably just how Hill's readers like it.

Monica Hughes is not a formula writer. Both her recent novels, *Space Trap* (Julia MacRae £6.25) and *Devil on My Back* (Julia MacRae £6.25), attempt to provide something beyond the momentary thrill. She can be clumsy - *Devil on My Back* is marred by its reliance for its title and the expression of its central theme on a frequently quoted "song" so inexact in its scansion it would be impossible to sing - but in general she writes with fluid confidence. In *Space Trap*, Valerie blunders into a trap while angrily pursuing her resented brother and sister. She is kidnapped across space by aliens who study her as a curiosity. Her feelings of jealousy and spite towards her siblings vie with her deeper attachment in a most interesting way. At one point she is taken to the zoo and shown a prize exhibit: "It had a pale face, with matted hair hanging from head and chin. It blinked in a dazed way and then teetered on its matchstick legs over to the trough. There it squatted, scooped the slop in its front paw and laded it into a fleshy hole in the front of its hairy face." It is

her brother, also a captive; her young sister has been auctioned off as a pet. A resourceful robot, Insek Anseck, helps in the reconciliation and escape.

Devil on My Back is a thoughtful tale about the responsibilities of power and the nature of freedom. Outside the hermetic hierarchy of ArcOne, with its strutting Lords linked in to the computer, and thus all human knowledge, live the infopops on their necks, its cowed Workers, its mindless Soldiers and its rebellious Slaves, Tom, son of the overlord, finds a settlement of escaped slaves, who force him to rethink the life he had taken for granted. He returns to ArcOne, only to discover that his father's seeming evil is really cunning diplomacy. The message is simple: if there is hope it lies in the probes.

Carol Main's *Planet of Evil* (Hodder and Stoughton £4.95) is pulp children's SF of a very low order: condescending, muddled, lacking in verve or originality. There is none of the tight, relentless movement that makes Douglas Hill's zap-pow approach so seductive, and none of the respect for the reader that distinguishes Monica Hughes's work. We can surely offer children better than this; if only, as Kestrel has done, by reprinting the best work of the 1960s.

John Christopher's *Tripsods* trilogy, *The White Mountains* (Kestrel £5.50), *The City of Gold and Lead* (Kestrel £5.50) and *The Pool of Gold* (Kestrel £5.50), has won surprisingly well. Indeed, it seems to me a more impressive achievement now than I had remembered, though not as challenging or as fully achieved as his later *Sword of the Spirits* Trilogy. The world has been taken over by alien beings who can only live in the special atmosphere of their domed cities, from which they venture out in huge metal *Tripsods*. From these they rule a neo-medieval world made obedient by the process of "capping" at maturity. Will Parker, soon to be "capped", begins to question the adults' placid, contented subservience, and flees to join the few freemen still resisting the *Tripsods*' rule. The best book is the middle one, *The City of Gold and Lead*, in which Will enters a city of aliens as a slave. The conditions there turn strapping young men into haggard wrecks in a couple of years; Will's narrative of his time there, and the subtle relationship he built up with his master, is vivid and sharply realized. Christopher's final volume is badly structured, but the trilogy as a whole still commands attention. It has had a considerable influence on subsequent writers, to be traced, for instance, in Hill's *Allen Citadel*.

Nicholas Fisk's early novels *Trillions* (Kestrel £5.95) and *Space Hostages* (Kestrel £5.95) have also kept their appeal. They are fast-moving narratives shaped by a deftly probing intelligence. In *Trillions*, storms of alien interlocking particles of a mysterious nature provoke an extreme militaristic response; only 13-year-old Scott makes contact with the trillions, understands their purpose, and takes on himself the burden of using their power for the good of mankind. It is an absorbing and provocative tale. In *Space Hostages*, a group of children are marooned in space by a madman, in a ship designed as a government bolt-hole in a nuclear war. The pathological egoism of one of the children, the local bully, feeds on the situation to create a tense and desperately dangerous climax. Fisk tried to do too much in this short novel, but he keeps his attention firmly where it should be, on the people, not the machines.

Nell Phillip

When the black rain falls

Brother in the Land. By Robert Swindells. Oxford University Press £5.95 19 271491 0.

Brother in the Land is not a pleasant book. In fact, it is thoroughly depressing, horribly brutal and finally pessimistic. However, it is a measure of the brilliance of the writing that this story of "life" in West Yorkshire following a brief but intensive nuclear war should also be totally compulsive. Indeed, once the numbing gloom experienced while reading it has lifted slightly, you are glad you read it. It is far more practical than such publications as *Project and Survive*. It is narrated in the first person by its

main character, a teenager called Danny. He is one of the unlucky ones: a survivor. His story is of how he attempts to defend a small stock of tinned food in the cellar of what was once his dad's shop, of how he watches over his seven-year-old brother as radiation slowly kills him, and of how he develops a relationship with Kim, a girl at first ruthless but eventually caring. It is also a tale of looting, killings and attempted cannibalism as the desperate remains of a society attempt to survive.

Inevitably, it asks to be compared to such books as Robert O'Brien's *Z for Zachariah*. That picture of a valley that escapes fallout is of course a fantasy, a positive idyll when set beside this picture of a world in which Black Rain

falls relentlessly on the likable and unlikely, and on their pathetic attempts to grow crops.

Brother in the Land is both scientifically and socially, a likely scenario. Many will escape the most immediate effects of the initial blast. Then, as Robert Swindells emphasizes, the survivors will be in as much danger from their fellows as from radiation, as they struggle for food and water and attack the favoured few who were in supposed "survival shelters".

This novel may disturb the young readers for whom it is intended. If so, hurrah. In every sense of the word, it is a good book and one that may play some part in preserving a reverence for life.

David Self

The pity of it

Maura's Angel. By Lynne Reid Banks. Dunt £6.50 0 460 06152 6. A Pitiful Place. By Jan Needle. Deutsch £4.95 0 233 97560 8.

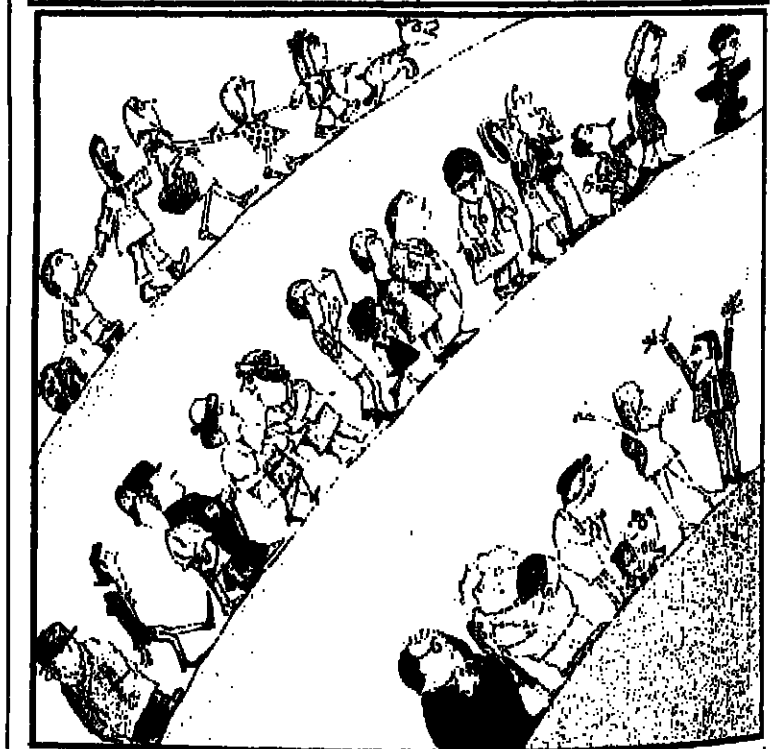
Lynne Reid Banks spent five days in Belfast living with a Catholic family to obtain background material for her novel *Maura's Angel*. It is the story of an 11-year-old Catholic girl (father in the Provos and a brother in the Maze) whose Guardian Angel mysteriously materializes at her side. That five days is too short an acquaintance with Irish "Troubles" is revealed in the rudimentary way the political background to the lives of this Catholic family is explained: "The good Lord Himself can do precious little to stop Irishmen fighting" is Maura's mother's comment on a civil war that is presented as a macho game played by men for reasons of personal vanity, while apolitical women get on with the real business of cooking, childcare and coping.

This weakness apart Lynne Reid Banks is otherwise passionately on women's side - she is very good at the depiction of the domestic world of female hard labour, Ma and Maura's washing clothes in the bath, dressing mentally retarded Colleen, frying bacon, changing the baby etc. etc. The presence of the delightful but bungling Angel ("Angela") allows Maura's comment on a civil war that is presented as a macho game played by men for reasons of personal vanity, while apolitical women get on with the real business of cooking, childcare and coping.

Robin Jacques' sensitive, meticulously executed pen and ink illustrations are just right.

Northern Ireland, this time seen through the eyes of a British soldier, is also the setting for one of the short stories in Jan Needle's *A Pitiful Place*. In "A Letter from Wally", Wally writes a despairing, almost affectionate letter about life as a soldier to his

Rosemary Stones



David McKee is once again in surrealistic mood in *The Hill and the Rock* (Anderson Press £4.95). Mr and Mrs Quest live happily on top of a hill and "because it was the only hill there were lots of visitors. The views were wonderful." Unfortunately, a rock obscures the view from the kitchen window. Mr Quest removes the rock but upsets the balance of the landscape and the house sinks. All ends happily, however, with the house reinstated and the visitors trekking up the hill (above) once more. A moral but wryly humorous tale.

Nell Phillip

Familiar fears

Audrey Laski on teenage fiction

There will be a next time. By Tony Drake. Collins £3.95 0 00 184608 6.

Two's Company. By Catherine Storr. Patrick Hardy £5.95 7444 0039 2. Who Lies Inside. By Timothy Ireland. Gay Men's Press £2.95 0 907040 30 6. Southerly Buster. By Christobel Mattingley. Hodder and Stoughton £5.95 0 340 33282 4.

Love Me, Love Rome. By Peggy Woodford. Bodley Head £4.50 0 370 30804 2. All Ends Up. By Gina Wilson. Faber and Faber £6.25 0 571 13196 4. You Win Some. You Lose Some. By Jean Ure. Bodley Head £4.50 0 370 30996 0.

Novels for adolescents have always been about problems which might be exercising the minds of their readers: for Charlotte M Yonge it was whether an unthinking prank ought to be bar one from Communion, or the pain of caring for somebody who took a frivolous attitude to one's faith.

For today's writer, it is one's own or one's friend's homosexuality, or one's mother's sexuality, or caring passionately about nuclear disarmament in a heedless world. And still what makes such a novel work is not the presence or absence of such concerns, or the reader's attitude to them, but the writer's power to engage the reader's attention and involvement with the characters.

Charlotte Yonge can still do it, whatever one's view of her beliefs. Tony Drake, alas, despite the decency of his intentions fails to do it in *There Will Be a Next Time* because there is a kind of inertness in his story about a group of youngsters living for a week in a "Protect and Survive" shelter to draw attention to their sense of its inad-

equacy: the account of Jennie's temptation to abandon her friends and take off to Devon with the insouciant Lou doesn't produce the tension it is designed to, perhaps because the outcome is too predictable, but more because Jennie simply does not register strongly enough as an emotional centre.

On the other hand, Martin registers a little too strongly as the emotional centre of *Who Lies Inside* so that this otherwise well worked-out and unseasonal novel about a young rugger-player's realisation of his homosexuality becomes from time to time a little sentimental and self-indulgent. The tortuous title, which refers to the thoroughly reasonable feeling Martin has of his gayness as a new self which has developed within him, is an example of this: there are plenty of possible titles which would be as appropriate and less pretentious. But it would be said if such flaws were to diminish the readability of this novel, since it charts the growth and fluctuations of Martin's feelings honestly and forcefully. Ending the story at the beginning of what looks like a happy and serious relationship, it does not explore the possible pains of love.

Catherine Storr does do this in *Two's Company*, in which two sisters embark on a holiday flirtation with two young men, one of whom is a serious homosexual, the other is a predatory bisexual. The young narrator loves Val and has to face the fact that her love is inevitably fruitless; her sister sleeps with Steve and is devastated by the discovery that he has merely exploited her. The parallel with their mother's acceptance of her husband's infidelity, as the price of keeping the home together although it hurts and humiliates her, is delicately drawn, and this is almost a very good story. Only a kind of self-consciousness

about describing the Dordogne, as if there was an obligation to write a travelogue as well as a novel, diminishes its power.

The title *Love me, Love Rome*, indicates clearly that there will be a similar effect in Peggy Woodford's new novel about a young singer, Claudia, but there is a deeper problem here. It is that Ms Woodford likes her heroine too much. Claudia describes herself as "a selfish cow at heart" but nobody agrees with her. All the young men who know her fall in love with her, the grand old man who coaches her by thinking that the quality of her voice makes a fitting swan song for him. There is a strong vein of daydreaming here: even when a harsh reality of Rome intrudes and Claudia's host is gunned down by terrorists, he is only wounded, not killed. The potential disaster is, after the initial shock, reduced to his son's lament that they will be unable to go skiing for Christmas: nothing too bad can happen around Claudia.

Niceness is no problem for the heroines of either *Southerly Buster* or *All Ends Up*, both of whom take out their anger on their friends and family unsparringly. Christobel Mattingley's Julie, furious that her mother is having a late baby, almost ruins what may be the last beach holiday for years by her behaviour. Admittedly this does not stop young men from becoming attached to her, or a strange, interesting girl called Kylie from becoming her friend: again, there is perhaps an element of wish-fulfilment here, but when Julie finally accepts the humanity of her little sister, it is a moment of sentiment almost without sentimentality.

Gina Wilson's Claudia is also concerned about her mother's sexuality, but retrospectively at first, though she



Colin McNaughton and Allan Ahlberg have produced a series of four jolly picture books called *Foldaways* (Granada £2.95 each) in which every page folds out to reveal a joke. This illustration is taken from the cover of *Circus*; inside the lion appears to be dealing with only the tamer as all the clowns are hidden in the fold. The other titles are *Monsters*, *Zoo* and *Families*.

too has to cope at last with the coming of a sibling. Illegitimate, she finds it hard to forgive her mother either for bearing her unmarried or for seeking now to marry what Claudia reckons a dreary man. Her bitterness and unpredictability play skittles with her relationships with an old and a new friend, and add to the stresses of their visits to the old family home where Aunt Belle is brilliantly covering the pain and terror of her slow death from cancer with booze. Of course, part of her trouble is her perception of Aunt Belle's condition and her rage at not being told. This is a real novel in a sense not attained by the others discussed here: there is a density to Claudia's being, and a complexity in her reactions which is painfully satisfying.

However, writing a serious novel is not the only satisfactory way of dealing with adolescent problems: another is to see the joke. *You Win Some. You Lose Some*, sequel to *A Proper Little Nooriff*, is a very funny account of Jamie's desperate attempts to lose his virginity, surrounded as he is at the

ballet school by girls who could surely help. Sometimes his extreme naivety is somewhat implausible, especially when he fails to realise that he has proposed to the appalling, and indeed somewhat caricatured Doreen. But the scene in which the hunter becomes the hunted as his room-mate reveals his homosexuality and tries to seduce him is extremely funny without being in the least offensive: Steven is simply doing what Jamie had been doing himself, and there are similarly no hard feelings when he is rejected. I did regret the implication that Steven was leaving the ballet to become a male whore. Of course writers must be free to let their characters do what comes naturally, but some readers are likely to make undesirable generalizations as a result. Still, as the friendship between the two lads continues on the same mockingly agreeable level after this revelation, I may be being over-sensitive; certainly when Steven is set beside Timothy Ireland's Martin and Catherine Storr's Val, it is clear that the homosexual in the adolescent novel today is no simple stereotype.

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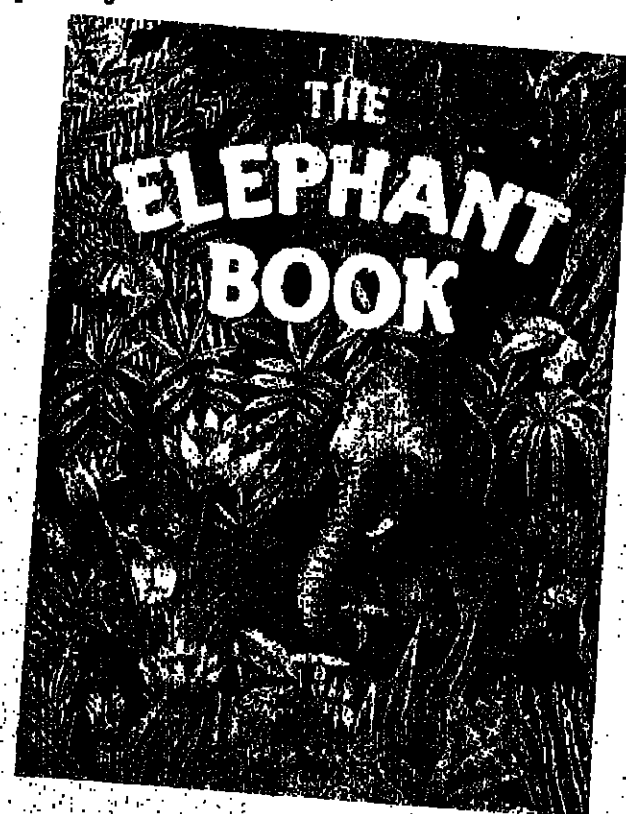
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EXTRA

Facts before feelings

Nicholas Tucker meets Judy Blume

Judy Blume, a petite 46-year-old American brunette, is already a publishing phenomenon. She has clocked up over 20 million paperback sales to children in her own country, and over here her popularity is increasing fast. Like it or not (and critics often haven't) she has something that today's young readers want to hear, and just recently her first visit to London in five years provided me with the chance to discuss with her what this might be. Does she, for example, still yearn for her own childhood, or wish to be a child again herself?



Judy Blume

"Absolutely not!" Judy Blume replied firmly. "It's the time you have least power over what happens to you. I think that adults both forget this and

romanticize it." Here, then, was a paradox: a best-selling child's novelist writing about a contemporary childhood she would never wish to live through herself. So who or what helped make being young today such a formidable experience? "I get this enormous post-bag from children, up to 2,000 letters a month. Soon I'm going to publish a selection from them, more or less to bang adults over the head, reminding them how difficult it often is to be a child. But the worst letters I get are about school - I heard recently from a girl who feels every day about the idea of getting out of bed, she was that scared. But this wasn't anything to do with the teachers; she was terrified of the other children."

It was from just such a situation in her daughter's own school that Judy Blume wrote *Blubber*, describing the pointless tormenting of a slightly overweight child. Her other novels chart different problems children suffer from, such as worries about sex and body changes during puberty, difficulties in making or keeping friends, sibling rivalry or certain disabling phobias. More fundamentally, many Blume characters are concerned about

trouble in the family, noticeably divorce and separation. But her latest book, *Starring Sally J. Freedman as Herself*, is an autobiographical harking back to a time when family break-ups hardly seemed to exist. As someone who is herself twice divorced, was she at all nostalgic for what now looks like a lost state of innocence? "I'm not sure. So many people who stayed together then were very unhappy. As for today, where the child has no control over the parents' split-ups and is put into a situation where he or she still has to cope, they do come through, but with what pain! Of course they would rather avoid this, but they have at some time to learn that nothing in life is easy, and childhood is as good a place for discovering that as any other."

Following on from this rather grim picture of childhood, Judy Blume sees her novels not as great literature but more as important aids with which readers can reassure themselves that they or their friends are not the only ones to suffer from family or other discord, and that so long as they hang on things do eventually improve. She does not view these books as depressing, since her characters often enjoy

themselves in other ways and do on the whole battle through to a better understanding of whatever is disturbing them. Nowhere is this message clearer than in her treatment of sex in *Forever*, the first British paperback edition of which will be published by Pan Books this September. It is a remarkably explicit work by traditional standards, describing sexual technique as well as feeling and with no moralistic come-uppance in the last chapter. But did she ever worry that this novel may be laying down rigid sexual blue-prints that the young and impressionable may feel bound to follow? Isn't each person's sexual development something best left for them to discover for themselves?

"I think that children have a certain curiosity about what happens, and it's good for them to have these facts before they have feelings. Satisfying curiosity could also mean they don't have to rush into a sexual relationship before they are ready. The other reason I wrote *Forever* was because my daughter when she was 14 once said: 'I would really like to read a book about a boy and girl who are nice kids and they do it and they love each other and nothing bad happens to them.' So I

wrote it. But I could also see her writing another novel about it, says no. The important thing is that right about what you do."

Shortly afterwards Judy Blume, off to Scotland leaving me to my own devices, the stable back to best-sellers, or in this country to books and most *Ever* to *Forever*, from family relations and various unlikely adventures, characters could then safely be outside the home. Mr. and Mrs. Blume have snapped at each other now and again but William was very concerned, since they would always there at the end of the day, just as a settled life could regularly move. At the same time, it is a child character's growing sexuality implied an easy shift from domestic internal feelings in favour of the popularity of novels now known as emotions in the home as the focus suggests that child readers, as they or their friends often are, family situations where everything much more openly fraught, and looking for novels that explain their own sexuality and emotions; those of their parents as well.

Judy Blume's books are published by Gollancz, Heinemann and The Bodley Head.

Moon shine

In most affairs, if you think about it, humans are more influenced by myth (old creeds, assumptions, superstitions) than by demonstrated fact. Yet this can have its prettier side - and what better instance than in the books below, all linked by their connection with the moon? Every child today must know of that real grey manless dead-end, pocked with holes. But you will not find it here; the age-old moon of distance keeps its place. Even this has its diversities: the great romantic moon of song and poetry; the cheerful friendly moon-fellow of nursery rhyme and folk tale; others too. Children might start by writing their own - then add to the moon-love here.

Tom Ungerer's glorious *Moonman*, now in paperback (Methuen £1.50 and £3.75) presents its moon in the true comic nursery rhyme tradition with a few modern updates. *Moonman* is a luminous white round smiling fellow neatly fitting his lunar home. Drifting along, he observes the fun on Earth below, and impulsively hitches a downward ride on a comet. O the adventures! Cast into jail, he uses his special habit of fading into half, then quarter, to escape through the narrow bars. A brilliant piece of lunacy: vintage Ungerer.

Goodnight, Moon Room, by Margaret Wise Brown with pictures by Clement Hurd (Patriot £5.95), is a pull-tab lift-flap book which may affect its durability, but it is not only relevant to our theme but a particularly delightful example. The text, in simple rhyme, moves round the room

of the little sleeper, with all its details: "three little bears / sitting on chairs / a little toy house / a young mouse... the real moon shines through the window, yet the picture on the wall shows the cow jumping over that other, of nursery rhyme. The pausing required by the spaced out words and tab devices gives an expectant, dream-like air to the whole, hard to describe but very appropriate. I can't imagine anyone ever discarding this book."

Jack in the Bush, an Australian book by Barbara Giles and Betty Greenhatch (Kestrel £4.25), conveys both in pictures and text, quite dazzlingly, the sheer euphoria of a little boy's midnight escape under the full moon. Jack wakes in "a room full of moon".

Why, I'll go up to the moon, Says Jack.

It's just up the hill, says Jack in the road. With nothing on but his boots he runs out, through the garden into a lake full of moon, into the moonlit Bush. Wallaby, owl and wombat watch and warn, but he fears nothing at all, not even Black Noorle. "I've been to the moon and I'm back," he calls to his mother as he skips home at last. "I am Jack in the Moon, I am Jack in the Bush." And so he is, and so would you be too if you did it the same.

I Want to See the Moon by Louis Baum and Niki Daly (Bodley Head £4.95), is an attractive book, humorous, true, with child-angled detail and a final moment to stir the imagination.

Little boy Toby wakes; tells Daddy that he wants to see the moon. Dad offers him a glass of water, a read by the fire, a game with bricks, and that - but no. Then he takes the boy into the garden. Black clouds fill the sky. But the wind blows, and there's the bright moon in the dark blue night with white cloud all around. This artist's best book yet. In much the same spirit Lucy and Tom's abc, by Shirley Hughes (Bodley Head £3.95), gives a splendid page to M for Moon - "the most magic light of all" - which Lucy and Tom have crept out to watch. Twenty-six implicit tales; a treat this abc.

My Friend the Moon, by Branko V Radicevic and Eugen Sopko (Abelard £5.50), deals in those satisfying extremes of fairy tale - the poor, the rich, the good, the bad - and their dream-wish reverses. A little orphan boy, owning nothing but a parcel of books, goes to work for a rich greedy man. He has to toil all day, but in the night he reads "You waste my candle" shouts the greedy man. "Use the moonlight!" He does just that, for every dusk the moon comes down a silver ladder, slides through the keyhole and gives the boy wise counsel, news, advice. He becomes (we are told) a wise and famous man. The pictures have the right sense of mystery - except perhaps for the boy himself. Should he really look (in the nicest possible way) so modern and underpinned?

To omit Wayne Anderson's A



An illustration from Jack in the Bush

Mouse's Tale (Cape £5.50) from this lunar round-up would be a pity; to include it is not quite delicate, since this reviewer's name appears within as shaping the theme into words. But both the extraordinary pictures and tale are wisely Anderson's. The tale concerns a mouse who has to reach the moon in order to win his bride, the Mouse-King's daughter. This involves consulting a Magician, constructing a

Dragon Rocket, obtaining three impossible tokens and other magical ploys with witches, elves, gnomes and the Moon in the end. The highly mannered and surreal pictures with their grotesque, grotesqueries, their curious and sudden flashes of colour, are essential fairy tale at its best.

Naomi Levi

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1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 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1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532

Cheshire

All posts required for September 1984 unless otherwise stated.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENT

HEAD OF SPECIAL EDUCATION - SCALE 4

Cheshire Catholic High
Old Warrington Road, Handbridge, Chester.
(Group 11: 11-18 Mixed Comprehensive)

Application forms and further particulars available from the Registrar at the school.
Closing date for receipt of applications 25th June 1984.

HEAD OF SCIENCE DEPARTMENT - SCALE 4

Grange County Comprehensive
Regent Street, Ellesmere Port, South Wirral L65 8EJ
11-18 mixed, established Comprehensive of 533 pupils

Required for September 1984 or as soon as possible thereafter. To lead a department of seven staff. Vacancy due to the promotion of the present holder to the post of a physical, to a Deputy Headship.

HEAD OF COMMERCIAL STUDIES - SCALE 2

Lymm Oughlington High
Oughlington Lane, Lymm, WA13 0RB.
Tel: Lymm 5458

Suitably qualified and experienced. Closing date for application 25th June 1984.

HEAD OF BUSINESS STUDIES SCALE 2

Ryles Park County High
Ryles Park Road, Maclefield
Tel: Maclefield 25621

Forms to be returned by 25th June 1984.

SCALE 2 POSTS & ABOVE

ECONOMICS & HISTORY SCALE 2

Ryles Park County High

For school details see under 'Scale 2 Posts & Above'

Forms to be returned by 25th June 1984.

SIXTH FORM TUTOR SCALE 4

English Martyrs R.C. High
Rogers Avenue, Orford, Warrington
Tel: Warrington 30421

No. on roll 850

11-16 Mixed Comprehensive (Section XII Notice published to establish 11-18 status from September 1984)

Experience with Sixth Form teaching and/or guidance will be essential for this post which will be primarily for Catholic students in Warrington.

Candidates only available from January 1985 will be considered. Practising Catholics will be preferred. Closing date 22nd June 1984.

UC BIOLOGY SCALE 2

St. Chad's R.C. Comprehensive

Grange Road, Runcorn WA7 5YH

Required for January 1985 or as soon as possible.

Qualified Graduate, Honours degree preferred, to be in charge of a thriving Biology department. 'A' level teaching experience essential and also a willingness to contribute to the corporate life of this eight year old purpose-built Comprehensive School. Catholic Teacher preferred.

SCALE 1 POSTS

WOODWORKING

Beeston County High

Long Lane, Orford, Warrington

To join a strong department with opportunities to work to first examination level. Further details from the Headmaster.

ENGLISH

Whitby County Comprehensive

Sycamore Drive, Ellesmere Port

11-18 Mixed Comprehensive 1950 on roll, large 6th Form

Applications to the Headmaster.

MATHEMATICS

Helsby High

Helsby, Warrington WA6 0HY

Number of pupils on roll 1425. Number of pupils in Vth Form 222

Temporary to teach the subject up to 'O' level. Vacancy arises due to maternity leave of permanent teacher. Closing date 15th June 1984.

HISTORY

Westlands High

Holmes Chapel Road, Congleton

A Co-educational comprehensive (11-18) No. on roll 850

Honours History Graduate to teach throughout the school.

ENGLISH

Ellesmere Port Catholic High

Capenhurst Lane, Ellesmere Port, South Wirral L65 7AQ

Graduate preferred. Apply immediately to Headmaster. Closing date 22nd June 1984.

GEOGRAPHY

Alpsgar Comprehensive

Hessle Road, Alsager, Stoke on Trent ST7 2HR

Good honours graduate. Interest in physical geography essential. The successful applicant will be responsible for the 'O' level, 'C' level and 'A' level and some part of the Lower School Humanities programme.

Closing date 22nd June 1984.

CHEMISTRY

Middlewich County Comprehensive

King Edward Street, Middlewich

Tel: Middlewich 3170

No. on roll 630

Graduates interested with ability to teach to 'O' level and CSE together with Combined Science to Lower forms. This post would suit enthusiastic young entrant to the teaching profession. The school was re-organised as an 11-18 comprehensive school in September 1978, when the buildings and campus were extensively re-modified with many new buildings and facilities.

Closing date 22nd June 1984.

1. GEOGRAPHY 2. ENGLISH

Cheshire Catholic High

Old Warrington Road, Handbridge, Chester.

For school details see under 'Heads of Dept'.

1. Preferably with 'O' and 'A' level experience. Application forms and further particulars available from the Registrar at the School. Closing date for receipt of applications 25th June 1984.

Application forms (send s.a.e.) unless otherwise stated, are obtainable from the head of the school concerned, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible. Assistance with removal expenses is given in approved cases.

J.R.G. TOMLINSON M.A.
Director of Education

1. ENGLISH 2. HISTORY AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Wade Deacon High

Birchfield Road, Widnes

Tel: 051 423 2721

1. Enthusiastic and committed, willing to play a full role within a developing department.

2. The major proportion of teaching would be of History where an interest in modern history and experience of the Schools Council 13-16 Project would be advantageous but is not essential. Closing date Friday 22nd June 1984.

1. BOYER P.E. 2. GIRLS P.E.

St. Charles R.C. Comprehensive

For school details see under 'Scale 2 Posts & Above'

Applications are invited for both posts from enthusiastic physical education specialists willing to make a full contribution across a wide range of physical education activities in this purpose built 11-18 comprehensive which possesses excellent facilities for physical education. Catholic Teachers preferred.

GERMAN

English Martyrs R.C. High

For school details see under 'Scale 2 posts & Above'

Graduates required able to teach to 'A' level as a major subject together with a small amount of a second subject. Closing date 22nd June 1984.

1. HISTORY & SPA 2. GEOGRAPHY & SPA 3. ART & SPA

Norton Priory Comprehensive

Castelfields, Runcorn

Tel: Runcorn 83621

1. & 2. Applicants will be required to teach the full range of ability up to and including 'A' level as well as some Humanities in the Lower School.

3. This is a temporary maternity leave post until approximately the end of January 1985.

1. ENGLISH 2. ENGLISH/FRENCH

Knutsford County High

Baxton Road, Knutsford

Tel: Knutsford 2277

1. Young graduates to join strong department to teach full age and ability range.

2. Well qualified, to teach English with a little French and Humanities. Forms to be returned by 22nd June 1984.

BIOLOGY

Hanbury County High

Whitby Road, Maclefield

Tel: Maclefield 22115

Ability to teach to 'A' level an advantage. Forms to be returned by 18th June 1984.

MUSIC

Fellbroom County High

Priory Lane, Maclefield

Tel: Prestbury 82788

11-18 Comprehensive

Committed to teach to 'A' level. There will also be opportunities to teach Art/RE/Design for Living. Forms to be returned by 18th June 1984.

1. MUSIC 2. FRENCH & GERMAN 3. HISTORY

Holmes Chapel Comprehensive

Chester Road, Holmes Chapel, Crewe CW4 7DX

Purpose-built 11-18 mixed opened in 1978. Anticipated number on roll September 1984, 1180 (including about 150 in the Sixth Form).

1. To support Head of Music within Creative Arts Faculty teaching all ages and abilities. Ability to teach a second subject essential.

2. Graduate preferred able to teach both subjects throughout the age and ability range up to 'O' level with the possibility of some 'A' level work in the future.

3. Graduate preferred to teach Humanities in Year 1 and 2 and History to 'O' level standard (Schools Council Project). The possibility of 'A' level teaching later for suitable candidates. Forms to be returned by 18th June 1984.

1. SPECIAL NEEDS 2. FRENCH

Neston County Comprehensive

Raby Park Road, Neston, South Wirral

Tel: 051 336 3902

An established school of 1370 pupils, including 6th form of 140 +.

1. To teach basic skills, especially English with interest in language development.

2. Some work in German available, but not essential.

3. Apply immediately (no form) enclosing C.V. and names and addresses of two referees, further details will be sent to candidates. Closing date 15th June 1984.

ENGLISH

Dane Valley High

Jackson Road, Congleton

Mixed 11-18 developing comprehensive (850 on roll)

Graduate to teach up to 'A' level.

Closing date for completed applications 22nd June 1984.

BUSINESS STUDIES

Upton By Chester County High

St. James' Avenue

Upton-by-Chester, CH2 1NN

Permanent full time to teach to 'A' level, to share in work for B.E.C. General Course and to assist with 'O' level British Industrial Studies.

Apply by letter only to the Headmaster stating qualifications and experience and giving the names of two referees by 18th June 1984.

MUSIC

Culcheth High

Withington Avenue, Culcheth, Warrington WA3 4JQ

Tel: Culcheth 2136 and 4423

11-18 Mixed Comprehensive Roll 1350

Required for September 1984 or as soon as possible thereafter, well qualified, Music specialist with experience in the teaching of Music to 'O' level and 'A' level.

Facilities are good. A Scale 2 Post will be available for a suitably experienced candidate. Forms to be returned by 22nd June 1984.

ENGLISH

Frodsham High

Queensway, Frodsham, via Warrington, WA6 6RP

Mixed group 11 High

Ability to offer some Art an advantage. Closing date 18th June 1984.

MATHEMATICS

Westlands High

For school details see under 'Scale 2 posts & Above'

Graduates to teach on a part-time basis. Please apply as soon as possible.

MATHEMATICS

Brookvale County Comprehensive

Barnfield Avenue, Mordale, Runcorn

Tel: Runcorn 717643

New purpose-built 11-18 co-educational school which is still growing. It is situated in pleasant surroundings. Please phone for forms and further details. Closing date 25th June 1984.

Craft, Design & Technology

Heads of Department

ESSEX

NEWPORT FREE GRAMMAR

Newport, Saffron Walden

CB11 3TA

Roll 900: 6 F.E. 11-18

Head of Design and Technology, Scale 3

Required September 1984

Enthusiastic teacher to lead this developing department.

Established courses to CSE, 'O' and 'A' level. Interest in extra-curricular activities an advantage.

Further details and application forms from the Headteacher (foolscap s.a.e. please).

ST. CECIL'S

COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL

Butts Lane, Stanfield-le-Hope

Roll 900: 6 F.E. 11-18

Tel: Stanfield-le-Hope 641001

Head of Craft, Design and Technology, Scale 3

(London Fringe Allowance).

Required September 1984.

Candidates must possess successful record of Examination of the Design Technology philosophy.

Good facilities, friendly staff, buoyant intake.

Please apply to the Headteacher at the school (foolscap s.a.e. please).

STEWARDS

COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL

Farnell Road, Harlow

Roll 900: 6 F.E. 11-18

Tel: Harlow 21951

Head of Craft, Design and Technology, Scale 3

Required for September 1984

or January 1985. Stewards is a successful and thriving school with a good record in curriculum and staff development.

Good facilities, friendly staff, buoyant intake.

Please apply to the Headteacher at the school (foolscap s.a.e. please).

(04565) 153118

TORRELLS

SCHOOL

Buxton Road, Ormsay

Roll 900: 6 F.E. 11-18

Tel: 0575 13511

Head of Craft, Design and Technology, Scale 3

Well equipped department, which works in close association with other departments in the Creative Studies Faculty.

Courses to 'O' level.

V. to Headteacher at the school (foolscap s.a.e. please).

MANCHESTER

CITY OF MANCHESTER

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Head of Craft, Design and Technology, Scale 3

To be responsible for the subject within the Creative Design Faculty and contribute to the Faculty's work.

Required for January 1985.

Application forms and details from the Headteacher at the school to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

An Equal Opportunity Employer. (153118)

NORFOLK

GREAT YARMOUTH

HIGH SCHOOL

Salisbury Road, Gt. Yarmouth, NR11 1ES

N.O.R. 1075 12-16

Mixed

SCALE 3 HEAD OF CRAFT, DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY

Required for January 1985 (or earlier if possible).

To be responsible for an important department which provides courses in Electronics, Technology, Woodwork, Metalwork, Graphics and Engineering.

The C.D.T. Department will play a vital role in the school's development.

Closing date 29th June 1984.

Further details and application forms from the Headteacher at the school on receipt of S.A.E. (10154) 153118

NEWHAM

LONDON BOROUGH OF

EASTLEA SCHOOL

Blid Road, London E16 4HP

Head Teacher: C.D. Haines

Roll 900: 6 F.E. 11-18

Design and Technology, Scale 3

Required for January 1985

or as soon as possible. An experienced teacher to lead this department.

Required for January 1985, well qualified and experienced teacher with proven leadership ability. To teach top infants class initially and to be responsible for Infant/Nursery liaison. Closing date 22 June 1984.

SCALE POSTS SECONDARY

Sidmouth (11-18 Comprehensive and Community) College, Primley Road, Sidmouth, EX10 9LG. (Roll 860)

ESSEX

**Partridge Downs, Great
Dunmow**
(Ref. 1300)

(KRI 1037) 75560 or 3361/2
TEACHER OF ENGLISH,
Scale 1
Required September 1984
to teach to level for one
term. Rural school midwa:
London-Cambridge.
Curriculum vitae and re-
ferences (include telephones)
Headteacher (foiscap s.n.s.
please).

KING HAROLD SCHOOL
Broomstick Hall Road,
Waltham Abbey EN9 1LF
(Tel 10851)
714815
ENGLISH, Scale 1 (London
Fringe Allowance) 1984

Required: Candidate must be a qualified teacher to teach up to 'A' level.
Please apply to the Head teacher at the school (foolscap s.a.s. please).

LAINDON SCHOOL
High Road, Laindon S515 6D
(Roll 1300)
Tel: Basildon 45871
TEACHER OF ENGLISH, S515 6D
Master/Mistress to teach to CSE/O' level. Interest in Library and Drama an advantage.
Candidate must have 2 or more referees to Head teacher (foolscap s.a.s. please).

PHILIP MORANT
COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL
 Cambridge Road,
 Gainsborough Road,
 Colchester.
 Tel: 0206 45222
 11 - 18 Mixed
ENGLISH, Scale 1
 Required September to assist
 with the teaching of English
 throughout the school up to
 CSE 'O' level examination
 level.
 Applications with c.v. and
 two references to the Head
 teacher (foolscap s.d.e.
 please).

WILSON MARRIAGE
SCHOOL
 Back Street, Colchester
 (Tel 5501)
 Tel: 574347
ENGLISH/DRAMA, Scale 1
 Temporary teacher required
 for the Autumn Term.
 Terms to cover maternity.

HARROW
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
BRIDGES WOOD HIGH SCHOOL
Bridges Road, Stanmore,
Middlesex HA 7 4AA
Tel: 01-954 3623
We are seeking for September 1988
graduate teachers of English
and Mathematics for a new
comprehensive high school for
200 girls, based on a site of
20 acres. The school has a purpose built
Drama Studio and a fine line
of sports facilities. The
Literature are taught to 'C
level' and the English ability
work for the first two
years of the three year
on period course for years
9, 10 and 11. There is an
option for C.S.E.
Application forms from
to be returned to Headmistress

by 18th June, 1984. Please
enclose stamped address
envelope.
BROWN IS AN EQUAL
OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
(10459) 13241

HAVERING
LONDON BOROUGH OF
HAVERING
CHASE CROSS SCHOOL
Havering Road North,
Romford RM1 4Y
(Roll 1191 Mixed)
Tel: Romford 47353

Headteacher: D.A. Steward,
Scale 1 Teacher of English re-
sponsible for the development of
the age and ability range 11
to 16, successful candidates
will be someone who is in-
novative and prepared to use
a variety of teaching and
learning strategies.
Successful candidates should
be closing full curriculum vitae
and a recent photograph to the
Headteacher, who should be sent to the Head-
teacher.

FOREST LODGE SCHOOL
Forest Lane, Romford, Essex
S2L 0LD
(081) 500 Mixed - Sixth
Form 801
Tel: Romford 64432
Headteacher: Mrs. P.A.
Atherton
Responses for September 1988
to the Teacher of English, Scale 1
should be sent to the Personnel
Department. The post could in-
volve a variety of opportunities
to teach and supervise
clubs.
Further details are avail-
able on request.

HERTFORDSHIRE
FARMER'S SCHOOL
 High Elms Lane, Garston,
 Bucks.
 Voluntary Aided: mixed all
 abilities. B. F. Founded 1881.
 Admitted: See 1st instance
 year in the first instance
 Teacher of English and
 Maths. Ability to assist with
 school activities and ad-
 vantage.
 Male 1 plus London fringe
 allowance £265.
 Apply: giving letter to Head
 Master, giving curriculum
 and names and addresses
 two referees. (1937) 1344

HERTFORDSHIRE

QUEEN'S SCHOOL
Aldenharn Road, Bushey,
WATFORD
Required September. Grad-
ate Teacher of English up
A level.
Scale 1 plus London fringe
allowance £238.
Apply by letter to
Headmaster giving curriculum
vitae and names and address
of two referees. (1488)
1384

100

**RICHMOND UPON
THAMES**
LONDON BOROUGH OF

UPON
IES
SCHOOL
Richmond,
ay
s mixed
s voluntary
for Anglicans
Catholics
(SCALE 1
LONDON
ANCE)
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teacher of
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r Sociology
sant but not
quirement.
by letter
each mistress,

Miss J.M. Snelmerdine,
B.Sc., at the school, as
soon as possible but not
later than 18th June 1984,
enclosing the names and
addresses of the persons

SHIRE
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Forms and further details available from the Head (SAE), (54898) 132622

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SECONDARY MATHEMATICS continued

Scale 2 Posts and above

BERKSHIRE

ST. CRISPIN'S SCHOOL
London Road, Wokingham,
Berkshire RG40 1JH
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. Crispin's School,
London Road, Wokingham, RG40 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

BERKSHIRE

NEWLANDS SCHOOL
Farn Road, Maidenhead,
Berkshire SL6 1JH
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Newlands School,
Farn Road, Maidenhead, SL6 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

WYCOMBE AREA
ST. BERNARD'S (V.A.)
Church Road, Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire HP12 3JH
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. Bernard's School,
Church Road, Wycombe, HP12 3JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

HAMPSHIRE

HARRIST COSTELLO
School, London Road, Crossborough,
Hampshire RG40 1JH
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Harrist Costello School,
London Road, Crossborough, RG40 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

HERFORD AND WORCESTER

COUNTY COUNCIL
WHITEHALL HIGH
School, Whitehall, Hereford,
Hereford and Worcester HR1 1JH
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Whitehall High School,
Whitehall, Hereford, HR1 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

KNOWSLEY

ST. KEVIN'S RC BOYS
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. Kevin's RC Boys School,
Knowsley, Merseyside L35 3JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

LONDON (ESSEX)

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. John's School,
London, Essex SS16 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

LONDON

LATIMER UPPER
SCHOOL
Kings Street, London W6
SLR
(Independent, HMC, 1000
boys)
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Latimer Upper School,
Kings Street, London W6 SLR.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

NEWHAM

LONDON BOROUGH OF
NEWHAM
BARNABY RAY
School, Barnaby Road, London E13
4LP
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Barnaby Ray School,
Barnaby Road, London E13 4LP.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

WYCOMBE AREA
ST. BERNARD'S (V.A.)
Church Road, Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire HP12 3JH
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. Bernard's School,
Church Road, Wycombe, HP12 3JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

HAMPSHIRE

HARRIST COSTELLO
School, London Road, Crossborough,
Hampshire RG40 1JH
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Harrist Costello School,
London Road, Crossborough, RG40 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

HERFORD AND WORCESTER

COUNTY COUNCIL
WHITEHALL HIGH
School, Whitehall, Hereford,
Hereford and Worcester HR1 1JH
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Whitehall High School,
Whitehall, Hereford, HR1 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

KNOWSLEY

ST. KEVIN'S RC BOYS
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. Kevin's RC Boys School,
Knowsley, Merseyside L35 3JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

LONDON (ESSEX)

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. John's School,
London, Essex SS16 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

BERKSHIRE

ST. CRISPIN'S SCHOOL
London Road, Wokingham,
Berkshire RG40 1JH
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. Crispin's School,
London Road, Wokingham, RG40 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

BRADFORD

CITY OF BRADFORD
METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
ILKLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Ilkley Grammar School,
Ilkley, Bradford, WF4 7JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

WYCOMBE AREA
ST. BERNARD'S (V.A.)
Church Road, Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire HP12 3JH
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. Bernard's School,
Church Road, Wycombe, HP12 3JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

HAMPSHIRE

HARRIST COSTELLO
School, London Road, Crossborough,
Hampshire RG40 1JH
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Harrist Costello School,
London Road, Crossborough, RG40 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

HERFORD AND WORCESTER

COUNTY COUNCIL
WHITEHALL HIGH
School, Whitehall, Hereford,
Hereford and Worcester HR1 1JH
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Whitehall High School,
Whitehall, Hereford, HR1 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

KNOWSLEY

ST. KEVIN'S RC BOYS
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. Kevin's RC Boys School,
Knowsley, Merseyside L35 3JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

LONDON (ESSEX)

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. John's School,
London, Essex SS16 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

EAST SUSSEX

CANDISH SCHOOL
Eaton Road, Eastbourne BN21
1JH
Comprehensive mixed, 11-18.
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Candish School,
Eaton Road, Eastbourne BN21 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

BRADFORD

CITY OF BRADFORD
METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
ILKLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Ilkley Grammar School,
Ilkley, Bradford, WF4 7JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

WYCOMBE AREA
ST. BERNARD'S (V.A.)
Church Road, Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire HP12 3JH
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. Bernard's School,
Church Road, Wycombe, HP12 3JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

HAMPSHIRE

HARRIST COSTELLO
School, London Road, Crossborough,
Hampshire RG40 1JH
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Harrist Costello School,
London Road, Crossborough, RG40 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

HERFORD AND WORCESTER

COUNTY COUNCIL
WHITEHALL HIGH
School, Whitehall, Hereford,
Hereford and Worcester HR1 1JH
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Whitehall High School,
Whitehall, Hereford, HR1 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

KNOWSLEY

ST. KEVIN'S RC BOYS
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. Kevin's RC Boys School,
Knowsley, Merseyside L35 3JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

LONDON (ESSEX)

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. John's School,
London, Essex SS16 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

LEEDS CITY COUNCIL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Unless otherwise stated - Closing date for receipt of applications is 22nd June 1984.
Applications should be sent to the Headmaster of the school concerned.
The post reference number should be quoted on all correspondence.
Applications requiring interview and requests for forms and/or details of the school should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope for return to the Headmaster.
If the school is an Equal Opportunity Employer, the post reference number should be quoted on all correspondence.

HIGH/SECONDARY SCHOOLS

SCALE 1 POSTS

E.661 **BRIGHAM COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL**
(No. on roll: 1320; 11-18 years)
Brigham Lane, Allerton Bywater
WF10 2HR. Tel: 865517
Head Teacher: Mr. C. A. Robinson B.A.
Required for September, teacher for English to join strong department. Details from Head Teacher.

BRADFORD

E.662 **CORPUS CHRISTI RC HIGH SCHOOL**
(No. on roll: 950; 13-18 years)
Neville Road, LS9 0HA. Tel: 482666
Head Teacher: Mr. F. A. Lawes, B.A.
Required for September, Mathematics teacher, able to teach to 'A' level including Theoretical Mechanics.

BRADFORD

E.663 **GARFORTH COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL**
(No. on roll: 1625; 11-18 years)
Lidgate Lane, Garforth, LS25 1JL. Tel: 669091
Head Teacher: Mr. L. A. G. Lowton, B.A.
Required for September, teacher of English, able to teach to 'A' level Economics.

BRADFORD

W.664 **HOUGH SIDE HIGH SCHOOL**
(No. on roll: 473; 13-18 years)
Hough Top, LS14 4QP. Tel: 576337
Head Teacher: Mr. R. F. Spinks
Required for September, teacher of C.D.T., also offering Motor Vehicle Studies and some Mathematics. Details from Head Teacher.

BRADFORD

E.665 **MOUNT ST. MARY'S RC HIGH SCHOOL**
(No. on roll: 650; 13-18 years)
Church Road, LS9 8LA. Tel: 455248
Head Teacher: Mr. D. A. Conway
Required for September, teacher of Mathematics and Computer Studies to join strong department. 'A' level work in both subjects may be available.

BRADFORD

E.666 **PARKLANDS HIGH SCHOOL**
(No. on roll: 680; 13-18 years)
South Parkway, LS14 6TY. Tel: 731964
Head Teacher: Mrs. S. M. Wood, M.A.
Required for September, English graduate to teach throughout school, including 'A' level. Interest in Drama useful.

BRADFORD

W.667 **PRESTONTHORPE SCHOOL**
(No. on roll: 950; 11-18 years)
Priesthorpe Lane, Pudsey, LS28 5SQ. Tel: 578444
Head Teacher: Mr. D. Baddeley, B.A.
Required for September, teacher of Physics in 'A' level. Ability to teach modern languages an advantage.

BRADFORD

E.668 **PRIMROSE HILL HIGH SCHOOL**
(No. on roll: 462; 13-18 years)
Hill Street, LS7 7NL. Tel: 448418
Head Teacher: Mrs. J. M. Ayling
Required for September, teacher of Mathematics and Design and Technology. Ability to teach lower school General Science advantageous.

BRADFORD

E.669 **PUDSEY GRANGEFIELD SCHOOL**
(No. on roll: 1020; 11-18 years)
Richardson Lane, Pudsey LS28 7ND. Tel: 570078
Head Teacher: Miss M. Cooke
Required for September, teacher of Mathematics throughout school (including 'A' level). Kent Maths Scheme used in first three years. Interest in computing advantageous.

BRADFORD

NE.671 **STAINBECK HIGH SCHOOL**
(No. on roll: 780; 13-18 years)
Carr Manor Road, LS17 3DJ. Tel: 681932
Acting Head Teacher: Mr. R. E. Sugars, B.A.
Required for September, graduate in Physics and Mathematics to all levels. Willingness to offer some General Science teaching advantageous. Details from school.

BRADFORD

S.672 **WOODKIRK HIGH SCHOOL**
(No. on roll: 1204; 11-18 years)
Rein Road, Tingley, WF3 1JQ. Tel: 533990
Head Teacher: Mr. M. N. Turpey, B.A., M.Ed.
Required for September, teacher of English, Special Interest in pupils of average or low ability. Willingness to teach drama/dance helpful.

TEMPORARY POSTS

BOSTON SPA COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL
(No. on roll: 1861; 11-18 years)
Clifford Moor Road, Boston Spa, Wetherby LS23 6RW. Tel: Boston 5842913
Head Teacher: Mr. P. D. Sutton, B.Sc., B.A.
Required for September, temporary for one year, teacher of general Art and Craft. Courses taught up to and including 'A' level. Please state particular specialisms within Art/Craft areas and other curriculum area able to teach. School is developing Expressive Art Curriculum within Lower School, working with both Music and Drama Department.

TEMPORARY POSTS

NE.674 **LAWSWOOD SCHOOL**
(No. on roll: 1180; 13-18 years)
Lawswood Lane, LAWSWOOD, Leeds LS25 3AG
Head Teacher: Mrs. M. A. Pollard, M.A.
Required for September, temporary for one year, two teachers of boys P.E. Ability to teach outdoor pursuits and Rugby required of one.

TEMPORARY POSTS

W.677 **WEST LEEDS GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL**
(No. on roll: 630; 13-18 years)
Congress Munt, LS12 3DT. Tel: 633426
Head Teacher: Miss M. C. McIntosh, B.A.
Required for September, temporary for one year, teacher of R.E. and General Subjects, English and Mathematics. Please state particular specialisms within R.E. and General Subjects. Details from school.

SECONDARY MATHEMATICS continued

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

CHORON HILL SCHOOL
Churchdown Road, Churchdown, GL5 2JH
Comprehensive, 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Choron Hill School,
Churchdown Road, Churchdown, GL5 2JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

WATFORD BOYS GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Watford Road, Watford, WD17 1JH
Comprehensive, 1400
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Watford Boys Grammar School,
Watford Road, Watford, WD17 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BURTON HALL HIGH SCHOOL
Burton Road, Gloucester GL1 1JH
Comprehensive, 11-18
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Burton Hall High School,
Burton Road, Gloucester GL1 1JH.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

ST. ALICE OWEN'S SCHOOL
Dunstable Hill Lane, Pottery
Barn, GL5 2DU
Founded 1613
Comprehensive, 1050 pupils (60 Sixth Form)
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. Alice Owen's School,
Dunstable Hill Lane, Pottery Barn, GL5 2DU.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE COMMUNITY
School, Haverhill Road,
Haverhill, RG26 1JD
Comprehensive N.O.R. 960
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, Hampshire Community School,
Haverhill Road, Haverhill, RG26 1JD.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

HERTFORDSHIRE

ST. ALICE OWEN'S SCHOOL
Dunstable Hill Lane, Pottery
Barn, GL5 2DU
Founded 1613
Comprehensive, 1050 pupils (60 Sixth Form)
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. Alice Owen's School,
Dunstable Hill Lane, Pottery Barn, GL5 2DU.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

HERTFORDSHIRE

ST. ALICE OWEN'S SCHOOL
Dunstable Hill Lane, Pottery
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Headmaster, St. Alice Owen's School,
Dunstable Hill Lane, Pottery Barn, GL5 2DU.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

HERTFORDSHIRE

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Dunstable Hill Lane, Pottery
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Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
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Headmaster, St. Alice Owen's School,
Dunstable Hill Lane, Pottery Barn, GL5 2DU.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
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HERTFORDSHIRE

ST. ALICE OWEN'S SCHOOL
Dunstable Hill Lane, Pottery
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Comprehensive, 1050 pupils (60 Sixth Form)
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Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
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the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. Alice Owen's School,
Dunstable Hill Lane, Pottery Barn, GL5 2DU.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

HERTFORDSHIRE

ST. ALICE OWEN'S SCHOOL
Dunstable Hill Lane, Pottery
Barn, GL5 2DU
Founded 1613
Comprehensive, 1050 pupils (60 Sixth Form)
Required for September 1984
Graduate Teacher of Mathematics
to teach at all levels (Scale 1 to 14).
The successful candidate will be
responsible for the development of
the Mathematics Department and
will be expected to contribute to
the school's development plan.
Applications should be sent to the
Headmaster, St. Alice Owen's School,
Dunstable Hill Lane, Pottery Barn, GL5 2DU.
Closing date 15th June 1984.
An Equal Opportunity Employer.

SECONDARY MATHEMATICS continued

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

CHORON HILL SCHOOL
Churchdown Road, Churchdown, GL5 2JH
Comprehensive, 960

ST SUSSEX

SWAY SCHOOL
Shadown Road, Newhaven
Suff.
Comprehensive mixed, 11 -
19
Enrolled from September:
Boys 600, Girls 580
To join this strong expand-
ing department, with the
opportunity to teach at
level in this TVEI school,
to teach some German
and the advantages of
the allocation grants available
in approved cases.
Apply by letter giving cur-
rent village and two refer-
ences to the Headmaster,
(06) 133692

LORRDON HIGH SCHOOL
 10000 Highway 101, (L.)
 North School Co. Ltd.,
 1000 Road, Guildford,
 BC, V1S 1S1
 Teacher required for
 Subsidary
 NISH.
 Please as Independent
 for details. (02551)
 133622

MPMPSHIRE
 VINCENT SCHOOL
 Lane, Gosport, Hants.
 14 2G
 16 mixed Comprehensive
 068 on roll
 14 September - MOD-
 IN LANGUAGES Scale 1 -
 Teacher of French and/or Ger-
 manment to lan-
 across the ability

ess essential, interest in
language awareness/linguistics
business and advantage
please apply in writing
names and addresses of
business and advantage
curriculum vitae to the
dramatist, as soon as possi-
ble
(14054) 135622

WIMBORNE
WIMBORNE COMMUNITY
SCHOOL
Wimborne Road,
Bournemouth RG2 7SD
Tel: 01202 566666
Middlesbrough Comprehensive
School
R. 850
Applied for September
1995
January 1995, Scale
1
Foreign Languages.
Further details/job descrip-

RINGEY
Business with Humanity
SCHOOL OF ST DAVID AND
KATHARINE
141-143 Avenue, London N8
T
Tel: 01-348 6282
Headmaster: D.F. Caveon,
Church of England Voluntary
School, and Middlesex
Comprehensive School, 1110
roll
MODERN LANGUAGES,
ALE
enquired for September: A
teacher of French, preferably
German.

ively, co-operative depart-
ments. Both languages are
taught at the Advanced Level,
'Tricolore' and 'Tout Com-
mune' are used in the lower
grades.

Further details and applica-
tion forms (s.a.e.) available
from the Head of the School,
Clontarf College, Friday, 22
June 1984.

London Allowance (1987)

Removal Expenses - 100%
Lowered in approved cases
1981 15565

BARROW

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ST. MARK'S HIGH SCHOOL

01-952 9803
 1962-63 - Grade 3 - required
 September by this 7/8
 Co-educational compre-
 hensive high school 12 - 16
 years of age in Pleasant
 (identical) area.
 The successful candidate will
 be responsible for the admi-
 nistration of the school and ab-
 straction of the school includ-
 ing work to C.S.E. and
 C.O. level.
 Application forms from and
 resumes to be returned to Headmaster
 by September 1962. All ap-
 plications stamped addressed
 envelope.
 01-952 9803
 EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
 13622

KENTFORDSHIRE
ANBOROUGH SCHOOL
Amford Lane, Welwyn
arden City, Herts.
Headmaster : D.J. Hitchin,
10 Boys & Girls, 170 in
the Farm
From September 1984
leading to promotion, a well
qualified teacher of FRENCH
1. All ability five
opportunities for advanced
work in French, in a strong
staff; a contribution to Gar-
ment may be useful. A com-
mitment to teaching range is
essential; willingness to take

...nages a strong recommendation.
...Please apply in full to the
...edmaster (no forms) quot-
...two referees. (14891)
153626

BERTFORDSHIRE
OFFS SCHOOL
...Lane, Cheshunt
...150 on roll, including 150 in
...quired for September at
...a co-education school (ort-
...ally three-form entry
...mmer, but which has since
...5 extended size and ability
...into
INNOUR GRADUATE TO
ACH FRENCH

A Level each year, (S.A.E. level each year)
 Bilingual established in 1960
 Fourteen teachers, 1000 pupils
 Salary: Burnham School, 1960
 London Fringe (1960)
 Letters of application, together with Curriculum Vitae and names of two referees, to: (S.A.E. Information please)
 (S.A.E. 1960) 1960

BRADFORD
CITY OF BRADFORD
METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

SCHOOL—Invasive, mixed 13-year-olds, 1030 on roll, 130 in 1984. Form 1000.

Required for September 1991—A temporary teacher.

Education—Scholarship available at this school set near Glasgow. An excellent girls' life person open to all, to be mainly with girls and have a lot of interest in gymnastics and athletics. Willingness to help with the school, to be a witness essential. The post will be a full-time position, at examination level and is vac due to maternity leave.

Further details—Interested candidates will be considered and may be interviewed.

Application forms—Further details may be found, this is planned from Henderson, John D. Anderson, 81 Weymouth, Grimsby, 51 100 Weydon Lane, Bingley, 81 12E, to whom completed forms should be sent by 22nd June, 1991.

Referral—01814/781147/Bradford is an equal opp.

tunities employees and w
 candidates of any race, a
 sex, or marital status, un
 otherwise stated. (04348) 1
 3341

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
MILTON KEYNES AREA
 D.D. DD 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 263

BURY
METROPOLITAN BORDOU
TEACHING APPOINTMEN
TEACHER (Scale 1) requ
for 1st September 1984
Woodhay High, Bolton B
East, Ramsbottom, B
Lancs. BLO 9QZ for B
P.E. and Games.

CALDERDALE
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
OVENDEN SECONDARY
School
Nursery Lane, Ovenden,
Hillfax HX5 8BX
Squired from August 1
teacher of GIRLS' PHYSICAL
EDUCATION (Basic 1)
The offer of a male
junior would be an
atage.

HAUGH SHAW SECOND
SCHOOL
Moorfield Street, Halifax
HX1 5ER
Required from August
for one year only, a tem-
orary teacher of B
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
(Scale 1). Ability to
teach other subjects as-
signed. Please state which.

OSTLER SECONDARY SCHOOL
14000 140th Road, Halifax 1
4RG
Required from August 1
1984: one year only a teaching
teacher or GD
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
Letters of application to
the Headteacher by 15th June
1984. We will get all
qualifications and experience
and names and references
two referees. (10046) 13

Required for Septem
Teacher of BOYS PHYS
EDUCATION (Scale
Stronger scores or
commendation. Gym
Sports Halls and exte
playing fields on site.
Application by letter
forms to the Pr
(14052) 1

CAMBRIDGESHIRE
NETHERHALL SCHOOL
Required for Septembe
qualified in
Physical Education (Sc
in this co-educational
prehensive school of 1400
14052) 69

Apply by letter, with
v.v. and names and add
ress of the applicant to
the master, Queen Edith's
School, 10, Victoria Road,
S.W.15. (Telephone
248551.) Particulars of
the school in 1934-35.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Bedfordshire
COUNTY COUNCIL

ESSEX
THE COLNE HIGH SCHOOL
Church Road, Brightlingsea
Essex (S611)
Tel Brightlingsea 3511
HEAD OF YR. 6, 7 & 8
Required as soon as possible
in 11 - 18 mixed comprehensives
with Mathematics practicals
but not essential
Only direct to Headteacher
enclosing C.V. and names of
two referees (if possible
please). (04565) 13401

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
SOUTHBROOK
COMPREHENSIVE
SCHOOL
Hawke Road, Southbrooke
Kilnate, Denby,
Northampton NN16 1LJ
For January 1985
HEAD OF SIXTH (SENIOR)
TEACHER SCAL 1.
The school has over 100 stu-
dents in the Sixth Form
following two year courses
leading to 'A' levels, and
also a Link course with
leading to a variety of
qualifications.
Application forms and
further details available
from the School (S&F
please).
Closing date a fortnight
before the appearance of
this advertisement
(04556) 11111 (04556) 13421

ESSEX
THE COLNE HIGH SCHOOL
Church Road, Brightlingsea
Essex (S611)
Tel Brightlingsea 3511
HEAD OF YR. 6, 7 & 8
Required as soon as possible
in 11 - 18 mixed comprehensives
with Mathematics practicals
but not essential
Only direct to Headteacher
enclosing C.V. and names of
two referees (if possible
please). (04565) 13401

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
SOUTHBROOK
COMPREHENSIVE
SCHOOL
Hawke Road, Southbrooke
Kilnate, Denby,
Northampton NN16 1LJ
For January 1985
HEAD OF SIXTH (SENIOR)
TEACHER SCAL 1.
The school has over 100 stu-
dents in the Sixth Form
following two year courses
leading to 'A' levels, and
also a Link course with
leading to a variety of
qualifications.
Application forms and
further details available
from the School (S&F
please).
Closing date a fortnight
before the appearance of
this advertisement
(04556) 11111 (04556) 13421

Required for September, 1984 or January, 1985, a qualified and experienced **HEAD OF GIRLS' PHYSICAL EDUCATION** (Sports). A community sports centre with excellent facilities, including swimming pool, forms part of the total package. Application forms and further details available from the Headteacher at the school. (10735) 134418

Slide 2 Posts and above

BERKSHIRE

HURLOWDOWN SCHOOL
Bury Road, Emmer Green,
Reading RG6 2AL
13 Comp. N.O.R. 1450
mixed

Required September 1984
qualified teacher for a single 8
post in the **CHILDREN'S**
All EDUCATION department
involving responsibility
in athletics, cricket and dance.
Accommodation includes a
swimming, swimming pool,
dance studio, two squash
courts and all weather pitch
and playing fields.

Forms and further particu-
lars obtainable from Head-
master (S.A.E.). Closing
date 14.10.84. After the
appearance of this advertise-
ment.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
EMPLOYER (10716) 124220

Headmaster: Mr. A. Price, 1482
Required for September 1984
 a teacher of Girls' Physical
 Education Scale 1
 Applications in forms and
 full details of particulars obtainable
 from and returnable to the
 Headmaster, The School, 1482
 Avenue, (14195) 134822

BEDFORDSHIRE
NORTHERN AREA
PILGRIM UPPER SCHOOL
 Brickmill Drive, Bedford
 Bedfordshire, MK43 0JW
 Tel Bedford 30615
 Fax Bedford 30618
Comprehensive Upper School.
Required for September 1984
 a Teacher for Girls' Physical
 Education, French and Art, join
 a department containing six
 classes, with a good range of
 facilities, impressive range of
 number on roll, girls in dance,
 gymnastics, and a very enthusiastic
 and able teacher with
 all-round abilities but
 especially strong in dance,
 tennis and athletics is needed.
 The successful candidate
 will be required to teach a
 third timetable of a subsidiary
 subject, French, Art, Music,
 Art or English would be most
 useful.
 Applications would be par-
 ticularly welcome from ex-
 perience teachers.
 Teachers should to enter the
 profession as well as from
 other professions.
 Pilgrim School is a pilot
 school for the C of E state
 system.
 Application forms and
 further details obtainable
 from the Headmaster, S.A.S.
 Avenue, (14195) 134822

commendation. Gymnasiums
Sports Hall and extensive
leveling fields on site.
Applications by letter, no
forms to the Principal.
(14052) 134222

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

NORTHERN HALL SCHOOL
11-18. Comprehensive for girls
qualified teacher of 'well'
Physical Education. Sec 11
in this co-educational compul-
sive school of 1400 pupils
10. Ability to teach
Geography to 'C' level essen-
tial.
Apply by letter, with full
c.v. and names and addresses
of two referees to the Head-
master, Queen Edith's Way,
Cambridge CB4 4BB. (14053)
(e.s.s.). Particulars available
(e.s.s.). (13349) 134222

CUMBRIA

COUNTESS COUNTRY
SWITHAVEN SCHOOL
Transferring Road,
Whitchurch, Cumbria. Sec 11
Co-educational 11-18
Comprehensive Group 11
ASSISTANT CHAIRMAN OF
GIRLS PE SCALE 11
Resigned from September
1984 for Games and Symp-
toms.
Application forms from
Assistant Director of Education,
11-18. Comprehensive for girls
Street, Whitby, North Yorks.
1984 (date places). (1364)
134222

100

INDEPENDENT CLASSICS
continued

BERKSHIRE

ST. MARY'S CONVENT
Ascot
Independent R.C. Boarding
School for 300 girls
Required for September 1984.
Graduates to teach Latin to
O' level and to assist with
Junior English. Applications in
writing enclosing a C.V. and
address of 2 referees and the
Headmistress as soon as
possible. (10252) 181624

LIVERPOOL

THE BELVEDERE SCHOOL
G.P.D.S.T.
15 Belvedere Road, Liverpool
L8 3PT
CLASSICS
Required for January 1985.
A well qualified teacher to
share the teaching throughout
the school. The successful
candidate will be responsible
for the teaching of Latin and
Ancient Greek. A full time
position. Salary Scale 1. Apply
with curriculum vitae and
names of two referees to the
Headmistress, The Belvedere
School, Liverpool L8 3PT. (181624)

SURREY

SURREY NAVAL SCHOOL
Fleet Street, London SE1 1HQ
(SEA 300 Girls)
Required for September 1984.
Graduates to teach Latin to
O' level (London Board). Sub-
sidiary French to O-Level and
an added recommendation. Non-
Resident post.
Post suitable for a newly
qualified teacher.
Apply with curriculum vitae
and names of two referees to
the Headmistress by 12th June.
(181624)

Commercial Subjects

Other Assistants

LONDON

ST. GORDIC'S COLLEGE
London
REQUIRE FOR SEPT-
MBER
A full time TEACHER of
Secretarial Subjects including
Pittman New R.S. Short-
hand, Typewriting, Office
Practice and Business En-
glish.
Also
an experienced
Secretary to assist
the organisation and train-
ing of students in a model
office.
Written applications
please to: Head of Train-
ing, St. Godic's College,
3 Arkwright Road, Hamp-
stead, London NW6 6JL
(181624)

LONDON

Of Shortland and
Tyneside needed by LUCIE
COYDON SECRETARIAL
COLLEGE
September. Excellent em-
ployed. Salary £15,000 per
annum. To Principal at
168, Tottenham Road, London
E20 1JH. Tel: 01-581 0024.
(181624)

SURREY

AMERICAN COMMUNITY
Hitchwood, Portsmouth
Non-Residential, Surrey KT11
1AL
Required by end of August
for one year, a replacement
teacher of Commercial Stud-
ies, Maths and English for
secondary school. A Univer-
sity graduate. Apply in writing
to the Headmistress, enclos-
ing a C.V. and names of two
referees. (181624)

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL

and

KING'S COLLEGE JUNIOR SCHOOL

SW19

HMC and LAPS 1,000 boys 8-18

The School wishes to appoint a

DIRECTOR OF ART

with effect from January 1985, to take charge of a vigorous

and versatile department of three full-time teachers with three

other part-time assistants. There is a well equipped Art School

and a separate Pottery Studio. All boys below the Sixth Form

have Art in their timetables and a substantial number take Art

at O' level. In the Sixth Form there are well established A level

courses, including Art History, and a broad General Studies

programme.
The salary will be not less than Burnham Scale 4. The School

also operates a housing loan scheme and there is a possibility

of school accommodation for a married teacher.
Applications, including the names and addresses of tworeferees, and a full curriculum vitae, should be sent to
The Headmaster, King's College School, South Side,
Wimbledon Common, London SW19 4TT. (Tel 01-847 9311)

from whom further particulars may also be obtained. (181624)

Computer Studies

Herts of Department

EAST SUSSEX

BOARZELL TUTORIAL

COLLEGE

HEAD OF COMPUTER

STUDIES - SEPTEMBER

1984

An experienced and en-
thusiastic graduate is re-
quired to take charge of an
expanding department of
Computing in the College
(G.P.S. School).
The successful applicant
would also advise staff on
the use of computers
across the curriculum and
throughout the adminis-
tration system.
A full time position, sub-
sidiary subject
offered in the field of Phys-
ics/Mathematics would be
beneficial.
A single, accommodation
may be available.
Applicants, with curriculum
vitae, and the names and
addresses of two referees
to the Principal, Boarzell
Tutorial College, South
Green, Etchingham, Sussex
TN19 7QY. (10130) 181618

Craft, Design &

Technology

Herts of Department

SURREY

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL

Leatherhead

Leatherhead boys

Required in January 1985

to teach Technical Studies to

take charge of Craft and

Technical Drawing throughout

the school. The successful

candidate will be responsible

for the teaching of all

subjects in the department.
Accommodation may be
available.
Further particulars on re-
quest. Applications together with
curriculum vitae and the
names and addresses of two
referees to the Headmaster,
St. John's School, Leather-
head, Surrey. (181624)

Other Assistants

SOMERSET

MILFORD SCHOOL

MILFORD

Required for September

1984 or January 1985:

Teacher of TECHNOLOGY
C.D.T. Candidates should
have basic engineering work-
shop experience and be able
to contribute to a wide range
of subjects within the
department. A level teaching
is available. Help with extra-
curricular activities.
Apply to Headmaster, Mil-
ford School, Milford, Somerset
BA16 0YD, giving curriculum
vitae and names of two
referees. (10252) 181624

Economics

Other Assistants

EAST SUSSEX

ST. LEONARDS-MAYFIELD

SCHOOL

Independent R.C. School

FOR GIRLS (11-18)

250 in the School, 145 in VI

Form.
Required for September 1984
graduate to teach Economics
and Geography. The successful
candidate will be responsible
for the teaching of all
subjects in the department.
A full time position. Salary
Scale 1. Apply with curriculum
vitae and names of two
referees to the Headmaster,
St. Leonards-Mayfield School,
Mayfield, East Sussex TN39
0PH. (181624)

DUMFRIES

WARWICKTON SCHOOL

Moffat

C.O. Educational Boarding, 8-18

Required for September 1984
graduate to teach English,
Latin and Greek. The suc-
cessful candidate will be re-
sponsible for the teaching of
all subjects in the depart-
ment. A full time position.
Salary Scale 1. Apply with
curriculum vitae and names
of two referees to the Head-
master, Warwickton School,
Moffat, Dumfriesshire DG10
1JH. (181624)

KENT

WALTONHAM HALL

Sevenoaks, Kent

(Formerly Direct Oxon, now
independent), 410 in Senior
School, 110 in Junior School,
11 in the Sixth Form.
Required for September 1984
graduate to teach English,
Latin and Greek. The suc-
cessful candidate will be re-
sponsible for the teaching of
all subjects in the depart-
ment. A full time position.
Salary Scale 1. Apply with
curriculum vitae and names
of two referees to the Head-
master, Waltonham Hall,
Sevenoaks, Kent TN11 8JH.
(181624)

LONDON

YESODEY HORAN

SENIOR GIRLS SCHOOL

N16

Due to increasing roll of this
Senior Girls School, we are
seeking a graduate to teach
English and Geography. The
successful candidate will be
responsible for the teaching
of all subjects in the depart-
ment. A full time position.
Salary Scale 1. Apply with
curriculum vitae and names
of two referees to the Head-
master, Yesodey Horan,
N16. (181624)

LONDON

YESODEY HORAN

SENIOR GIRLS SCHOOL

N16

Due to increasing roll of this
Senior Girls School, we are
seeking a graduate to teach
English and Geography. The
successful candidate will be
responsible for the teaching
of all subjects in the depart-
ment. A full time position.
Salary Scale 1. Apply with
curriculum vitae and names
of two referees to the Head-
master, Yesodey Horan,
N16. (181624)

LONDON

YESODEY HORAN

SENIOR GIRLS SCHOOL

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Senior Girls School, we are
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English and Geography. The
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of all subjects in the depart-
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Salary Scale 1. Apply with
curriculum vitae and names
of two referees to the Head-
master, Yesodey Horan,
N16. (181624)

LONDON

YESODEY HORAN

SENIOR GIRLS SCHOOL

N16

Due to increasing roll of this
Senior Girls School, we are
seeking a graduate to teach
English and Geography. The
successful candidate will be
responsible for the teaching
of all subjects in the depart-
ment. A full time position.
Salary Scale 1. Apply with
curriculum vitae and names
of two referees to the Head-
master, Yesodey Horan,
N16. (181624)

LONDON NW1

THE INTERNATIONAL

SCHOOL OF LONDON

Cromwell Road

Requires for September 1984

graduate to teach English and

Geography. The successful

candidate will be responsible

for the teaching of all

subjects in the depart-
ment. A full time position.
Salary Scale 1. Apply with
curriculum vitae and names
of two referees to the Head-
master, The International
School of London, Cromwell
Road, London NW1. (181624)

NORWICH

LANLEY SCHOOL

Lanley Park, Norwich

NR14 6AJ

This independent boys

boarding and day school in
a splendid surroundings
houses 600 pupils, all
qualified teachers, and
A level courses. Including
a co-curricular programme
of 45 pupils.
An Assistant Teacher is
required for the Autumn
term 1984 to teach Latin
to O' level and in the
Latin Form. The suc-
cessful candidate will be re-
sponsible for the teaching
of all subjects in the depart-
ment. A full time position.
Salary Scale 1. Apply with
curriculum vitae and names
of two referees to the Head-
master, Lanley School,
Lanley Park, Norwich NR14
6AJ. (181624)

SURREY

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL

Leatherhead

Leatherhead boys

Required in January 1985

to teach Technical Studies to

take charge of Craft and

Technical Drawing throughout

the school. The successful

candidate will be responsible

for the teaching of all

subjects in the depart-
ment. A full time position.
Salary Scale 1. Apply with
curriculum vitae and names
of two referees to the Head-
master, St. John's School,
Leatherhead, Surrey. (181624)

SURREY

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL

Leatherhead

Leatherhead boys

Required in January 1985

to teach Technical Studies to

take charge of Craft and

Technical Drawing throughout

the school. The successful

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subjects in the depart-
ment. A full time position.
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of two referees to the Head-
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Leatherhead, Surrey. (181624)

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Leatherhead, Surrey. (181624)

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of two referees to the Head-
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Leatherhead, Surrey. (181624)

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Leatherhead

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the school. The successful

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for the teaching of all

subjects in the depart-
ment. A full time position.
Salary Scale 1. Apply with
curriculum vitae and names
of two referees to the Head-
master, St. John's School,
Leatherhead, Surrey. (181624)

SURREY

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL

Leatherhead

Leatherhead boys

Required in January 1985

to teach Technical Studies to

take charge of Craft and

Technical Drawing throughout

the school. The successful

candidate will be responsible

for the teaching of all

subjects in the depart-
ment. A full time position.
Salary Scale 1. Apply with
curriculum vitae and names
of two referees to the Head-
master, St. John's School,
Leatherhead, Surrey. (181624)

LONDON NW7

THE MOUNT SCHOOL

3800 Gili's Independent 7

Cromwell Road

Requires an English specialist

to teach secondary range to

O' level. Possibility of some

experience in the teaching of

Drama. Ability

to teach spoken English to

Maidenhead, Berkshire. Ap-
plications to the Headmaster,
The Mount School, 3800 Gili's
Cromwell Road, London NW7.
(181624)

LONDON SE22

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS'

SCHOOL

25 Kent Avenue, London SE22

Required for September 1984

graduate to teach English and

Geography. The successful

candidate will be responsible

for the teaching of all

subjects in the depart-
ment. A full time position.
Salary Scale 1. Apply with
curriculum vitae and names
of two referees to the Head-
master, James Allen's Girls'
School, 25 Kent Avenue, Lon-
don SE22. (181624)

LONDON SE22

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS'

SCHOOL

25 Kent Avenue, London SE22

Required for September 1984

graduate to teach English and

Geography. The successful

candidate will be responsible

for the teaching of all

subjects in the depart-
ment. A full time position.
Salary Scale 1. Apply with
curriculum vitae and names
of two referees to the Head-
master, James Allen's Girls'
School, 25 Kent Avenue, Lon-
don SE22. (181624)

LONDON SE22

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS'

SCHOOL

25 Kent Avenue, London SE22

Required for September 1984

graduate to teach English and

Geography. The successful

candidate will be responsible

for the teaching of all

subjects in the depart-
ment. A full time position.
Salary Scale 1. Apply with
curriculum vitae and names
of two referees to the Head-
master, James Allen's Girls'
School, 25 Kent Avenue, Lon-
don SE22. (181624)

LONDON SE22

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS'

SCHOOL

25 Kent Avenue, London SE22

Required for September 1984

graduate to teach English and

Geography. The successful

PREP EDUCATION

DEVON
BUCKLAND HOUSE
PREPARATORY SCHOOL
For the September 1984
A qualified teacher for
the Reception Class (5-6
years old). Ability to teach
reading and writing, and
some games and an
interest in the children
would be an advantage.
Willingness to partici-
pate fully in the school
life essential.
Please apply in writing
with names and addresses
of two referees to the
Headmaster, Buckland
House, Buckland
Filleigh, Bovey, Devon
EX21 5JA. (03835) 205624

DORSET
CLAYMORE
PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Headford
I.A.P.S. Co-educational 4-
13
Required for September 1984
a qualified teacher for the
Reception Class (5-6 years
old). Ability to teach
reading and writing, and
some games and an
interest in the children
would be an advantage.
Willingness to partici-
pate fully in the school
life essential.
Please apply in writing
with names and addresses
of two referees to the
Headmaster, Claymore
School, Headford, Dorset
DT1 1JL. (14826) 205624

HAMPSHIRE
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
Southampton, Rm. 303 3QW
Roll: 520 11 18 and 215
11
Required for September 1984
a qualified teacher for the
Reception Class (5-6 years
old). Ability to teach
reading and writing, and
some games and an
interest in the children
would be an advantage.
Willingness to partici-
pate fully in the school
life essential.
Please apply in writing
with names and addresses
of two referees to the
Headmaster, St. John's
College, Southampton, Rm.
303 3QW. (14826) 205624

LONDON
WETHERBY SCHOOL
Qualified and experi-
enced Class Teacher re-
quired for 6-8 year olds.
Burnham Scale plus Lon-
don Allowance.
Applications with C.V.
and names and addresses
of two referees to the
Headmaster, Wetherby
School, 11 Pembroke Square,
London W2. (14826) 205624

LONDON
FALKNER HOUSE PRE-
PARATORY SCHOOL
For the September 1984
a qualified experienced Form
Teacher for 8-11 year olds.
Preparation for London
Transfer Examinations.
Salary Burnham Scale plus
London Allowance.
C.V. apply in writing with
names and addresses of
two referees to the
Headmaster at the above
address. (15372) 205624

LONDON
SYDENHAM HIGH SCHOOL
G.D.S. 19 Westwood
London SE26 6JH
Required for September 1984
a qualified teacher for the
Reception Class (5-6 years
old). Ability to teach
reading and writing, and
some games and an
interest in the children
would be an advantage.
Willingness to partici-
pate fully in the school
life essential.
Please apply in writing
with names and addresses
of two referees to the
Headmaster, Sydenham
High School, Westwood,
London SE26 6JH. (15372) 205624

LONDON
ST PAUL'S GIRLS'
PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Required for September 1984
a qualified teacher for the
Reception Class (5-6 years
old). Ability to teach
reading and writing, and
some games and an
interest in the children
would be an advantage.
Willingness to partici-
pate fully in the school
life essential.
Please apply in writing
with names and addresses
of two referees to the
Headmaster, St Paul's
Girls' Prep School, 10 York
Terrace, London E1 1JL.
(14826) 205624

LONDON
NATIONAL
COMMUNITY SCHOOL
Required for September 1984
a qualified teacher for the
Reception Class (5-6 years
old). Ability to teach
reading and writing, and
some games and an
interest in the children
would be an advantage.
Willingness to partici-
pate fully in the school
life essential.
Please apply in writing
with names and addresses
of two referees to the
Headmaster, National
Community School, 10 York
Terrace, London E1 1JL.
(14826) 205624

NEWARK
FAIRBANKS HOUSE SCHOOL
I.A.P.S. 50 Boys & Girls 4-
13
Required for September 1984
a qualified teacher for the
Reception Class (5-6 years
old). Ability to teach
reading and writing, and
some games and an
interest in the children
would be an advantage.
Willingness to partici-
pate fully in the school
life essential.
Please apply in writing
with names and addresses
of two referees to the
Headmaster, Fairbanks
House School, 50 Fairbanks
Road, Newark, Notts
NG24 1JL. (14826) 205624

SHROPSHIRE

BIRCHFIELD SCHOOL
Wolverhampton
Teacher required for
September to take charge
of the Junior Subjects
Ability to help in games
and art of school activities
desirable.
Birchfield is an I.A.P.S.
boys' school in Shropshire
with 120 boys of whom 24
are boarders.
The salary is according
to the Burnham Scale and
the Headmaster's Discretion.
D.S. Superannuation
Scheme.
Applications to The
Headmaster. (13888) 205624

BUFFOLK
MORFON HALL is a R.C.
Preparatory School for
children 4-13 plus 14-18.
There is a thriving pre-
paratory school for the
Headmaster requires for
September 1984 an able
and enthusiastic teacher
to take the RECEPTION CLASS
and to assist in the teaching
of the other classes. The
salary is attractive and
the school is well equipped
with modern facilities.
The teaching of an academic
subject, preferably English,
and the higher form work
will be part of the job, as
will be involvement in the
school's social and sports
activities. The successful
candidate will be a first-
class teacher with a
strong sense of responsibility
and a willingness to
work with the staff and
parents. Applications with
names and addresses of
two referees to the
Headmaster, Morfon Hall,
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
IP8 3JL. (14826) 205624

SURREY
CROHAM HURST SCHOOL
Independent Public Day
School, Croham, Surrey
Required for September 1984
a qualified teacher for the
Reception Class (5-6 years
old). Ability to teach
reading and writing, and
some games and an
interest in the children
would be an advantage.
Willingness to partici-
pate fully in the school
life essential.
Please apply in writing
with names and addresses
of two referees to the
Headmaster, Croham
Hurst School, Croham,
Surrey GU24 0JL. (14826) 205624

SURREY
RIPLEY COURT SCHOOL
Required for September 1984
a qualified teacher for the
Reception Class (5-6 years
old). Ability to teach
reading and writing, and
some games and an
interest in the children
would be an advantage.
Willingness to partici-
pate fully in the school
life essential.
Please apply in writing
with names and addresses
of two referees to the
Headmaster, Ripley Court
School, Ripley, Surrey
GU24 0JL. (14826) 205624

SURREY
PARKBURY SCHOOL
Stoke d'Arenberg, Cambs
Required for September 1984
a qualified teacher for the
Reception Class (5-6 years
old). Ability to teach
reading and writing, and
some games and an
interest in the children
would be an advantage.
Willingness to partici-
pate fully in the school
life essential.
Please apply in writing
with names and addresses
of two referees to the
Headmaster, Parkbury
School, Stoke d'Arenberg,
Cambs CB23 9JL. (14826) 205624

SURREY
PENNYTHORPE SCHOOL
Rushmore, Wokingham, Sussex
Required for September 1984
a qualified teacher for the
Reception Class (5-6 years
old). Ability to teach
reading and writing, and
some games and an
interest in the children
would be an advantage.
Willingness to partici-
pate fully in the school
life essential.
Please apply in writing
with names and addresses
of two referees to the
Headmaster, Pennythorpe
School, Rushmore, Wokingham,
Sussex RG40 3JL. (14826) 205624

Colleges of Further Education

Heads of Department

SUFFOLK
COUNTY COUNCIL
LECTURER GRADE II IN
TECHNOLOGY
Applications are invited
for the post of Lecturer
Grade II in Technology
from September 1984.
The successful candidate
will be responsible for
the teaching of the
Reception Class (5-6 years
old). Ability to teach
reading and writing, and
some games and an
interest in the children
would be an advantage.
Willingness to partici-
pate fully in the school
life essential.
Please apply in writing
with names and addresses
of two referees to the
Headmaster, Suffolk
County Council, 10 York
Terrace, London E1 1JL.
(14826) 205624

NEWARK
FAIRBANKS HOUSE SCHOOL
I.A.P.S. 50 Boys & Girls 4-
13
Required for September 1984
a qualified teacher for the
Reception Class (5-6 years
old). Ability to teach
reading and writing, and
some games and an
interest in the children
would be an advantage.
Willingness to partici-
pate fully in the school
life essential.
Please apply in writing
with names and addresses
of two referees to the
Headmaster, Fairbanks
House School, 50 Fairbanks
Road, Newark, Notts
NG24 1JL. (14826) 205624

HEREFORD
THE ROYAL NATIONAL
COLLEGE
(Further Education for the
County of Hereford)
Kerford
A Director is required for
the Hereford National
College for the Visually
Handicapped. The person
appointed must have a
degree or equivalent profes-
sional qualification in
Education or a related
subject. The successful
candidate will be a first-
class teacher with a
strong sense of responsibility
and a willingness to
work with the staff and
parents. Applications with
names and addresses of
two referees to the
Headmaster, The Royal
National College, Kerford,
Hereford HR1 1JL. (14826) 205624

HEREFORD
THE ROYAL NATIONAL
COLLEGE
(Further Education for the
County of Hereford)
Kerford
A Director is required for
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College for the Visually
Handicapped. The person
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degree or equivalent profes-
sional qualification in
Education or a related
subject. The successful
candidate will be a first-
class teacher with a
strong sense of responsibility
and a willingness to
work with the staff and
parents. Applications with
names and addresses of
two referees to the
Headmaster, The Royal
National College, Kerford,
Hereford HR1 1JL. (14826) 205624

LEICESTERSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
An Equal Opportunity
COALVILLE TECHNICAL
COLLEGE
Bridge Road, Coalville,
Leicester LE6 9JL
Applications are invited
for the following posts:-
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS
AND MANAGEMENT
TECHNOLOGY
Head of Department
Grade IV, vacant from
1st January 1985.
The successful candidate
will be a first-class
teacher with a strong
sense of responsibility
and a willingness to
work with the staff and
parents. Applications with
names and addresses of
two referees to the
Headmaster, Coalville
Technical College, Bridge
Road, Coalville, Leicester
LE6 9JL. (14826) 205624

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COUNTY COUNCIL
An Equal Opportunity
COALVILLE TECHNICAL
COLLEGE
Bridge Road, Coalville,
Leicester LE6 9JL
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AND MANAGEMENT
TECHNOLOGY
Head of Department
Grade IV, vacant from
1st January 1985.
The successful candidate
will be a first-class
teacher with a strong
sense of responsibility
and a willingness to
work with the staff and
parents. Applications with
names and addresses of
two referees to the
Headmaster, Coalville
Technical College, Bridge
Road, Coalville, Leicester
LE6 9JL. (14826) 205624

LEICESTERSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
An Equal Opportunity
COALVILLE TECHNICAL
COLLEGE
Bridge Road, Coalville,
Leicester LE6 9JL
Applications are invited
for the following posts:-
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS
AND MANAGEMENT
TECHNOLOGY
Head of Department
Grade IV, vacant from
1st January 1985.
The successful candidate
will be a first-class
teacher with a strong
sense of responsibility
and a willingness to
work with the staff and
parents. Applications with
names and addresses of
two referees to the
Headmaster, Coalville
Technical College, Bridge
Road, Coalville, Leicester
LE6 9JL. (14826) 205624

LEICESTERSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
An Equal Opportunity
COALVILLE TECHNICAL
COLLEGE
Bridge Road, Coalville,
Leicester LE6 9JL
Applications are invited
for the following posts:-
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS
AND MANAGEMENT
TECHNOLOGY
Head of Department
Grade IV, vacant from
1st January 1985.
The successful candidate
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Other Appointments

AVON COUNTY
WESTON-SUPER-MARE
TECHNICAL COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS
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TECHNOLOGY
Required for September 1984
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life essential.
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Headmaster, Weston-
super-Mare Technical
College, Weston-super-Mare,
Avon BS23 9JL. (14826) 205624

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AVON
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CHESHIRE

CHESHIRE
SOUTH CHESHIRE
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LECTURER I IN HEALTH
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Headmaster, South
Cheshire College, South
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DEVON
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HUMBERSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL
HULL COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
Principal: A. Tuck BSc CEng MIEE MERE FRSA
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL EDUCATION
AND LIBERAL STUDIES
Lecturers Grade I
General and Communications Studies
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and
experienced persons for the above posts starting 1
September 1984. One post will be a one year appointment
as a replacement for a member of staff on leave of absence.
Full-time or part-time teaching in the above subject to craft
and technician students in a College of Further Education
will be regarded as suitable experience.

Lecturer Grade I
Applications are required from suitably experienced and
qualified persons to take up a one-year contract from
September 1984 to teach GCE 'A' Level Economics.
Salary: Lecturer Grade I £5,649-£9,735 per annum (under
review). Starting salary dependent upon age, qualifications
and experience.
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS STUDIES
Lecturer Grade I
Required for September 1984 to join the Information
Processing/Computer Studies Team in the Department of
Business Studies. The person appointed should be able to
make a contribution in two or more of the following areas:

Computer Literacy
BTEC General/National level - Information Processing
BTEC National Diploma/Certificate in Computer Studies
An ability to teach Programming in BASIC and/or COBOL
to BTEC National level Computer Studies students and some
business experience would be advantageous.
Salary: Lecturer I £5,649-£9,735 per annum. Starting salary
dependent upon age, qualifications and experience.
Application forms and further particulars for the above posts
are available from the Admin. Officer (Personnel), Hull
College of Further Education, Queen's Gardens, Hull, N.
Humberside. Tel: (0482) 29943 (Ext. 236). Closing date 18th
June 1984.
All applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability
for the job irrespective of disability, race, creed, sex or
marital status. Disabled candidates whose applications have
the written support of their D.R.O. will be guaranteed an
interview. (1043)

COLWYN BAY, NORTH WALES
LLANDRILLO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Required for 1st September, 1984 or as soon as
possible thereafter

**LECTURER GRADE II IN
VOCATIONAL PREPARATION**
**LECTURERS GRADE I IN
HAIRDRESSING
SECRETARIAL STUDIES**
Salaries: Lecturer Grade I £5,649-£9,735
Lecturer Grade 2 £7,215-£11,588
Closing date 19th June, 1984.
Application form and further particulars from Senior
Administrative Officer, Llandrillo Technical College,
Llandrillo Road, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay, Clwyd.
Tel: 0492 48686. (1089)

Strathclyde
Department
of Education
Further Education
All candidates should have relevant industrial or commercial
experience where appropriate. Teacher training would be an
advantage but training can be given on an in-service basis.

BELL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
Alameda Street, Hamilton
COMPUTER STUDIES/INFORMATION
STUDIES - LECTURER A
Degree in Computing, preferably Honours, or equivalent.
Successful candidate will be required to lecture in Computing subjects
on Specialist SHIND and HD courses.
Salary: Lecturer A £8,088-£12,777 (Bar) £13,716
Pending on the salary scale will be given for relevant experience.
Forms of application and further particulars can be obtained from the
college concerned to whom completed applications should be returned
not later than 20th June, 1984.
EDWARD MILLER, Director of Education (1071)

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SURREY EDUCATION COMMITTEE
BROOKLANDS TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Heath Road, Weybridge, Surrey
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL
EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

Senior Lecturer/Sciences
Senior Lecturer - Humanities/
Social Sciences

Applicants for both posts should have appropriate degree or equivalent qualification and substantial teaching/administrative experience in an FE College including general education provision. Teacher training preferred.

Incumbent will carry responsibilities as member of senior management team and contribute substantially to curriculum development.

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS
AND SECRETARIAL STUDIES

Lecturer I - Travel & Tourism

Teach Travel and Tourism on BEC National/General Courses; also other BEC subjects.

Graduate and/or professional qualification with industrial experience preferred.

Lecturer II - Business
and Secretarial Studies

Responsible for organisation of Vocational Preparation and YTS Courses and liaison with MSC and other Managing Agents. Appropriate experience/qualifications required.

Salary Scale: (all under review)

Senior Lecturer: £10,883-£12,552 per annum
Lecturer I: £5,649-£9,735 per annum
Lecturer II: £2,715-£11,568 per annum
plus £256 per annum London Fringe Area Allowance.

Commencing salary dependent upon qualifications and experience.

Generous relocation expenses in approved cases.

Further details and application form from the Principal to be returned by Monday, 18th June, 1984.

JORDANHILL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

The Governors of this College invite applications for the post of

Lecturer in Technology
(Electronics)

In the School of Further Education.

The School of Further Education is the National Centre for the training of Further Education Lecturers in Scotland. Applicants for this post should possess an Honours degree or equivalent qualification in an appropriate subject and be registered or in a position to register with the G.T.C.

The successful applicant will be expected to have had considerable further education teaching experience in electronic aspects of technology and will be required to participate in the School's courses in educational methods for further education lecturers who specialise in technology.

The appointment will be from 1st November, 1984, or such other date as may be mutually agreed.

The salary for the post will be determined in relation to the successful applicant's salary at the time of appointment and will be on the scale £8,686 to £13,716 with 13 points, and increments of £360 approximately.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from THE PRINCIPAL, JORDANHILL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, SOUTHBRIDGE DRIVE, GLASGOW G13 1PF. Completed forms should be returned not later than Monday, 20th August, 1984.

DORSET

Bournemouth &
Poole College of
Further Education

The following posts are available to graduates in relevant fields of study. Applicants must be able to show evidence of experience in the relevant field and preferably have supporting industrial or commercial experience.

SENIOR LECTURER IN
BUSINESS STUDIES

Graduates (or equivalent) in Accounting or Economics to lead successful team of experienced staff teaching the main on BEC National Courses.

SENIOR LECTURER IN
EDUCATIONAL METHOD
AND PRACTICE

This important new post has been established to lead and support development and innovation relating to educational method and practice.

LECTURER GRADE II
ECONOMICS

To teach Economics and Statistics to students on Tourism, Hospitality and Leisure industries. Will be on courses to BEC National standards.

Previous applicants be recommended.

Preferably able to offer some Mathematics.

LECTURER I IN COM-
MUNICATIONS SKILLS &
SOCIAL STUDIES

LECTURER GRADE I IN
SOCIOLOGY

For a one year post to teach 'O' and 'A' Level Sociology.

LECTURER I IN SEC-
RETARIAL STUDIES

(Previous applicants will be reconsidered)

SALARY SCALES: Lecturer I: £25,949-£27,215; Lecturer II: £12,552-£13,443.

Further details and application forms available from the Principal's Secretary, Mrs. M. J. East, Bournemouth & Poole College of Further Education, PO Box 100, Bournemouth, Dorset, BH1 1AA. Tel: 01202 747600.

Completed forms should be returned with 3 copies of the data sheet to the Principal, 10th June, 1984.

DURHAM

DARLINGTON COLLEGE OF
TECHNOLOGY

Principal: Richard Easby, M.A., M. Inst. F.R.S.A. Applications are invited for the following posts:

LECTURER GRADE I IN
COMPUTER AIDED MANU-
FACTURE

Required to teach Computer Aided Manufacture to develop existing courses. Candidates must have experience in C.A.D. machine programming and operation.

SALARY SCALE: £7,815 - £11,568

Application forms and further particulars available from the Principal, College of Technology, Cleveland Avenue, Darlington, Co. Durham, DL1 1BA. Tel: 01223 411111.

RECEIPT OF A STAMPED
ADDRESSED ENVELOPE
NO LATER THAN 18th
JUNE, 1984. (14168) 20056

DURHAM

DARLINGTON COLLEGE OF
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ilea colleges

INDEPENDENT
EDUCATION
AUTHORITY

Applications are invited for the following posts. Salary scales in accordance with the Independent Education Authority (IEA) scale. Part-time posts available. Applications should be sent to the Principal, IEA, 10, The Quadrant, London W1A 1AA. Tel: 01-494 2221.

BRIXTON COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the following posts:

LECTURER GRADE I IN BUSINESS
STUDIES

A Lecturer with a special interest in the teaching of Business Studies.

The person appointed will be expected to develop and build up a programme of work in the specialist area. At the moment there is a need for a Lecturer in the area of Business Studies.

In addition to Distribution other Business Subjects should be offered. A Lecturer with a special interest in the teaching of Business Studies would be an advantage. (Post Reference 10056)

TEMPORARY LECTURER GRADE I
BOOK-KEEPING, ACCOUNTS
AND CALCULATION

A temporary Lecturer is required until March 1985 to teach Book-keeping, Accounts and Calculation on a range of courses in the Business Studies Department. Courses in the Department include BEC General, BEC National RBA and GCE 'O' Level.

Applicants should preferably be teacher trained and have some teaching experience. (Post Reference 10056)

Further details and application form available from the Principal, Brixton College, 10, The Quadrant, London W1A 1AA. Tel: 01-494 2221.

Closing date for receipt of applications - 20th June 1984.

CITY & EAST LONDON
COLLEGE

Applications are invited from persons who possess a degree or equivalent qualification in engineering, or with experience in the design and construction of mechanical engineering components.

A qualified teacher with experience of working with inner city 16-19 year olds is also sought. Please send 3 copies of the data sheet to the Principal, 10th June, 1984.

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DARLINGTON COLLEGE OF
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Required to teach Computer Aided Manufacture to develop existing courses. Candidates must have experience in C.A.D. machine programming and operation.

SALARY SCALE: £7,815 - £11,568

Application forms and further particulars available from the Principal, College of Technology, Cleveland Avenue, Darlington, Co. Durham, DL1 1BA. Tel: 01223 411111.

RECEIPT OF A STAMPED
ADDRESSED ENVELOPE
NO LATER THAN 18th
JUNE, 1984. (14168) 20056

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the College from the above address. Tel: 01-494 2221. The closing date for applications is 22nd June 1984. It is essential to quote the correct reference number.

SOUTH THAMES COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the following posts:

LECTURER I - CURRICULUM/STAFF
DEVELOPMENT

The College is seeking to appoint as soon as possible a person to take responsibility for curriculum development in the area of professional and to be responsible to the Head of Department for the co-ordination and extension of staff development.

LECTURER I - SPECIAL NEEDS

Required as soon as possible a Lecturer I to join a team of teachers working on courses for students with moderate learning difficulties and act as tutor. Relevant qualification and experience essential.

LECTURER I - SPECIAL NEEDS

Required as soon as possible a Lecturer I to co-ordinate and develop courses for students with moderate learning difficulties within the department. Appropriate qualifications and experience essential.

Application forms and further details from Mrs. M. Cohen, Hackney College, Aysome Road, London N16. Tel: 01-243 7221 Ext. 41. Closing date 20 June 1984.

VAUXHALL COLLEGE OF
BUILDING AND FURTHER
EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the following posts:

LECTURER I - MEDIA STUDIES

This post is required for 1 September 1984. The person appointed will be responsible for a range of courses (full-time and part-time) for young people with special needs. The successful candidate will have a range of relevant experience in the media and a strong practical experience in special needs teaching and some course administration.

Application forms and further details from Mrs. M. Cohen, Hackney College, Aysome Road, London N16. Tel: 01-243 7221 Ext. 41. Closing date 20 June 1984.

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ST. ANDREWS COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
Beardsden, Glasgow

The Governors invite applications from appropriately qualified and experienced teachers for the post of

LECTURER IN
EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE
(Psychology)

Applicants require some background in research, an awareness of current trends in teacher education and the professional qualifications and experience to make a creative contribution to new developments in Pre-Service and In-Service Courses. The Educational Science Department services a wide range of courses both Pre-Service and In-Service including Bed Degree Course (Primary), Post-Graduate (Primary and Secondary), A.U.F.E., Learning Difficulties, Special Needs, Guidance, etc. The appointment will take effect from 1st October 1984 or from a date to be negotiated. Salary scale attached to this post is £8,313-£13,125 (under review).

Application forms and further information may be obtained from the Principal (Tel: 041-943 1424) to whom completed forms should be returned by 29th June 1984.

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COLLEGES OF F.E.
continued

DURHAM

NEW COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
Principal: Leonard G. Agard, Dip. Ed. (Lond.)

LECTURER GRADE I OR
LECTURER GRADE II IN
MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Good educational qualifications. Preference will be given to those with degree level or equivalent. Applicants should have practical experience in industry.

LECTURER GRADE I OR
LECTURER GRADE II IN
AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

Good educational qualifications. Preference will be given to those with degree level or equivalent. Applicants should have practical experience in industry.

LECTURER GRADE I OR
LECTURER GRADE II IN
TECHNICAL REFERENCE TO
CERTIFICATE IN AEROSPACE STUDIES

Good academic qualifications. Applicants should have a range of relevant experience in the aircraft industry.

LECTURER GRADE I IN
COMPUTING

Ability to offer Data Processing and/or Systems Analysis. Applicants should have a range of relevant experience in the computer industry.

Further details from the Principal, New College of Further Education, 10, The Quadrant, London W1A 1AA. Tel: 01-494 2221.

Application forms and further information may be obtained from the Principal (Tel: 041-943 1424) to whom completed forms should be returned by 29th June 1984.

Application forms and further information may be obtained from the

ADMINISTRATION
continuedDISABLED LIVING
FOUNDATION
PART-TIME ASSISTANT
MUSIC ADVISER

The Disabled Living Foundation is seeking a part-time Assistant Music Adviser to help with the running of its Music Advisory Service. This post is for someone who can work more than 1 hour per week and will be for two years in the first instance.

The successful candidate will have a relevant professional qualification with experience and knowledge in various aspects of music with those who are disabled, an ability to set on with people from many

different walks of life and a wide, open-minded and flexible interest in new developments.

Salary will be according to qualifications and experience in the local authority. Applications should be sent to the Director, Music Advisory Service, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

For further information and an application form, please contact the General Secretary, Disabled Living Foundation, 344 Kensington High Street, London W14 8NS. (Tel: 011 602 4931).

Closing date for applications: 30th June 1984. (10144)

NATIONAL UNION
OF TEACHERS

Applications are invited for the post of Departmental Officer in the Union's Education Department.

The Officer will be expected to assume responsibility for a number of aspects of the Union's educational work, including the needs of special education.

Among the qualifications which will be looked for in the intending applicants are evidence of successful teaching experience and an ability to deal with research material and write committee papers, while knowledge of the work of the National Union of Teachers would be an advantage.

Salary: £11,436 rising to £12,507, plus London Allowance of £987. 6 weeks annual leave.

Further details and an application form may be obtained from the General Secretary, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London WC1H 9BD or by telephone - 01-387 2442 Extn. 150.

Completed application forms should be returned not later than Friday 22nd June 1984. (10088)

NATIONAL FOUNDATION
FOR EDUCATIONAL
RESEARCH IN
ENGLAND AND WALESTest Development Unit
Assistant Research Officer

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Research Officer in the Test Development Unit. The person appointed will assist with the development of new Verbal Reasoning materials, test construction, standardization and manual production. Qualifications should include a first degree in Psychology, Education (or relevant Social Science). A knowledge of psychometrics and/or recent teaching experience with primary age children would be advantageous. The appointment would be for 18 months in the first instance from 1 September 1984 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Salary Scale: £8,075 to £9,308. This scale is under review and placement will be according to qualifications and experience. Closing date for return of completed application forms, no later than Wednesday, 20th June 1984 and interviews will take place on Thursday, 28th June 1984.

For application form and further particulars, please apply to the Personnel Office, National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, The Mere, Upton Park, Slough, Berkshire SL1 2DQ. Tel: Slough 74123. (10081)

BLOOMSBURY HEALTH AUTHORITY
NORTH BLOOMSBURY HOSPITALS UNITThe Royal London Homeopathic Hospital
RESEARCH OFFICER —
BIOCHEMIST

Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer in the Research Unit at the Royal London Homeopathic Hospital. The successful candidate will be required to further investigations using biological models in homeopathic remedy testing, and will be willing to exploit the methods so far developed and innovate when necessary. An interest in Homeopathy is essential but detailed, prior knowledge of the subject is not a pre-requisite.

Applicants should have suitable qualifications in Biophysics, Biochemistry, Cell Biology or Plant Physiology. Starting salary and grade will be determined by the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate.

Application forms and job description can be obtained from the Personnel Department, University College Hospital, Gower Street, London WC1E 6AU, or telephone: 01-387 2374 (444 for service) quoting reference number PJR12. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10089)

BRITISH SPORTS ASSOCIATION FOR THE
New Position: Full-time Deputy Director required for BSAD Headquarters at Advisory. Applications welcome from experienced administrators able to contribute at a senior level to the provision of sport, recreation and leisure opportunities for disabled people. Salary negotiable but probably at £50,000 level.

Details from Dr. Robert Price, BSAD, Hayward House, 46 Haverhill Road, London NW11 1PP. Tel: 0258 27898. (15333) 500000

Child Care

STAFFORDSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
HANCHURCH RESIDENTIAL
SPECIAL SCHOOL

RESIDENT MATRON (R.C.C.O.) required to lead a residential school for children with special educational needs. Provision is available for up to 35 children with minor physical disabilities (located in the house). Furnished beds available.

Salary: £7,191 to £7,896 per annum (plus pension). All applicants are asked to note that it is the County Council's view that it is desirable to have a member of the staff of an appropriate Trade Union.

Apply by letter to the Chief Education Officer, Special Services Section, Education Department, Tipping Street, Stafford ST1 1JF. (Enclosure s.a.e. for reply: 14081) 540000

SUFFOLK
RESIDENT WARDEN AND
SENIOREDMOTHER

Required in September at this Boarding School for intelligent boys with Special Educational Needs. Applications invited from experienced and/or suitably qualified persons. Salary may be separate or could suit married couple. Two bedrooms (flat available). To be responsible with the Head for care and leisure activities, evening medical oversight etc. Salaries in range £5,520 to £7,125 no deductions.

Details from Headmaster, Kesgrave Hall School, Kesgrave, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3JH. (0473) 634755. (10565) 540000

Application forms and further particulars from Mary Griffin, University of London Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AL quoting ref. L/E/CDEP.

Completed forms required by 25th June 1984. (14081) 500000

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Educational
Psychologists

BRADFORD CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN COUNCIL EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST
£3,425.50 to £7,126.50 p.a. Required for the school and family services. Work involves counselling, advice, and support to teachers and parents. The successful candidate will be a qualified educational psychologist with at least two years teaching experience. The post is full-time, permanent, and offers excellent career opportunities. Salary is negotiable. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Bradford City of Bradford Metropolitan Council, 100, The Quadrant, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD1 1JF. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10557) 500000

AUSTRALIA EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST
Education Dept seeks 12 months work exchange with a qualified educational psychologist in Australia in 1985. House, car, travel, and reciprocal arrangements. Contact: Allen Lloyd-Jones, 46 Haverhill Road, London NW11 1PP. Tel: 0258 27898. (15333) 500000

Child Care

STAFFORDSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
HANCHURCH RESIDENTIAL
SPECIAL SCHOOL

RESIDENT MATRON (R.C.C.O.) required to lead a residential school for children with special educational needs. Provision is available for up to 35 children with minor physical disabilities (located in the house). Furnished beds available.

Salary: £7,191 to £7,896 per annum (plus pension). All applicants are asked to note that it is the County Council's view that it is desirable to have a member of the staff of an appropriate Trade Union.

Apply by letter to the Chief Education Officer, Special Services Section, Education Department, Tipping Street, Stafford ST1 1JF. (Enclosure s.a.e. for reply: 14081) 540000

SUFFOLK
RESIDENT WARDEN AND
SENIOREDMOTHER

Required in September at this Boarding School for intelligent boys with Special Educational Needs. Applications invited from experienced and/or suitably qualified persons. Salary may be separate or could suit married couple. Two bedrooms (flat available). To be responsible with the Head for care and leisure activities, evening medical oversight etc. Salaries in range £5,520 to £7,125 no deductions.

Details from Headmaster, Kesgrave Hall School, Kesgrave, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP8 3JH. (0473) 634755. (10565) 540000

Application forms and further particulars from Mary Griffin, University of London Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AL quoting ref. L/E/CDEP.

Completed forms required by 25th June 1984. (14081) 500000

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Completed forms required

OUTDOOR EDUCATION continued

CUMBRIA

BENDRIGO LODGE

Requires new members of staff for the residential centre in Cumbria. Open throughout the year, emphasis on handicapped and disadvantaged young people.

PRINCIPAL - Responsible to a management committee for all aspects of the centre and its staff. Experience and qualifications in outdoor activities required.

TUTOR - Experience and qualifications in a wide range of outdoor activities is required for this post, which may be a senior position depending on the quality of the successful applicant.

Professional qualifications and/or experience working with the handicapped will be a requirement for one of the applicants.

Application forms and further details from Personnel Office, N.A.C.C., Bendriggo Lodge, Cumbria, ENR, (14753) 880000

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PEAK NATIONAL PARK STUDY CENTRE

LOSEHILL HALL

FIELD ASSISTANT

Required for leading walks and fieldwork teaching. 3/5 month post, starting July.

For Job description and application form, please send SAE to: Peter Townend, Principal, Peak National Park Study Centre, Losehill Hall, Castleton, Derbyshire S20 3WB, (153707) 880000

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Candidates should have at least two years' post qualification experience and be prepared to work overseas for two years. Volunteer allowances are in line with local costs of living and paid in local currency.

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Address:

Enquiries Unit, United Nations Volunteers, 90 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PW.

(SAE appreciated) ENR 14753

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